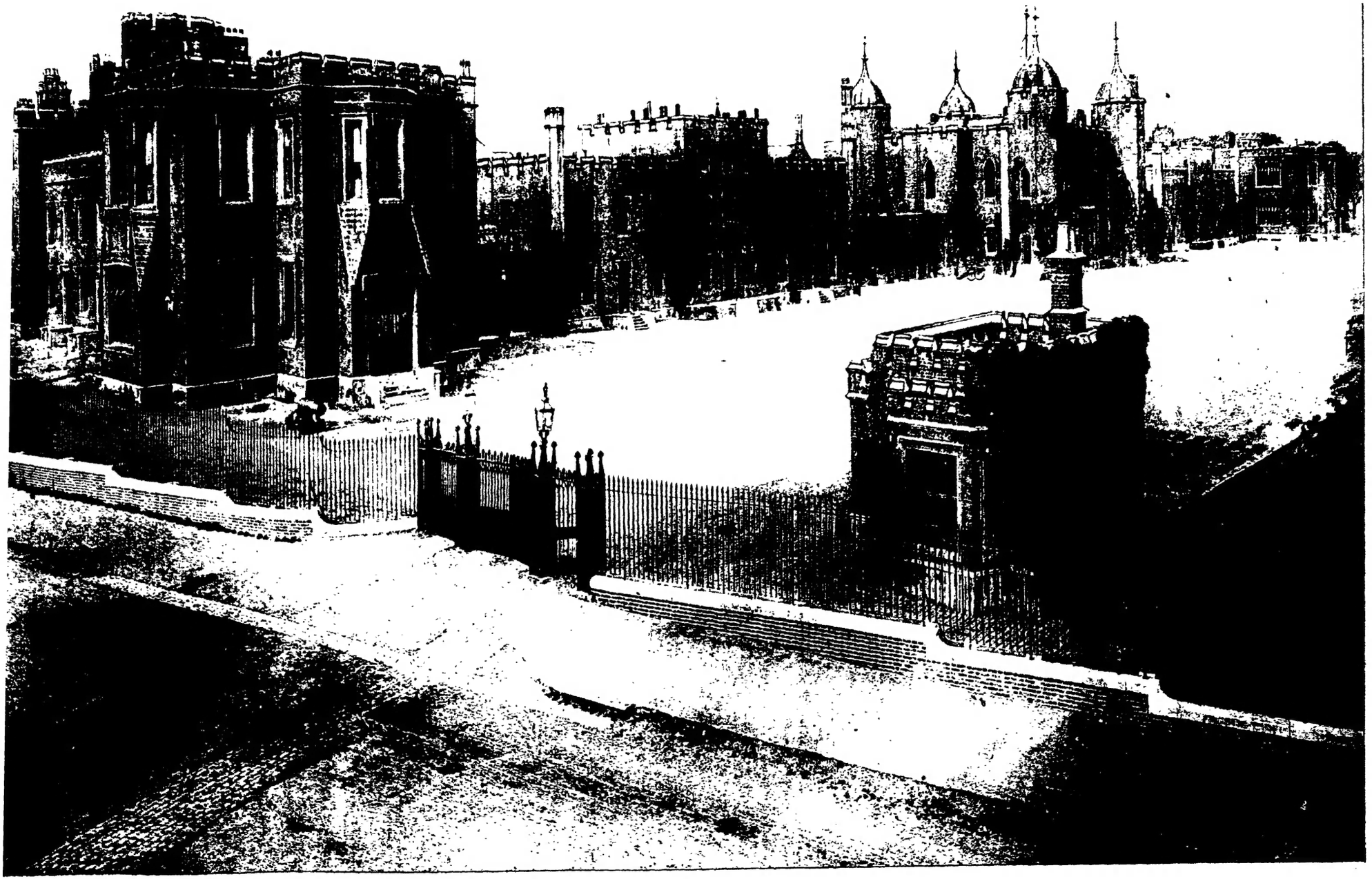
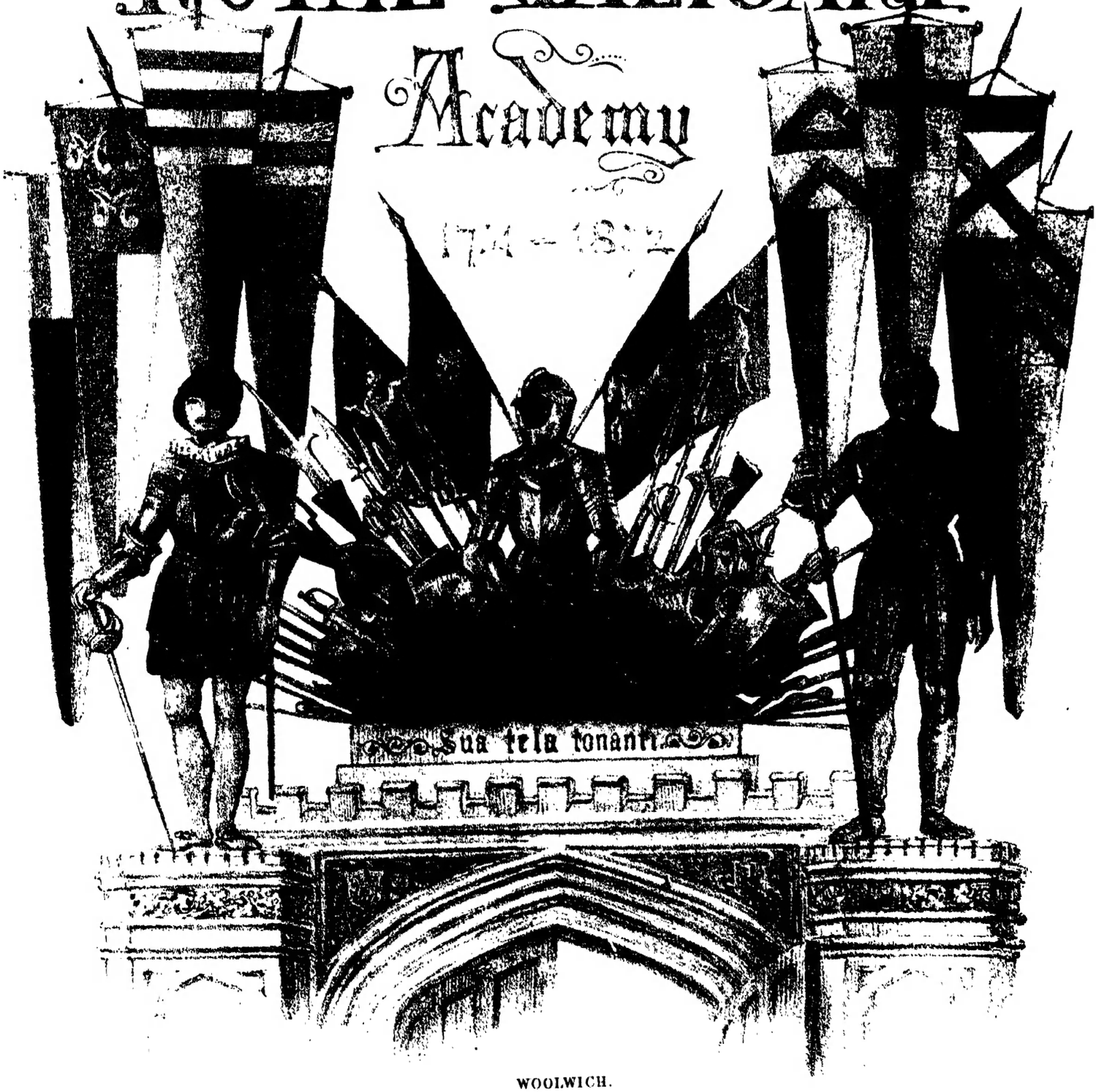


ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

1892.

Records of the ROYAL MILITARY Academy

1741 – 1892



WOOLWICH.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY F. J. CATTERMOLL.

INTRODUCTION TO SECOND EDITION.

When it was determined to issue a second edition of the RECORDS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY and to complete them up to 1892, it was found impossible to follow the strictly chronological method adopted in the first edition, owing to the loss of the bulk of the official documents in the disastrous fire of 1873.

It was therefore considered best to reprint the old Records (1741 to 1841) as Part I of this book and, in Part II, to classify the events of the last fifty years under three heads. Thus Chapter I deals with the grounds and buildings, and matters chiefly connected with them, and Chapter II with educational matters, uniform, messing, conduct, &c., whilst Chapter III contains a few unclassified events arranged as far as possible in chronological order.

The List of the Military and Educational Staff, has been completed up to date and a number of illustrations, from photographs by Quarter-Master-Sergeant G. Higgins, R.E., of the Academy Staff, have been added.

It was found that the original idea of giving a complete list of all who had ever been Cadets (some 7,000) could not be carried out without unduly increasing the size and expense of the book.

Though necessarily very incomplete and fragmentary it is hoped that Part II may prove as interesting in the future as Part I has been in the past and still continues to be.

H. D. BUCHANAN-DUNLOP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.

Royal Military Academy,
Christmas, 1892.

LIST AND DATES OF THE APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICERS, PROFESSORS, AND MASTERS, &c. TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY FROM ITS FORMATION IN 1741.

1741.	Mr. John Muller, Chief Master
„	Mr. Derham, 2nd or Assistant to Chief Master
„	Mr. Talbot Fulchet, Secretary
1743. August, 25th	Mr. Thomas Simpson, 2nd or Assistant Master, vice Derham, deceased
„ November, 19th	Wm. Crosbie, Model-Maker to Royal Academy and Tinman to the Regiment
„ December, 7th	Mr. Abel Cassel, French-Master
1744. December, 6th	Mr. Gabriel Massiot, Drawing-Master
„ December, 20th	Mr. Wm. Folkes, Secretary, vice Fulchet, deceased
1746. October, 1st	Mr. Christopher Mason, Assistant and Clerk to the Academy
1751.	Wm. Whitaker, Model-Maker
1752. April	Colonel Wm. Belford, Assistant and Clerk, vice Mason, superannuated
1753.	Capt.-Lieut. Charles Farrington, to be Capt.-Lieut. of Cadet Company
1755. October	Lieut.-Col. Borgard Michelson, Capt.-Lieut., Cadet Company, vice Farrington
„	Francis Deans, Model-Maker
1758. February	Mr. Felix Hugonin, French-Master, vice Cassel, superannuated
1759. March	Major James Pattison, Capt.-Lieut. Cadet Company, vice Borgard Michelson
„ April	Mr. John Palladin, Fencing-Master
1761. May	Mr. John Lodge Cowley, 2nd Master or Assistant to Chief, vice Simpson, deceased
1762. February	John Pourie, one of the Model-Makers
1764. July	Lieut.-Col. James Pattison, R.A., to be Lieut.-Governor, as well as Capt.-Lieut
„ October	Rev. William Green, Master for Classics, Writing and Arithmetic
1765. January	Mrs. James, Housekeeper to Gentlemen Cadets' Barracks
„ December	Mr. John Butler, Modeller
1766. September	Allen Pollock, Esq., Professor of Fortification and Artillery, vice Muller, superannuated
„ „	Capt. Chapman, R.A., Clerk to the R. M. Academy, and Paymaster to Cadet Company
1768. August	Paul Sandby, Esq., Chief Drawing-Master
1770. November	Mr. James Molard, Fencing-Master, vice Palladin, superannuated
1772. July	Capt. George Smith, Inspector, R. M. Academy
„ „	Mr. J. Ware, Dancing-Master
1773. May	Charles Hutton, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, vice Cowley, superannuated
1777. April	Lieut.-Col. Bramham, R.E., Lieut.-Governor, vice Pattison, promoted to Major-Gen
„ „	Capt. Benjamin Stehelin, Capt.-Lieut., Cadet Company, vice Pattison
„ November	Isaac Landman, Esq., Professor of Fortification and Artillery, vice Pollock
1781. January	Major Benjamin Stehelin, Lieut.-Governor, vice Col. Bramham, appointed Chief Engineer
„ „	Capt. William Tiffin, Capt.-Lieut., Cadet Company, vice Stehelin
1782. September	Mr. Robert Davey, 2nd Drawing-Master
„ October	Mr. J. Bonnycastle, Mathematical-Master
1783. January	Michael Dorset, Esq., Warrant Inspector, vice Smith, deceased
„ „	Lieut. Marshall William Burslem, Paymaster to Cadet Company, vice Chapman
„ „	Capt.-Lieut. Caroline F. Scott, Capt.-Lieut. to Cadet Company, vice Tiffin, invalided
„ May	Mr. George Ware, Dancing-Master
„ October	1st Lieut. J. Des Ruvyne, Lieut. of Cadet Company
„ „	1st Lieut. J. Barton, do. do.
„ „	2nd Lieut. D. Meredith do. do.
1786. April	Daniel Anderson, 2nd Modeller
1787. May	Searle Short, 1st Modeller
1788. March	Dr. Allen Crawford, Lecturer on Chemistry
„ „	Mr. Cruikshanks, Assistant to Dr. Crawford
„ „	Capt.-Lieut. M. W. Burslem, Capt.-Lieut. to Cadet Company, vice Scott
„ „	Mrs. Ann Roskruge, Housekeeper to Cadet Company
1789.	Serj. Richard Robinson, Clerk to R. M. Academy
„ December	Mr. Rouviere, Assistant to Professor of Fortification
1791. November	Mr. J. Catty, French-Master, vice Hugonin, retired
1792. June	Lieut. G. W. Phipps, R.E., Inspector, vice Dorset, deceased
„ July	Mr. C. Blumenheben, Assistant for Fortification, vice Rouviere, deceased
1793. April	Mr. De Can, Assistant to Mr. Catty, French-Master
„ October	Mr. Joseph Barny, 2nd Drawing-Master, vice Davey, deceased
1794. February	Capt. John Godfrey, Capt.-Lieut. Cadet Company, vice Burslem, retired
„ July	Mr. David Jolly, Assistant to Mr. Catty, French-Master, vice De Can, retired
„ August	Mr. T. Peckham, Corps M. Draughtsmen, Surveying and Plan-Drawing
1795. January	Lieut-Col. William Twiss, R.E., Lieut-Governor, vice Stehelin, promoted
„ May	Mr. C. Fabrier, Assistant to Mr. Catty, French-Master, vice Jolly, resigned
1796.	Mr. Cruickshanks, Chemist to Ordnance, and Lecturer to R.M. Academy, vice Crawford, deceased
„ July	Mr. Fabrier taken on the establishment as 2nd French-Master
1797. January	Mr. Thomas Sandby, Drawing-Master for Landscapes, vice P. Sandby
„ „	Mr. Richard Robinson (Clerk to the Academy), to be Quarter-Master to Cadet Company
„ „	Mr. Richard Robinson, Junior, Clerk to the Academy, vice his father, promoted
„ June	Capt. J. Harris, Capt-Lieut. Cadet Company, vice Godfrey, promoted

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

1799. January	Rev. Lewis Evans, Mathematical Master, vice Green, pensioned
1801. January	Capt. West, Capt-Lieut. Cadet Company, vice Harris, promoted
1802. December	Mr. Thomas Evans, 1st Mathematical Assistant
1803. January	Mr. Olinthus Gregory, 2nd Mathematical Assistant
,, ,,	Mr. George Ware, Junior, Dancing-Master, vice G. Ware, pensioned
1804. October	Mr. Foley Mascal, Clerk to Academy, vice Robinson, deceased
,, ,,	Dr. M'Culloch, Lecturer on Chemistry
1806, July 1st	Mr. S. H. Christie, 3rd Mathematical Assistant.
,,	Mr. Charles Martemont de Malortie, 2nd Assistant for Fortification
,, August	Mr. David Anderson, 1st Clerk to Academy, vice Foley Mascal, retired
,, ,,	Mr. Charles Warren, 2nd French-Master
,, ,,	Mr. Thomas Compton, Assistant-Drawing-Master for ground
,, October	Mrs. Charlotte Hamilton, Housekeeper to Junior Establishment, Royal Arsenal
,, ,,	Capt. W. Hall, R.A., Assistant-Inspector
,, ,,	Capt. G. Thompson, Junior 2nd Capt. for Establishment, Royal Arsenal
,, ,,	Mr. Thomas Myers, 4th Mathematical Assistant
,, ,,	Mr. Peter Barlow, 5th do. do.
,, ,,	Mr. William Moore, 6th do. do.
,, ,,	Rev. Dr. Watson to be permanent Chaplain to Cadet Barracks
,, ,,	Mr. Robert Shipster, Assistant-Drawing-Master for ground
1807. February	Mr. Joseph Roland. Fencing-Master, vice Mollard, deceased
,, July	Mr. Bonnycastle, Professor of Mathematics and 1st Master, vice Dr. Hutton, retired
,, October	Mr. William Saint, Mathematical Assistant
1809. August	Lieut-Col. Mudge, R.A., Lieut-Governor, vice Twiss, promoted
,, November	2nd Capt. George Gomm, Junior 2nd Capt. Cadet Company, vice Thompson, promoted
1810. October	Serjeant-Major Alexander Calder, Quarter-Master Cadet Company, vice Robinson, deceased
1811. January	Mr. Thomas Peckham, Junior, 1st Drawing-Master for ground, vice his father, deceased
,, October	Mr. W. H. Ware, Dancing-Master, vice his brother, resigned
1814. February	Lieut-Col. Gravatt, retired list, R.E., Assistant-Inspector, vice Hall, deceased
1815. September	Mr. N. Fitzpatrick, Surgeon to Cadet Company, vice Wittman, promoted
,, ,,	— Wornel, Modelling-Smith, had been doing the duty since 1794
1816. January	Mr. Martemont de Malortie, Professor of Fortification, vice Landmann
,, July	Mr. David Robinson, R.M.S. & D., 1st Assistant for Fortification, vice Blumenheben, retired
,, September	2nd Capt. Robert H. Ord, 2nd Capt. Cadet Company, vice Gomm, deceased
1817. January 1st	Mr. John Ritso, 2nd Assistant in Fortification, vice Malortie, promoted
,, April	2nd Capt. O'Hara Baynes, 2nd Capt. Cadet Company, vice Ord, resigned
1818. July	Mr. John Short, 2nd Modeller, vice David Anderson, deceased.
1820. ,,	Capt. W. H. Ford, R.E., Lieut-Governor, vice Major-General Mudge, who died in April
1821. February	Lieut. Hardinge, Charge and Instruction of Senior or Practical Class of Cadet Company
,, June	Dr. Olinthus Gregory, Professor of Mathematics, vice Bonnycastle, deceased
1822. January	Brevet Lieut-Col. Parker, 2nd Capt. Cadet Company, vice West, deceased
,, ,,	Lieut. Harry Ord. Lieut. of Cadet Company to instruct Practical Class, vice Hardinge, resigned
1823. October	Mr. Cooper, Dancing Master, vice Ware, retired
1824. March	Capt. Clias, to instruct in Gymnastic Exercises
,, May	Mr. Stephen Pasquier, French Master, vice Catty, deceased
1825. September	Capt. Michell, Professor of Fortification, vice Malortie, retired
1826. July	Mrs. Skyring, Housekeeper to class Royal Arsenal, vice, Mrs. Hamilton, removed to Upper Barracks, vice Mrs. Roskruge.
1827, February	Miss Skyring, to be Housekeeper in the Royal Arsenal, vice her mother
,, July	Sergeant-Major Alexander Fortune, Quarter-Master to Cadet Company, vice Calder, deceased
1828. May	Lieut-Col. Pasley, R.E., Public Examiner in Theoretical Course for Commissions
,, July	Colonel Gravatt, Assistant Inspector, to be Inspector, vice Colonel Phipps, superannuated
,, ,,	Capt. Dubourdieu, Hanoverian Engineers, Teacher in Fortification
,, September	Mr. D. Robinson, recalled from half-pay, as Assistant-Master for Fortification
,, November	Mr. Thales Fielding, Drawing-Master for Landscape, vice Sandby, superannuated
,, December	Capt. Macaulay, R.E., Professor of Fortification, vice Dubourdieu, resigned
1829. April	Colonel Drummond, C.B., R.A., Lieut-Governor, vice Major-General Ford, deceased
,, September	Mr. Tasche, French-Master, vice Pasquier, deceased
,, December	Michael Faraday, Esq., Chemical Lecturer
,, ,,	Mr. Marsh, Assistant to Mr. Faraday
,, ,,	Lieut. O'Brien, R.A., Assistant-Instructor in Fortification
1830. March	Lieut. Pickering, R.A., Assistant Instructor in Mathematics
,, May.	Capt. Pringle, R.E., Public Examiner for Commissions, vice Pasley
1831. January.	Dr. Myers, recalled as Mathematical Assistant having been placed on half-pay 1823
1834. May.	Mr. George Harvey, Mathematical Assistant, vice Myers, deceased
,, July.	Mr. T. S. Davis, Mathematical-Master, vice Harvey, resigned
1835. March.	Peter Meadows, Modeller, vice Searle Short, pensioned
,, ,,	John Welch, Modelling-Smith, vice Wornel, pensioned
,, April	Lieut. H. O'Brien, R.A., Professor of Fortification, vice Macaulay, resigned
,, ,,	Lieut. Harness, R.E., Assistant-Instructor in Fortification, vice O'Brien promoted

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

1836. March	Mr. Troppaneger, German-Master
„ April	Lieut. Robe, R.A., Instructor in Surveying
„ „	Lieut. Wilford, R.A., Instructor in History and Geography
„ May	Lieut. W. M. Smith, R.A., additional Master for Plan-Drawing
„ July	Miss M. Skyring, to be Housekeeper, vice Mrs. Hamilton, resigned
„ August	Miss Mann, Housekeeper, vice Miss Skyring, resigned
„ September	Rev. J. Tennant, Examiner in Classics and English for admission
1837. January	2nd Capt. R. Burnaby, R.A., 2nd Capt. Cadet Company, vice Lieut-Col. Parker, promoted
„ May	Mr. James R. Christie, additional Mathematical-Master
1838. January	Mr. James Bridges, Drawing-Master, vice Fielding, deceased
„ May	Mr. Rutherford, additional Mathematical-Master
„ June	Mr. S. H. Christie, Professor of Mathematics, vice Dr. Gregory, retired
„ „	Mr. Jeans, to be Mathematical-Master
„ „	Lieut. R. C. Moody, R.E., Assistant-Instructor in Fortification, vice Harness, resigned
1839. April	Mr. J. Newmarsh, 5th Mathematical-Master, vice Jeans, resigned
„ October	Mr. J. Briggs, Master for Plan-Drawing, vice Lieut. Smith, resigned
1840. February	Mr. John F. Heather, 5th Mathematical-Master, vice Newmarsh, resigned
„ „	Mr. A. Lovey, to be additional French-Master
„ March	Lieut-Col. W. D. Jones, R.A.. Inspector, vice Col. Gravatt, retired
„ April	Major-Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H., R.E., Lieut-Governor, vice Major-Gen. Drummond, appointed Director-General of Artillery
„ June	Capt. J. M. Savage, R. A., Assistant-Inspector
„ October	Capt. Wilford, R.A., Instructor in Field Works as well as History and Geography
„ November	Rev. M. Scott, Senior Regimental Chaplain, Classical Examiner, vice Tennant
1841. January	Mr. C. A. Feiling, 2nd German-Master
„ June	Mr. Stephen Fenwick, additional Mathematical-Master
„ „	Mr. George Y. Boddy do. do. do.
„ August	Mr. Thomas Bradley, Instructor in Descriptive Geometry
„ „	2nd Capt. J. Gore, R.A., Assistant in Fortification, vice Lieut. Moody, resigned
„ „	Lieut. H. Stace, R.A., additional Master in Fortification
„ „	Capt. Wilford, Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice Capt. Ord, promoted; in addition to Field Works
„ „	Capt. W. Montague, half-pay R.A., Instructor in History and Geography, vice Capt. Wilford
„ December	Mr. G. B. Campion, additional Master for Landscape-Drawing
1843. April	2nd Capt. N. Harison, Junior, 2nd Capt. Cadet Company
„ July	Capt. Townsend, Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice Capt. Wilford, promoted
„ „	Capt. Stotherd, R.E. Instructor Surveying and Field Works vice Capts. Robe and Wilford, promoted
„ „	2nd Capt. Gore, R.A., Instructor in History and Geography, vice Capt. Montague, resigned; in addition to his appointment as Assistant in Fortification.
1844. „	Capt. Harness, R.E., Professor of Fortification, vice O'Brien, promoted
„ August	2nd Capt. St. George, R.A., Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice Townsend, resigned
„ September	Mr. G. S. Pritchard, Master for Geometrical Drawing, vice Robinson, retired
„ October	Mr. C. Dawson, Master for Plan-Drawing, vice Briggs, deceased
„ December	Capt. J. Williams, R.E., Professor of Fortification, vice Harness, resigned
1845. July	Lieut. Bainbrigge, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Capt. Gore, promoted
„ „	Rev. G. Y. Boddy, Instructor in History and Geography, vice Capt. Gore, as well as Mathematical-Master
1846. April	Col. Parker, C.B., on retired list, R.A., Lieut-Governor, vice, Sir George Whitmore, promoted
„ May	Capt. W. M. Dixon, R.A., Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice Capt. St. George, promoted
„ June	Lieut. Simmons, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Stace, promoted
„ July	Mr. Tozer, Assistant to Dr. Faraday, vice Marsh, deceased
„ November	Mr. W. M'Gee, late Serjeant and Assistant Clerk, to be Clerk, vice Robinson, superannuated
1847. January	Capt. F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Capt. of Cadet Company, vice Burnaby
„ February	Rev. Alexander D. Fraser, Chaplain to Cadet Company
„ „	Lieut. Boxer, R.A., Instructor in Fortification, vice Capt. Simmons, R.E.
„ March	Mr. W. Racster, 7th Mathematical-Master, on retirement of Mr. Barlow, 1st Master
„ July	Capt. John Travers, R.A., Assistant-Instructor in Practical Artillery
„ „	Lieut. Fredrick Travers, R.A., Assistant-Instructor, Surveying and Field Works
1848, April 10th	Capt. J. Gore, R.A., Master for Plan-Drawing, vice Dawson, resigned
„ August 19th	2nd Capt. Robert Talbot, Junior 2nd Capt. Cadet Company, vice Capt. Harison, promoted
„ September 15th	Mr. James Tennant, Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology.
„ „ „	Mr. John Anderson, Lecturer on Practical Mechanics, Machinery and Metallurgy
1849. January 10th	Rev. M. O'Brien, Lecturer on Practical Astronomy
„ „ 29th	Lieut. H. D. Scott, R.E. Assistant-Instructor, Surveying and Field Works, vice Travers, resigned
1850. April 1st	Mr. William Grain, 2nd Master for Geometrical Drawing
1851. May	Col. G. G. Lewis, C.B., R.E., Lieut-Governor, vice Maj-General Parker
„ October	Capt J. Travers, R.A., Professor of Practical Artillery, vice Dixon
„ „	Capt. E. M. Boxer, R.A., Instructor of do. vice Travers
„ November	Col. Portlock, R.E., Inspector of Studies, vice Col. Jones

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

1851. November	Lieut. H. T. Fitz-Hugh, R.A., Lieutenant of "A" Company, vice Biddulph
„ December	Lieut. J. E. Thring, R.A., do. do. vice Telfer
1852. March	Capt. H. Y. D. Scott, R.E., Instructor in Surveying and Practical Field Fortification, vice Stotherd
„ „	Lieut. J. Stokes, R.E., Assistant-Instructor do. do. vice Scott
„ May	Capt. Beresford, R.A., Assistant-Inspector of Studies, vice Savage
„ August	Capt. E. M. Boxer, R.A., Professor of Practical Artillery, vice Travers
„ „	Lieut. Bent, R.A., Instructor in do. vice Boxer
1853. July	Lieut. S. Freeling, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Thring
„ December	Capt. G. Shaw, R.A., Captain do. vice Talbot
1854. January	Lieut. C. F. Young, R.A., Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice Bent
„ March	Lieut. G. A. Milman, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Fitz-Hugh
„ May	Capt. P. Maclean, R.A., Assistant-Inspector of Studies, vice Beresford
„ August	Capt. G. B. Shakespear, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Eardley-Wilmot
„ October	Capt. C. F. Young, R.A., Professor of Practical Artillery, vice Boxer
„ „	Lieut. R. W. Haig, R.A., Instructor do. vice Young
„ November	Brev.-Major Elwyn, R.A., Assistant-Inspector of Studies, vice Maclean
„ „	Lieut. A. H. Murray, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Freeling
1855. February	Capt. H. Bent, R.A., Captain do. vice Shaw
„ August	T. M. Goodeve, Esq., M.A., Lecturer on Practical Astronomy, vice O'Brien deceased
„ „	Lieut. G. K. Taylor, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Murray
„ September	J. Sylvester, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics, vice S. H. Christie, Esq.
„ „	Capt. P. D. Margesson, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Bent
„ „	Lieut. E. P. B. Turner, R.A., Lieutenant do.
„ November	Lieut. W. L. Yonge, R.A., do. do. vice Taylor
„ „	Lieut. T. A. J. Harrison, R.A., do. do. vice Milman
„ „	Lieut. J. L. Clarke, R.A., do. do.
„ „	Capt. J. Williams, R.E., Professor of Fortification, resigned
„ December	Rev. F. W. Vinter, M.A., Instructor in Mathematics, vice T. S. Davies, deceased
„ „	Capt. C. R. Binney, R.E., Assistant-Master Geometrical-Drawing, vice W. Grain, deceased
„ „	Mons. A. de Charente, French-Master, vice Tasche
„ „	Mons. L. Stievenard, do. (additional)
„ „	Mons. P. Barrère, do. (additional)
„ „	G. Solling, Esq., German-Master (additional)
„ „	F. Schlutter, Esq., do. (additional)
„ „	Capt. C. R. Binney, R.E., Instructor in Surveying and Field Fortification, vice Scott
„ „	Capt. E. Palmer, R.E., Assistant do. do. vice Stokes
1856. September	Capt. H. T. Fitz-Hugh, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Margesson
„ October	Col. Wilford, R.A., Lieutenant-Governor, vice Maj-General Lewis
„ „	Lieut-Col. Elwyn, R.A., Inspector of Studies, vice Portlock
„ „	Maj. C. J. Gibb, R.E., Assistant Inspector of Studies, vice Elwyn
„ „	Brev.-Major C. H. Owen, R.A., Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice Haig
„ November	Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, R.E., Instructor in Fortification
„ „	Capt. J. Wilson, R.E., do. do.
„ „	Lieut. T. A. H. Pitt, R.A., Assistant-Instructor in Plan-Drawing
„ „	Lieut. C. J. Darrah, R.E., do. Geometrical-Drawing, vice Binney
„ „	Mons. E. Benoit, French-Master, vice Stievenard
„ „	J. Bridges, Esq., Drawing-Master Landscape Drawing
„ „	Rev. G. Boddy, M.A. vacates appointment of Master of History and Geography (office abolished)
„ „	Capt. E. Palmer, R.E, Assistant-Instructor in Surveying and Field Works, appointed Instructor
1857. October	Lieut. W. L. Yonge, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, appointed Assistant-Instructor in Practical Artillery
1858. February	Capt. J. G. Jervois, R.E., additional Instructor in Fortification
„ „	Lieut. C. J. Darrah, R.E., resigns appointment of Master of Geometrical-Drawing
„ „	Brev.-Major C. H. Owen, R.A., Assistant-Instructor in Practical Artillery, appointed Instructor vice Young
„ „	Capt. T. L. Davies, R.A., Assistant-Instructor Practical Artillery, vice Owen
„ „	Capt. A. W. Drayson, R.A., do. Surveying and Field Works, vice Palmer
„ „	Capt. E. A. Williams, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Shakespear
„ „	Lieutenant A. H. Hutchinson, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Yonge
„ „	Lieut. M. F. Downes, R.A., do. do. vice Turner
„ „	Lieut. J. Hanwell, R.A., do. do. vice Harrison
„ „	C. L. Bloxam, Esq., Lecturer on Chemistry
„ March	Rev. F. W. Vinter, M.A., Instructor in Mathematics, transferred to Sandhurst College
„ August	Brev.-Col. F. A. Yorke, R.E., Inspector of Studies, vice Elwyn
„ „	Mons. T. Karcher, French-Master, vice Mons. A. de Charente
„ „	Lieut. C. D. Gilmour, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Downes
1859. November	Lieut. G. E. Blackwell, R.A., do. do. vice Hutchinson

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY,

1859. November	Lieut. L. Griffiths, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Clarke
1860. March	G. A. Shepherd, R.A., Quarter-Master, vice Elliott
„ April	J. F. Heather, Esq., M.A., resigns appointment of Instructor in Mathematics
„ „	Mons. E. Valentin, French-Master, vice Barrère
„ „	Capt. T. C. Molony, R.A., Assistant-Instructor Practical Artillery
„ „	Capt. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., do. do. do.
„ „	Lieut. H. C. Farrell, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Griffiths
„ May	Lieut. G. A. Crawford, R.A., do. do. vice Hanwell
„ October	W. Racster, M.A., Master Mathematics, superannuated
1861. January	J. Anderson, Esq., Lecturer on Mechanics, resigns appointment (office abolished)
„ March	Lieutenant G. A. Crawford, R.A., appointed Instructor in Plan-Drawing, vice Still
„ „	Lieut. H. C. Lewes, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Gilmour
„ May	Lieut. O. H. Goodenough, R.A., do. do. vice Blackwell
„ „	Lieut. E. W. Sandys, R.A., do. do. vice Crawford
„ July	Lieut. C. Hunter, R.A., (late Bengal), Lieutenant of a Company (additional)
„ „	Lieut. R. Pope, R.A., (late Madras) do. do. (additional)
„ August 13th	W. Racster, M.A., re-appointed Mathematical-Master
„ October 13th	Brev-Major W. J. Stuart, R.E., additional Instructor in Fortification
„ „	Capt. J. E. Cornes, R.E., do. do.
„ December	Lieut. G. A. Crawford, R.A., additional Instructor in Surveying and Field Works
„ „	G. B. Moore, Esq., Master Geometrical-Drawing (additional)
„ „	F. Bradley, Esq. do. do. do.
„ „	A. Penley, Esq., additional Master Landscape-Drawing
„ „	J. Callow, Esq., do. do.
„ „	Capt. E. O. Hewett, R.E., Assistant-Instructor in Surveying and Field Works (additional)
„ „	Lieut. C. E. Webber, R.E., do. do. do. do.
„ „	T. M. Goodeve, M.A., Professor of Mechanics (new title)
„ „	Lieut. H. Munro, R.A., (late Bengal) Lieutenant of a Company, vice Hunter
„ „	Major R. Robertson, (retired Indian Army) Master of Hindustandi (new office)
„ „	Cotton Mather, Esq., do. do.
1862. January	Capt. C. S. Hutchinson, R.E., Professor of Fortification, vice Bainbrigge
„ February	Major-Gen. H. Sandham, R.E., Lieutenant-Governor, vice Wilford
„ „	Lieut. T. P. Berthon, R.A. (late Bombay) Lieutenant of a Company, vice Pope
„ March	Dr. C. H. Schaible, Professor of German, vice Troppanegar
„ „	Capt. E. O. Hewett, R.E., Assistant-Instructor in Surveying and Field Works, resigns appointment
„ „	Brev-Major J. E. Thring, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Williams
„ „	Capt. C. Hunter, R.A., do. do.
„ „	Lieut. J. C. Taylor, R.A., Lieutenant do. vice Berthon
„ „	Major C. South, Paymaster and Adjutant
„ May	Capt. J. H. Smith, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Hutchinson
„ June 27th	Lieut. S. Dunlop, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Goodenough
„ August 8th	Lieut. H. Brackenbury, R.A., do. vice Farrell
1863. April 13th	Dr. Althaus, German-Master, vice Solling
„ July 18th	Capt. O. R. Stokes, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Fitz-Hugh
„ „	2nd Capt. C. V. Arbuckle, R.A., do. vice Hunter
„ October	Capt. O. H. Goodenough, R.A., Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice Molony
„ „ 19th	Capt. H. W. Briscoe, R.A., Assistant-Instructor do.
„ „	2nd Capt. A. H. Hutchinson, R.A., Assistant-Instructor in Surveying and Field Works
1864. January 1st	M. W. Crofton, Esq., M.A., Mathematical-Master, vice Rutherford
„ February 26th	Capt. H. Brackenbury, R.A., Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice C. B. Brackenbury
„ „	Lieut. A. S. Macartney, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice H. Brackenbury
„ „ 29th	Lieut. J. A. Tillard, R.A., do. do. vice Taylor
„ April 1st	J. Bridges, Esq., Landscape Drawing-Master, superannuated
„ June 23rd	Capt. E. J. Bruce, R.A., Assistant-Inspector of Studies, vice Gibb
„ October	Capt. T. L. Dames, R.A., Instructor in Practical Artillery, resigns appointment
1865. February 1st	Mons. E. Valentin, French-Master, tranferred to Royal Military College
„ March	Lieut. H. Munro, R.A., resigns appointment of Lieutenant of a Company
„ April 1st	Dr. Althaus, German-Master, superannuated
„ „	Cotton Mather, Esq., Hindustandi-Master, superannuated
„ June	Capt. J. H. Smith, R.E., resigned appointment of Instructor in Fortification
„ July 1st	J. R. Christie, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Mathematical-Master, superannuated
„ „	G. B. Moore, Esq., resigned appointment of Geometrical Drawing-Master
„ „	Major J. Gore (late R.A.), Master Military Plan-Drawing, superannuated
„ „	J. Callow, Esq., resigned appointment of Landscape Drawing-Master
„ „	Lieut. A. S. Macartney, R.A., resigned appointment of Lieutenant of a Company
„ August 4th	Lieut. P. R. Lemprière, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Lewes
1866. April 1st	Lieut-Col. G. T. Field, R.A., Inspector of Studies, vice Yorke

1866. April 25th	Mons. E. Valentin, re-appointed French-Master
„ July 1st	Lieut. F. Johnson, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Dunlop
1867. March	Capt. J. J. Wilson, R.E., Professor of Fortification, vice Hutchinson
„ „ 12th	Capt. C. N. Martin, R.E., Instructor do. vice Wilson, appointed Professor
„ „ 22nd	Capt. E. L. Bland, R.E., do. do. vice Jervois
„ „ 25th	Lieut. A. B. Cunningham, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Lemprière
„ „ 30th	Surg-Major E. S. Protheroe, Medical Officer, Royal Military Academy
„ April 1st	Maj-Gen. J. W. Ormsby, R.A., Lieutenant-Governor , vice Sandham
„ „ 13th	Lieut. F. E. Pratt, R.E., Assistant-Instructor in Surveying and Field Works, vice Webber
„ June	Lieut. A. J. Lavie, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Sandys
„ July 1st	Capt. A. W. Drayson, R.A., Instructor in Surveying and Field Works, vice Binney
„ „ 24th	Brev-Major G. A. Milman, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Thring
„ August 10th	Lieut. W. H. Collins, R.E., Assistant-Instructor in Surveying and Field Works, vice Drayson
„ September 2nd	2nd Capt. H. F. C. Lewin, R.E., Instructor in Fortification
„ October 5th	Lieut. G. J. Burgmann, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Tillard
„ November	Brev-Col. J. Miller, V.C., R.A., Professor of Military History (new office)
1868. January 1st	J. Tennant, Esq., resigned appointment of Lecturer on Geology
„ May 6th	Lieut. C. Greer, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Lavie
„ July 1st	Capt. W. H. Wardell, R.A., Asssistant-Instructor in Practical Artillery, vice H. Brackenbury
„ „	2nd Capt. H. Brackenbury, R.A., Professor of Military History, vice Col. Miller
„ October 13th	2nd Capt. W. H. McCausland, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Arbuckle
1869. March 18th	Maj-Gen. Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., Lieutenant-Governor, vice Ormsby, deceased
„ August 7th	Neil McLeod, R.A., Quarter-Master, vice Shepherd
„ October 8th	Major R. Robertson, Hindustandi-Master, died
1870. January 15th	A. Penley, Esq., Landscape Drawing-Master, died
„ „ 14th	Lieut. W. Everett, 33rd F., Assistant-Instructor in Surveying, vice Pratt
„ February 8th	Maj-Gen. Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., Lieut-Governor appointed Governor (new title)
„ „	Brev-Major E. J. Bruce, R.A., Assistant-Inspector of Studies, appointed Secretary and Treasurer (new title)
„ „	Capt. W. H. Wardell, R.A., Assistant-Instructor in Practical Artillery, appointed Instructor in Mathematics, vice Fenwick
„ „	F. Bradley, Esq., Geometrical Drawing-Master, appointed Instructor in Fortification
„ „	Capt. H. W. Briscoe, R.A., Instructor in Practical Artillery, resigned appointment
„ „	Capt. O. R. Stokes, R.A., resigned appointment of Captain of a Company, on re-organization
„ „	Capt. W. H. McCausland, R.A., do. do. do.
„ „	Quarter-Master McLeod, R.A., do. Quarter-Master (office abolished)
„ „	Lieut. G. J. Burgmann, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master (new title)
„ „	Major C. Sonth, Paymaster and Adjutant, resigns appointment (office abolished)
„ April 1st	G. S. Pritchard, Esq., Geometrical Drawing-Master, superannuated do.
„ „	G. B. Campion, Esq., Landscape Drawing-Master, died
„ „	W. Clifton, Esq., Professor of Landscape-Drawing (new title)
„ „	A. Lovey , Esq., French-Master, superannuated (office abolished)
„ „	Mons. E. Valentin do. do. do.
„ „	C. Feiling. Esq., German-Master do. do.
„ „	F. Schlutter, Esq., do. do. do.
„ May 18th	Rev. W. F. Short, M.A., Chaplain and Classical Instructor (new title), vice Fraser
„ June 18th	Capt. A. H. Hutchinson, R.A., Instructor in Surveying and Topographical-Drawing, appointed Garrison Instructor and struck off strength
„ August 1st	M. W. Crofton, Esq., Instructor in Mathematics, appointed Professor, vice Sylvester
„ October 1st	Brev-Major W. J. Stewart, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, appointed Professor, vice Wilson
1871. May 1st	Lieut. M. F. Ommanney, R.E., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Collins
„ June 10th	Lieut. B. V. Arbuckle, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Cunningham
„ September 13th	J. McLeod, Esq., Instructor in Mathematics, vice Boddy, superannuated
„ October 1st	Lieut. C. E Souper, R A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Johnson
„ „	Lieut. F. Johnson, R.A., Adjutant and Quarter-Master, vice Burgmann
„ „	F. Bradley, Esq., Instructor in Fortification, superannuated
1872, February 5th	Lieut. F. Roberts, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Greer
„ July	Surg-Major S. H. Fasson, M D., Medical Officer, vice Protheroe
„ „ 16th	Lieut. E. Kensington, R.A., Instructor in Mathematics, vice Racster
„ August	Lieut. G. T. Pretyman, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Arbuckle
„ „ 7th	Lieut. E. M. Lloyd, R.A., Instructor in Fortification (additional)
1873. March 18th	Lieut. J. Gore Booth, R.E., do. do. vice Bland
„ „ 19th	E. F. S. Tylecote, Esq., M.A., do. in Mathematics, vice MacLeod
„ „	H. Hart, Esq., M.A., do. do. vice Wardell
„ April 1st	Capt. R. Walkey, R.A., do. in Artillery (additional)
„ July 1st	Lieut. F. A. G. Cruickshank, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Roberts
„ „	Lieut. H. Geary, R.A., Instructor in Artillery, vice Goodenough
„ „	Lieut. F. Roberts, Lieutenant of a Company, appointed Instructor in Military Drawing, vice Crawford

1873. November, 1st	Lieut. J. W. Savage, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Lewin
„ „	Lieut.-Col. F. Close, R.A., Professor of Artillery, vice Owen
„ „	Major W. D. Marsh, R.E., do. Military Drawing, vice Drayson
„ December, 17th	Major W. A. Fox-Strangways, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Milman
1874. January 16th	Lieut. E. Clayton, R.A., Professor of Military History, vice H. Brackenbury
„ March 30th	Capt. T. Fraser, R.E., Instructor in Military Drawing, vice Ommanney
1875. February 10th	Lieut. H. S. Murray, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Pretyman
„ „	Rev. J. Bond, M.A., Chaplain and Classical Instructor, vice Short
„ March 1st	Capt. J. Sladen, R.A., Professor of Artillery, vice Close
„ April 1st	Lieut. S. P. F. Freeth, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Souper
„ August 1st	Major-Gen. Sir John M. Adye, K.C.B., R.A., Governor, vice Simmons
„ September 22nd	Brev-Lieut-Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Strangways
„ „ 23rd	Lieut. R. C. T. Hildyard, R.E., Instructor in Military Drawing, vice Fraser
„ October 12th	Lieut. E. G. H. Bingham, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Cruickshank
„ December	Surg-Major E. H. Roberts, Medical Officer, vice Fasson
1876. March 18th	Lieut. A. G. Walker, R.A., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Everett
„ „ 28th	Lieut. G. C. Wynne, R.A., do. Mathematics, vice Kensington
„ October 1st	Capt. E. M. Lloyd, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, appointed Professor, vice Stuart
„ „	Capt. W. G. Ross, R.E., do. do. vice Lloyd
„ „	Capt. A. C. Ward, R.E., do. do. (additional)
1877. September 20th	Lieut-Col. W. D. Marsh, R.E., Professor of Military Topography, appointed Secretary and Treasurer, vice Bruce
„ „	Capt. F. W. Nind, R.A., Adjutant and Quarter-Master, vice Johnson
„ „	Capt. F. Roberts, R.A., Professor of Military Topography, vice Marsh
„ „	Capt. V. F. Rowe, R.E., Instructor in do. vice Roberts
1879. April	Major T. Van Straubenzee, R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Arbuthnot
„ May	Capt. S. C. Pratt, R.A., Professor of Military History, vice Clayton
„ June	Lieut. A. H. Callwell, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Freeth
„ July	Capt. C. Jones, R.A., Instructor in Artillery, vice Geary
„ September	Capt. W. St.-George Burke, R.E., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Hildyard
„ September 23rd	Mons. A. Barrère, Professor of French vice Karcher
„ „	Capt. H. France, temporary Instructor, vice Barrère
„ October	Lieut. H. C. C. Walker, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Murray
1880. February	Lieut. W. E. Hardy, R.A., do. do. vice Bingham
„ March	Capt. J. Matheson, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Gore Booth
„ June 2nd	Major-Gen. J. F. M. Browne, C.B., R.E., Governor, vice Adye
„ September	Capt. G. Mackinlay, R.A., Instructor in Artillery, vice Jones
„ November	Capt. R. S. Watson, R.A., do. do. vice Walkey
„ December 10th	Surg-Major G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., Medical Officer, vice Roberts
1881. March	Major W. Kemmis, R.A., Professor of Artillery, vice Sladen
„ April	Lieut. H. W. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Savage
„ September 7th	Lieut. W. E. Hardy, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master vice Nind
„ „	Lieut. R. Wynyard, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Callwell
„ November	Lieut. H. O'B. Owen, R.A., do. do. vice Hardy
„ „	Lieut. R. A. M. Henn, R.A., do. do. vice Walker
„ December	Major and Brev-Col. A. Harness, C.B., R.A., Captain of a Company, vice Straubenzee
1882. February	Major J. T. Marsh, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Ward
„ March 23rd	Capt. P. A. MacMahon, R.A., Instructor in Mathematics, vice Wynne
„ „	Dr. W. R. E. Hodgkinson, PH.D., Professor of Chemistry, vice Bloxam
1883. April 14th	Capt. H. H. Crookenden, R.A., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Walker
„ July 28th	Lieut. J. C. Marston, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Owen
„ September 21st	Lieut. C. Penrose, R.E., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Burke
„ „	Dr. F. Lange, PH.D., Professor of German, vice Schaible
„ „	Herr. A. Weiss, temporary Instructor. vice Lange
„ „ 26th	Lieut. R. C. Foster, R.A., Instructor in Military Drawing, vice Rowe
„ October 1st	Major W. G. Ross, R.E., Professor of Fortification, vice Lloyd
„ „	Capt. C. W. Sherrard, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Ross
„ „ 22nd	Lieut. C. D. King, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Wynyard
1884. March 14th	H. Hart, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics, vice Crofton
„ „	Capt. F. W. Boteler, R.A., Instructor in Mathematics, vice Hart
„ August, 20th	Major E. Kensington, R.A., Professor of Artillery, vice Kemmis
„ „	Lieut, S. D. Cleeve, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Renny-Tailyour
„ September 20th	Col. A. Harness, C.B., R.A., Captain of Cadet Company, appointed Secretary and Treasurer vice Marsh
„ „	Major H. J. O. Walker, R.A., Captain of Company, vice Harness
„ November 7th	Lieut. W. M. T. Synge, R.A., Lieutenant of Company, vice Henn
1885. January 7th	Lieut. L. C. Jackson, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Marsh
„ „	Lieut. J. H. Cowan, R.E., do. do. vice Matheson
„ „	Major F. Mascall, R.E., Professor of Military Topography, vice Roberts

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

1885. February 20th	Surg-Major J. W. Maxham, M.D., temporarily performing duty, vice Evatt
„ May 26th	Capt. R. P. Leach, R.A., Instructor in Fortification, vice Cowan
„ „ 27th	Capt. M. W. P. Block, R.A., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Penrose
„ „	Lieut, A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, R.A., Lieutenant of a Company, vice Marston
„ December, 18th	Capt. E. S. May, R.A., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Block resigned
1886. March 16th	Lieut. E. A. Gartside-Tippinge, Instructor in Military Topography, vice Crookenden appointed Secretary, Royal Artillery Institution
„ April 27th	W. Foord-Kelcey, Esq., B.A., Instructor in Mathematics (additional), from Temporary Instructor
„ September 23rd	Surg-Major J. W. Maxham, M.D., Medical Officer, vice Evatt
„ November 1st	J. B. Jameson, Esq., Instructor in Landscape Drawing (additional) for one year
„ „ 29th	Mons. E. Vassellier, temporary additional Instructor in French
„ December 20th	Capt. A. H. W. Brett, R.A., Instructor in Military Topography (additional) for one year
„ „ 23rd	Capt. G. G. Simpson, R.A., Adjutant and Quarter-Master, vice Hardy appointed Instructor, School of Gunnery
1887. January 11th	Capt. J. Shiffner, R.A., additional Instructor in Artillery for one year
„ March 1st	W. Paris, Esq., Professor of Landscape-Drawing, vice Clifton
„ „ 16th	Major H. J. O. Walker, R.A., Captain of Cadet Company, removed on abolition of office
„ „	Col. A. Harness, C.B., R.A., appointed Commandant and Secretary on abolition of office of Secretary and Treasurer
„ „ 24th	Mons. R. de Villiers, temporary additional Instructor in French, vice Vassellier
„ June 2nd	Major-Gen. R. Hay, C.B., R.A., Governor, vice Browne,
„ October 1st	Capt. J. Shiffner, Instructor in Artillery, vice Mackinlay
„ „	Capt. F. A. Curteis, temporary do. vice Shiffner
1888. February 18th	Rev. J. Bond, Chaplain, appointment expired, office suspended
„ March 1st	Capt. F. A. Curteis, Instructor in Artillery, vice Watson
„ „	Capt. G. J. F. Talbot, Temporary Instructor in Artillery vice Curteis
„ June 19th	Capt C. E. H. Heyman, do. do. do. Military Topography, vice Brett
„ October 1st	W. E. Davey Esq., Temporary Instructor in Mathematics, vice MacMahon
„ „	Capt. W. H. Chippindall, Instructor in Fortification, vice Sherrard
„ November 14th	Lieut. A. J. Breakey, Lieutenant of Cadet Company, vice Cooper-Key
1889. January 2nd	Lieut. A. C. Currie, do. do. vice King, promoted
„ February 2nd	Lieut. H. E. Stanton do. do. vice Synge, promoted
„ „ 26th	Surg-Major Walker, hp., Medical Officer, vice Maxham, promoted
„ March 1st	E. Brooksmith, Esq., B.A., L.L.M., Instructor in Mathematics, vice MacMahon
„ „ 20th	Capt. W. D. Conner, R.E., do. Fortification, vice Jackson
„ „	G. E. Corner, Esq., Temporary Additional Instructor in Landscape Drawing (increase)
„ „	Capt. E. S. May, R.A., Instructor in Military Topography } Instructors in Tactics in addition
„ „	Capt R. P. Leach, R.A., do. Fortification } to other appointments (increase)
„ April 15th	Dr. K. Neuhaus, Temporary Additional Instructor in German (increase)
„ July 1st	Maj-Gen. Sir R. Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E., Governor, vice Hay
„ September 25th	Lieut-Col. H. D. Dunlop, R.A., Professor of Tactics, &c., vice Pratt
„ „	J. Young, Assistant to Professor of Chemistry
1890. January 1st	Major M. H. Purcell, Professor of Fortification, vice Ross, resigned
„ „ 9th	Lieut. R. P. Benson, Lieutenant of Cadet Company, vice Stanton, promoted
„ March 1st	Capt. J. E. Edmonds, Instructor in Fortification, vice Major Chippindall
„ April 15th	Maj-Gen. W. Stirling, C.B., R.A., Governor, vice Harrison
„ „ 27th	Capt. W. St. P. Bunbury, Instructor in Military Topography, vice Foster
„ November 13th	Lieut-Col. D. T. C. Belgrave, Professor of Landscape-Drawing, vice Paris, resigned
1891, March 14th	C. S. Jackson, Esq., B.A., Instructor in Mathematics, vice Boteler
„ April 13th	Capt. A. M. C. Dale, R.A., do. in Artillery, vice Shiffner
„ July 29th	Capt. E. S. May, R.A., Professor of Military Topography, vice Mascall
„ August 20th	Major G. H. Palmer, R.A., Professor of Artillery, vice Kensington
„ September 20th	Colonel J.M. Murray, R.A., Assistant-Commandant and Secretary, vice Harness
„ „ 28th	Capt. J. W. Dawkins, R.A., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Heyman, resigned
„ „ 29th	Capt. C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., R.A., do. do. do. vice May
„ December 28th	Lieut. F. H. Young, R.A., Lieutenant of Cadet Company, vice Currie, promoted
1892. January 16th	Captain A. Crawford, R. A., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Dawkins, resigned
„ February 20th	Lieut. A. E. J. Perkins, R.A., Lieutenant of Cadet Company, vice Benson, promoted
„ March 16th	Capt. W. St. P. Bunbury, R.A., Instructor in Tactics, &c., in addition to other duties
„ „ 16th	Capt. A. M. C. Dale, R.A., Instructor in Tactics &c., in addition to other duties
„ April 1st	Capt. A. Grant, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Leach
„ August 20th	Capt. H. L. C. H. Stafford, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, vice Cleeve
„ December 5th	Capt. A. B. Denne, R.A., Instructor in Military Topography, vice Tippinge
„ October 17th	Lieut. H. Coningham, R.A., Lieutenant of Cadet Company, vice Ross

TO

THE MOST NOBLE

FIELD MARSHAL THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, K.G., G.C.B. & G.C.H.

Master-General of the Ordnance,

CAPTAIN OF THE COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN CADETS:

UNDER WHOSE ORDERS HAVE BEEN MADE MANY SOUND ADDITIONS TO THE COURSE OF

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC STUDY,

THIS COLLECTION

OF SOME OF THE

RECORDS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY,

FROM ITS FOUNDATION IN 1741, TO THE YEAR 1840,

IS

WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

In publishing the following Records of the Royal Military Academy it has not been thought advisable to bring the history that is to be thus obtained, down to a later date than the year 1840. This plan does not, however, do justice to the improved state of professional, scientific, and general study. The appointment of an Officer, in the year 1850, to act as an Instructor to Officers on first getting commissions, as well as to others who wish to take advantage of the opportunity for improvement in general Military or Artillery subjects, has completed the theory of education as far as it is at present sought for. The determination of the government to erect a building to serve as an Institution for the promotion of these educational views among all ranks, and as a means of keeping up communication on professional and other subjects with Officers in all parts of the world, was announced in the year 1851.

The following letter from Col. W. D. Jones, R.A., Inspector, Royal Military Academy, shewing the difficulty that he has met with in procuring the materials for the Records, may perhaps induce some Officer, before it is too late, to take up the most interesting subject of a Record of the Corps of Artillery, and enrich it with the personal history, letters, &c., of some of our distinguished living Officers who served with glory in the last war.

Inspector's Office, Royal Military Academy, February, 1851.

As you have taken the trouble to get printed, for their preservation, the facts and documents collected by me, towards drawing up an Historical Account of the Royal Military Academy at some future period; I think it right to account for their undigested and ill assorted form.

The fact is, that on my first appointment in 1840 as Inspector, I considered it my duty, not only to make myself acquainted with the then state and working of the Establishment, but also with the purpose for which it was founded, and the various changes that had taken place from time to time; but on enquiry and close search through every book and paper I could discover, I was sorry to find but little or nothing bearing upon the first 30 years after opening of the Academy in 1741, and very little for the next few years. Feeling that it was desirable to have preserved and recorded at the Institution every information relating to it, I at once determined to use my best endeavours to collect and put together everything I could trace relative to the early proceedings of the Academy, and to complete its history, by making extracts from the more recent letter books and other documents (which have been regularly kept for the last half century at least), of the most interesting events, and afterwards to embody them in a more historical and connected form, when I should have leisure; but, as my duties increased upon me, that leisure time never came, and I began to get tired and to despair of ever completing what I had proposed to do, the very preparation for which had occupied me many years, this induced me to confide the rough Manuscript to you in the hope that you would be able to dress it in a more readable form.

From the Ordnance Office at Pall Mall, nothing of an early date could be afforded me, as it appears to have been customary in those days for the Master-General to take away the letter books on resigning office. At the Tower unfortunately most of the older documents relating to the Royal Military Academy were lodged in that part of the building destroyed by the great fire in 1841, but I received every assistance I could desire at the office of the Clerk of the Ordnance, from Mr. Thomas, who most obligingly allowed me for several days to look through and make extracts from the books in his office.

I also diligently searched the Regimental Library at Woolwich, where several Journals and Manuscript Memoirs, have been lodged by the families of deceased Officers at remote periods. I also applied to many of the Senior Officers of Artillery and Engineers, and to the representatives of those deceased, for access to any papers they might have in their possession.

The greatest difficulty I found, was to procure a copy of the Warrants issued in 1763 and 1764, and the Regulations issued by the Marquess of Granby in the latter year, reforming the whole Establishment; in this I was assisted by the friendly and indefatigable exertions of Major Willoughby Montague on the retired full pay of the Royal Artillery, who was occupied several weeks at the Library of the British Museum, looking through Manuscripts, County Histories, Annual Registers, Magazines, Calendars, &c., &c., by which, though he could not hit upon the warrants he was in search of, he made many useful extracts of appointments, &c. On relinquishing the pursuit there, he got leave to search the Bodleian Library at Oxford, but in the meantime his attention was directed to the City of London Institution, said to contain the best selection of old Pamphlets, &c., in London, and there his long continued and universal search was crowned with success, by finding a printed copy of the Regulations of 1764, which he was allowed to transcribe and hand over to me.

Very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM D. JONES, Colonel,
Inspector, Royal Military Academy.

Captain F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A.
Commanding Cadet Company.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Clutterbuck of Stratford, Essex, the artist of the windows, for the lithographic drawings of the title page, and of those beautiful works, as they exist in the Hall of the Royal Military Academy. These as well as the other appropriate decorations existing there, have been lately added by subscription from Officers of the two Ordnance Corps. The drawings of costumes, &c., are, with a few exceptions, copied from sketches by Colonel Gravatt formerly Inspector, Royal Military Academy.

RECORDS

OF THE

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

PART I.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH (according to the earliest public document to be found), was instituted and endowed by warrant of His Majesty George II., bearing date 30th of April, 1741, addressed to John, Duke of Montagu, Master-General of the Ordnance. But, according to a statement in the *European Magazine* for May, 1810, it would appear to have had an earlier origin: "In the Warren where the Artillery is cast, stood also the Royal Military Academy. This seminary was instituted in 1719; and established finally in 1741, though there was anciently in or near to Charlton a school of the same nature, upon a much more contracted scale." The late Academy was, like the present, under the inspection of the Board of Ordnance, and designed for the instruction of young gentlemen intended for Engineers, and to preside over and operate in all the various branches of the Military service attached to commissions in the Royal Artillery Corps. 1741.

WARRANT FOR ESTABLISHING A SCHOOL FOR PRACTITIONER ENGINEERS, &c.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas, you, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, John, Duke of Montagu, Master-General of our Ordnance, hath laid before us a representation of our principal Officers of our said Ordnance, setting forth that it would conduce to the good of our service, if an Academy or School was instituted, endowed, and supported, for instructing the raw and inexperienced people belonging to the Military branch of this office, in the several parts of Mathematics necessary to qualify them for the service of the Artillery, and the business of Engineers; and that there is a convenient room at Woolwich Warren, which is our property, and may be fitted up for that purpose: we having taken the subject into our Royal consideration, and approving thereof, our will and pleasure is, that we do hereby authorise, empower, and direct you to nominate, constitute, and appoint an able and skilful Master and Assistants, and to prescribe such Rules, Orders, and Regulations, from time to time, as you shall think fit and expedient for the instruction and improvement of the people, and for the good government of the said Academy or School; also, to provide such an apparatus of Instruments, Books, and other necessaries as may be proper for the use thereof, the expense of all which, not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds per annum, *Communibus Annis*, to be defrayed out of such money as shall at any time be paid into the treasury of our Ordnance, either for Land or Sea-service, and for so doing this shall be as well to you as to the Auditors of our Imprests, and all others herein concerned, a sufficient Warrant.

"Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Thirtieth day of April, 1741, in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign.

"By His Majesty's Command,

"HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

"*To the right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, John, Duke of Montagu, Master-General of our Ordnance, or to the Master-General of our Ordnance for the time being.*"

See King's Warr. Ord. in Co. 23 *Octr.*, 1740; 12 *March*, 174¾, *Vol.* 25, *p.* 65.

A second warrant was issued on the 18th of November in the same year, as follows:

"ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

"GEORGE R.

Whereas, by our Warrant, bearing date the 30th of April, 1741, we did approve of an Academy or School being established for the instruction of inexperienced people belonging to the Military branch of our office of

Ordnance, the charge of which was not to exceed Five Hundred Pounds per annum, and you having represented to us that sum not to be sufficient to answer the several purposes intended thereby, our will and pleasure is and we do hereby authorise and empower you to expend on the said Academy the further sum of Five Hundred Pounds a year, but not to exceed in the whole the annual sum of One Thousand Pounds; the charge whereof to be inserted in your next Estimate to be laid before the Parliament, and for so doing this shall be as well to you as to the Auditors of our Imprests, and all other our Officers herein concerned, a sufficient Warrant.

"Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Eighteenth day of November, 1741, in the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

"By His Majesty's Command,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

"To our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, John, Duke of Montagu, General of our Ordnance."

Warrant for an Augmentation to the Royal Academy of Artillery, *King's Warr. Ord. in Co., &c.*, 23 *Octr.*, 1740; 12 *March*, 174⅘, *Vol.* 251, *p.* 103.

RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH.

1741. "Whereas, the King's most excellent Majesty, by His Warrants, bearing date the 30th day of April, and the 18th day of November, 1741, hath been graciously pleased to authorise and direct that an Academy or School shall be instituted, endowed, and supported for instructing the people belonging to the Military Branch of the Ordnance, in the several parts of Mathematics necessary to qualify them for the service of the Artillery and the business of the Engineers; the said Academy or School to be subject to such Rules, Orders, and Regulations, as the Master-General of the Ordnance shall think fit and expedient for the good Government thereof, and that the expense for supporting the said Academy or School shall not exceed One Thousand Pounds per annum, *Communibus Annis.*

"IT IS ORDERED

"that the underwritten Rules and Orders be duly observed and obeyed by all persons whatsoever whom they may concern:—

"1. That an Academy or School shall forthwith be established and opened at the Warren at Woolwich in Kent, for instructing the people of the Military branch of the Ordnance, wherein shall be taught, both in theory and practice, whatever may be necessary or useful to form good Officers of Artillery and perfect Engineers.

"2. That the said School or Academy shall be held every day in the week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, and except all such times as the Master-General of the Ordnance, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant-General and principal Officers of the same, shall think fit to direct the discontinuance of these daily exercises.

"3. That there shall be two Masters; a chief Master, who shall be allowed a yearly salary of Two Hundred Pounds; and a second Master, who shall be allowed a yearly salary of One Hundred Pounds; both which shall be employed three days in the week in teaching the practice of their art.

"4. The School of the chief Master to open at Eight of the Clock in the morning in Summer, at Nine in Winter, and to continue three hours each day; the School of the second Master to open at Three in the Afternoon, and to continue likewise Three hours each day; both Masters shall hold their Schools for theory on the same days of the week."

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING THE THEORY.

"5. That the Lectures of the Masters in Theory shall be duly and regularly attended by the Practitioner Engineers, Officers, Serjeants, Corporals, and Cadets of the Royal Regiment of Artillery not upon duty; and also all such Bombardiers, Miners, Pontoonmen, Mattrosses, and others of the said Regiment as have a capacity and inclination to the same.

"6. That all Practitioner Engineers, Officers, and others, who are to have the benefit of these Lectures shall be constant in their daily attendance, shall behave decently and regularly during the same, and shall take down in writing, for their further improvement, such instructions as shall be given to them by the several Masters.

"7. That a Captain or Lieutenant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery shall constantly attend during the Lectures, to keep order and see that the several learners are regular and mindful of the instructions given them.

"8. That the second Master shall teach the science of Arithmetic, together with the principles of Algebra and the elements of Geometry, under the direction of the chief Master.

"9. That the chief Master shall further instruct his hearers in Trigonometry and the elements of the Conic Sections, to which he shall add the principles of Practical Geometry and Mechanics, applied to raising and transporting great burthens; with the knowledge of Mensuration, and Levelling, and its application to the bringing of water or the draining of morasses; and lastly, shall teach Fortification in all its parts, with the manner of attacking and defending places, the use, conduct, and direction of Mines, with the doctrine of Projectiles so as to apply them to Gunnery; he shall also teach his hearers the names of the several pieces of Ordnance, their dimensions, as likewise the dimensions and names of their Carriages, and other warlike Engines; the Composition of the Metal of which Ordnance is made; the Composition of Gunpowder; and the several sorts of Fireworks. In general he shall teach whatever is necessary to make a complete Officer of Artillery, or a complete Engineer."

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING THE PRACTICE.

"10. That on the other Three days of the week, Lectures shall be read and instructions given on the several practical parts of Gunnery; at which Lectures shall attend not only the Officers, Serjeants, Corporals, and Cadets, but also the Bombardiers, Gunners, and others in general belonging to the Regiment of Artillery, and not otherwise employed on duty, under the directions of the Commanding-Officer of the Artillery at Woolwich, who shall see that every one performs such part of duty as shall be assigned him. These Lectures to begin at Six of the Clock in the morning in Summer, and at Eight in Winter, and to be continued at least four hours each day.

"11. That the learners shall be taught, in particular, the manner of Serving and Firing all sorts of pieces of Artillery, whether designed for the throwing of Shells, Stones, Grenades, or Balls; also, shall be shewn the use and construction of all the Instruments used for pointing or levelling of great Guns; and be exercised in hitting of marks, whether Point Blank, or at any degree of Elevation.

"12. That the learners shall also be instructed and properly employed in raising and forming all sorts of Batteries, in the mounting or dismounting the Mortars, or Guns designed for the same, and in serving them with their proper ammunition and stores; all which they shall be taught and directed to perform with the same care and precautions as are used in real war.

"13. That the learners shall at other times be taught and exercised in the tracing, opening, and sinking of Trenches and Saps, wherein those who begin the work shall constantly be shewn how to cover themselves with Fascines, Gabions, and Mantelets; shall be made to place the Gabions, and raise them handily, and execute all the parts of their work with the same diligence and precautions as in a real siege; while those who follow shall also be taught and employed in the proper manner of widening and perfecting the work.

"14. That besides the particulars already mentioned, the learners shall also be instructed and employed in the making of Mines, in the carrying on the Galleries, and placing their Furneaux or Chambers where they shall be directed; likewise how to sink Shafts, and to keep to the slopes or *talus* that shall be appointed; how to prepare their Timbers, place their Frames, and plank them to keep up the earth; how to stow the quantities of Powder necessary, with convenient precautions against Damps and other accidents; how to spring Mines; and how to behave in case of falling in with the Miners of the Enemy.

"15. That they shall likewise be shewn the application of the several Mechanical Powers to the raising and transporting great Burthens, to the driving and drawing of Piles, and other works of that sort; with the construction and management of Pontoons and Floats, and the manner of making Bridges for the passing and conveyance of Cannon and heavy Baggage over rivers and other great waters.

"16. That the learners shall also be instructed in the choice of a proper place for the Park of Artillery; in the manner of disposing it; in the placing the Mortars and great Guns in it, with the Ammunition Waggons, and other Carriages, and warlike Stores; in the drawing out or removing them in the best or most expeditious manner, as the service may require.

"17. That on such the days set apart for the School of Practice, when, by reason of the weather or otherwise, the forementioned operations shall be less proper, the Officers, and others attending this School, shall be instructed in the nature and composition of Gunpowder, and the manner of making it; shall be taught how to know and prove the same; the precautions to be used about it; and shall be further instructed and properly employed in making and preparing all sorts of Fireworks now in use, whether for the annoyance of the Enemy or for public rejoicings.

"18. That at such times the Officers and others shall also be taught the names of all the several parts of a piece of Ordnance, their Carriages, and proper appurtenances; that they shall be instructed in the manner of Casting and working the several sorts of Ordnance and small Arms, and the ways of proving them; and that the Officers and Cadets shall attend at all the proofs that shall be made of great Guns, Mortars, and small Arms for his Majesty's use; that they shall be taught the weights of the several sorts of Pieces, with the weights and diameters of the several Shells and Balls they are designed to throw; the proper charges for the different Pieces, according to the several services in which they may be employed; and that they shall be further taught the names and uses of the tools and engines used in a train of Artillery, with the manner of mounting the Guns on their proper Carriages, taking them off, and the like.

"19. That the Officers and others shall also, at the like times, be shewn the several Magazines and warlike stores of all sorts; that they shall be instructed in the manner of disposing the same, as well for the convenience of issuing them, as for their preservation; and they shall be further taught how to estimate the quantities of the stores that are or may be contained in any magazine, in order to their being able to direct what room will be necessary to dispose any quantity of stores they have occasion to lodge.

"20. The Officers and others shall also, at these times, be taught the detail of all that belongs to a train of Artillery, how to form such a one proportionable to the forces to be employed with it, whether in the field, for a siege, or the defence of a place; and how to compute and estimate the quantities of stores of all sorts that are proper to be provided and allotted for it, according to the particular services for which they may be designed. That on all the said days of instruction in the several practical parts of Gunnery, the chief Master of the Academy, or his assistant, under his directions, shall assist the Commanding-Officer in the direction thereof, and in such parts relating to practice which they may not have had opportunities to learn before the instituting of this Academy; that whenever the Master of the Academy shall have occasion to make experiments of any sort relating to the art of war, the Commanding-Officer of the Artillery shall assist and provide him with men; and the Storekeeper of the Ordnance at Woolwich with all other things necessary for the same.

"21. That there shall forthwith be prepared and erected in some convenient place, in or near the Warren at Woolwich, the front of a Polygon of the largest dimensions the ground will admit, which front shall be made of earth and turfed, and to consist of Two Demi-Bastions, Two Flanks, and a Curtain between them, with a Ditch, Ravelin, Covertway, Place of Arms, and a Glacis.

"22. That this front shall be attacked every other Summer, under the direction of the Engineers belonging to the military branch of the Ordnance, with all the form and regularity that is used in a real siege; that Parallels shall be drawn, and Trenches opened; that Batteries shall be raised by the Besiegers, at proper distances, and in proper places; that Mines shall be made by the Besieged to blow up the Batteries; and that the Besiegers shall also carry on Mines to

make breach; the whole attack to be traced by the Engineers, assisted by the chief Master of the School, with the approbation and by the direction of the Master-General, or, in his absence, with the approbation and by the direction of the Lieutenant-General and principal Officer of the Ordnance, before whom shall be laid the intended plan; and the chief Master of the School shall also, during the continuance of the siege, give Lectures and instructions on the reason of the several operations therein performed, and shall assist the Engineers in such parts relating to theory or practice, which they may not have had opportunities to learn before the instituting of this Academy.

"23. That during the Summer when there is no attack, the Polygon shall be repaired, and more works added if thought proper; that the Parallels, Trenches, and other works of the Besiegers, shall be filled up and levelled. In all which works, the Engineers, Officers, and others of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, shall be properly employed, as well as in the first tracing out, erecting, and preparing the front of the Polygon, in order to their becoming expert and perfect in all matters relating to the practice both of Defensive and Offensive Fortification.

"24. That there shall be a General Examination once a year of the Engineers, and of the Officers, Cadets, Bombardiers, Gunners, Mattrosses, and others of the Military branch of the Ordnance, before the Master-General, or, in his absence, before the Lieutenant-General and principal Officers of the Ordnance; and that an exact account be kept of every one's proficiency, and the time he has learnt, in which account they shall severally be ranged under three Classes: the first Class to consist of those who have most distinguished themselves by their application; the second Class to consist of those who do their best to make themselves masters of their duty; the last Class to consist of those from whose proficiency but little is to be expected. Which accounts shall be signed by the chief Engineer, the Commanding-Officer of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the chief Master of the School, and shall be laid before the Master-General, or, in his absence, before the Lieutenant-General and principal Officers of the Ordnance, in order that at all times the state of the Military branch of the Ordnance may be known, and how the several persons belonging to the same are qualified for the several occasions there may be to employ them.

"25. That a great and solemn exercise of Artillery shall be performed once a year before the Master-General, or, in his absence, before the Lieutenant-General and principal Officers of the Ordnance, in which exercise those who are best advanced in the several classes shall either shoot with different Pieces of Ordnance at several marks, according to their different proficiencies, or produce some other specimen of their diligence and application in their study of Fortification, Drawing, &c., when he who shall have best distinguished himself in each class shall be presented by the Master-General of the Ordnance, or, in his absence, by the Lieutenant-General and principal Officers of the same, with some prize of honour, if an Engineer, Officer, or Cadet; or some pecuniary premium, if a Private man, as an encouragement."

1741. The Room selected and fitted up for the Academy or School formed part of a building in the Warren, near the river Thames, appropriated for the use of the Board of Ordnance when at Woolwich; it was built in the year 1719, on the site of a Mansion House once inhabited by Prince Rupert, and now (1849) forms part of the Royal Laboratory, lately used as a Store for exhibiting patterns of the various stores connected with that department. The first Masters appointed were Mr. John Muller, *Chief Master;* Mr. Derham, *Second Master;* Mr. Talbot Fulchet, *Secretary.*

The following extract from a Manuscript, deposited in the Royal Artillery Regimental Library, will shew the opinion formed, and the working of the Establishment, by one of the earliest attendants, Major Griffiths Williams, who was a Cadet Gunner, in 1744:—

Extracts from Military Papers, by Major Griffiths Williams, R.A.

I have subjoined the Rules and Orders of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, in order to shew to those that choose to peruse them attentively what a noble Institution was laid down for the improvement of Military Science, both in theory as well as the practical part, for the Artillery Officers and Engineers of this country. As I intend at my leisure to give the particulars in which the Institution is changed at the end of this medley, I shall only say for the present the manner in which the gentlemen Cadets were governed, and how all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private men of the Artillery received instructions from the Masters of the Royal Academy.

In 1744, his Grace the late John, Duke of Montagu, was Master-General of the Ordnance, to him the chief Master of the Academy reported the first of every month what progress the Cadets, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private men, who were his Pupils, made, and in what way they distinguished themselves most; the names of the Officers who attended was likewise carried to his Grace by the chief Master. At this time the Regiment of Artillery consisted of seven Companies only, and five Cadets to each Company; they were distinguished by Cadet Gunners, and Cadet Mattrosses; the Cadet Gunners (of which I was one) had Sixteen Pence per day, and the Cadet Mattrosses Twelve Pence per day; the Cadet Gunners, when the Companies were formed, took the right of the Gunners; and the Cadet Mattrosses the right of the Mattrosses; they were mustered in the Companies to which they belonged, and the Captain of the Company had the sole command of them, in like manner with every other part of his Company; they were treated as Officers and Gentlemen by all Officers of the Regiment, who frequently had them to dine with them, when their spare hours from their studies permitted; the Cadets lodged and boarded at the most creditable houses in and near Woolwich, which many of them were able to do on their pay; Government was at no other expense, except the Uniforms that were given the Cadets, without any stoppages being made out of their pay.

1744. June. Memoirs of the Reg. by Col. Forbes Macbean.

His Royal Highness, William, Duke of Cumberland, attended some Experiments and a Proof, the few Cadets then at Woolwich (about 20) were formed in Rank entire on the right of the Three Companies, without Arms or Uniform, and no Officer at their head.

30th July. A Warrant issued directing the Cadets belonging to Companies of the Regiment, to be collected and formed into

FIRST CADET BARRACKS AND RUPERTS TOWER
1741.

One Company of Gentlemen Cadets; consisting of 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant Fireworker, 40 Cadets, and 1 Drum Major.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas by Our Warrant bearing date the Fifth day of March last, We directed two new Companies to be raised and incorporated into Our Royal Regiment of Artillery, and you having now laid before Us the present state of the eight marching Companies of Artillery, and the Company of Artillery at Mahon, and the Company of Artillery at Gibraltar, the annual charge thereof amounting to Thirty Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Five Pounds, Nine Shillings, and Two Pence, and you having represented to Us that it would be for Our service that the Forty Gentlemen Cadets on the establishment of the eight marching Companies (being Five to each Company) should be separated from the said Companies and formed into one Company of Gentlemen Cadets, with an addition of four pence a day to Twenty of the Cadets who have now but twelve pence, the pay of the other Twenty being sixteen pence a day, the charge whereof will exceed the above mentioned sum only One Hundred and Twenty One Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence per annum. And you having also represented to Us that it would be for Our service that the number of Bombardiers and Gunners in the eight marching Companies, and in the Company at Mahon, and the Company at Gibraltar, should be the same (which at present they are not), according to the list annexed, the charge of the Staff of the Regiment, of the Company of Cadets, of the said eight marching Companies, the Company at Mahon, and the Company at Gibraltar, when so altered, amounting to Thirty Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy Seven Pounds, Two Shillings, and Sixpence. And We having taken the same into Our Royal Consideration and approving thereof, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby authorize and require you forthwith to separate the Cadets from the several marching Companies, and to form them into one Company of Forty Gentlemen Cadets, at Sixteen Pence a day pay each, and to make the number of Bombardiers and Gunners equal in the eight marching Companies, and in the Company at Mahon, and in the Company at Gibraltar, according to the list hereunto annexed, the charge whereof amounting to Thirty Thousand, Three Hundred, and Seventy Seven Pounds, Two Shillings, and Six Pence, will exceed the above mentioned sum only One Hundred and Twenty One Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, and Four Pence per annum. And we direct you to form, regulate, and appoint the said Companies according to the said List, the pay of the Officers and men of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets to commence the First day of October next, and the charge of the Staff of the Regiment, the Company of Cadets, the eight marching Companies, the Company at Mahon, and the Company at Gibraltar, amounting to Thirty Thousand, Three Hundred, and Seventy Seven Pounds, Two Shillings, and Six Pence, to be inserted annually in your Estimates to be laid before the Parliament, and for so doing this shall be as well to you as to the Auditors of Our Imprests, and all other Our Officers herein concerned, a sufficient Warrant.

"Given at Our Court at Kensington, the Thirtieth day of July, 1744, in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign.

"By His Majesty's Command,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

"*To Our Right trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, John, Duke of Montagu, Master-General of Our Ordnance.*"

Warrant to the Ordnance for forming Forty Cadets into One Company in the Artillery Regiment, and adding Four Pence p. day to Twenty of them.

King's Warr. Ord. in Co., &c., 21 *Mar.*, 174¾; 21 *May*, 1745. *Vol.* 26, *p.* 150.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	*Staff*	Pay per diem.	Pay per annum.
1	Colonel	£1 5 0	£456 5 0
1	Lieutenant-Colonel	1 0 0	365 0 0
1	Major	15 0	273 15 0
1	Quarter-Master	6 0	109 10 0
1	Adjutant	5 0	91 5 0
1	Bridge Master	5 0	91 5 0
1	Chaplain	6 8	121 13 4
1	Surgeon	4 0	73 0 0
1	Surgeon's Mate	2 6	45 12 6
	The Company of Gent. Cadets		
1	Captain	1 3 6	428 17 6
1	Lieutenant	5 0	91 5 0
1	Second Lieutenant	4 0	73 0 0
1	Lieutenant-Fireworker ..	3 0	54 15 0
40	Cadets .. each 1/4	2 13 4	973 6 8
1	Drum-Major	1 4	24 6 8
	The Eight Marching Companies		
8	Captains .. each 10/-	4 0 0	1460 0 0
8	Captain-Lieutenants ,, 6/-	2 8 0	876 0 0
8	First Lieutenants ,, 5/-	2 0 0	730 0 0
8	Second ,, ,, 4/-	1 12 0	584 0 0
24	Lieut.-Fireworkers ,, 3/-	3 12 0	1314 0 0
3	Firemen .. ,, 2/6	7 6	136 17 6
24	Sergeants .. ,, 2/-	2 8 0	876 0 0
24	Corporals .. ,, 1/10	2 4 0	803 0 0
64	Bombardiers ,, 1/8	5 6 8	1946 13 4
160	Gunners .. ,, 1/4	10 13 4	3893 6 8
482	Mattrosses .. ,, 1/-	21 12 0	7884 0 0
32	Pontoon Men ,, 1/4	2 2 8	778 13 4
16	Drummers .. ,, 1/-	16 0	292 0 0
865		£68 1 6	£24847 7 6

No.	*The Company at Mahon*	Pay per diem.	Pay per annum.
1	Captain	£0 10 0	£182 10 0
1	Captain-Lieutenant	6 0	109 10 0
1	First Lieutenant	5 0	91 5 0
1	Second Lieutenant	4 0	73 0 0
3	Lieut.-Fireworkers, each 3/-	9 0	164 5 0
3	Sergeants .. ,, 2/-	6 0	109 10 0
3	Corporals .. ,, 1/10	5 6	100 7 6
8	Bombardiers .. ,, 1/8	13 4	243 6 8
20	Gunners .. ,, 1/4	1 6 8	486 13 4
64	Mattrosses .. ,, 1/-	3 4 0	1168 0 0
2	Drummers .. ,, 1/-	2 0	36 10 0
107		£7 11 6	£2764 17 6
	The Company at Gibraltar		
1	Captain	10 0	182 10 0
1	Captain-Lieutenant	6 0	109 10 0
1	First Lieutenant	5 0	91 5 0
1	Second Lieutenant	4 0	73 0 0
3	Lieut.-Fireworkers, each 3/-	9 0	164 5 0
3	Sergeants .. ,, 2/-	6 0	109 10 0
3	Corporals .. ,, 1/10	5 6	100 7 6
8	Bombardiers .. ,, 1/8	13 4	243 6 8
20	Gunners .. ,, 1/4	1 6 8	486 13 4
64	Mattrosses .. ,, 1/-	3 4 0	1168 0 0
2	Drummers .. ,, 1/-	2 0	36 10 0
107		£7 11 6	£2764 17 6
1070	Total of Men. Total of Pay	£83 4 6	£30377 2 6
1079	Old Establishment ,,	82 17 10	30255 9 2
	Increase in New One—4d. a day added to 20 Cadets ..	£0 6 8	£121 13 4

Ibid. Vol. 26, *p.* 153 *in W. Office.*

1745. 1st Jan. Memoir by Col. F. Macbean.

The Company of Gentlemen Cadets was thus established, and added to the Regiment; the Cadets before were two Cadet Gunners, and two Cadet Mattrosses mustered in each Company, the former received One Shilling and Fourpence, and the latter One Shilling per diem, paid them monthly, by the Captain in whose Company they were mustered; a few of these young men, who were the sons of Officers residing at Woolwich, and attended the Royal Academy when they pleased, were under no command, wore no uniform, and were generally so young, that few of them were fit to be preferred to Commissions; so little were these young Gentlemen under any kind of order, that it was the business of the Officer on duty in the Warren to visit the Academy occasionally, to preserve good order, and prevent the Masters from being ill used, and even pelted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN CADETS.

1746. 1 Captain at £1 3*s.* 6*d.* a day; 1 Lieutenant at 5*s.*; 1 Second Lieutenant at 4*s.*; 1 Lieutenant Fireworker 8*s.*; 40 Cadets, 1*s.* 4*d.* each; and 1 Drum Major at 1*s.* 4*d.* The total annual charge was £1645 10*s.* 10*d.*

Eight Cadets were added this year, making Forty-eight.

1748. 4th May. Garrison Order by Col. Lewis.

By the Master-General's order, all the Cadets are to mount Guard in their turn, and be placed Sentry at the Commanding-Officer's door; at the beating of the Retreat they are to go to their Quarters, and to return next morning to be at the Relieving Guard.

1749. 6th July.

At the death of the Master-General, the Duke of Montagu, the King signed a Commission for the Lieutenant-General, Sir John Ligonier, K.B., to be Captain of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets.

Memoirs by Col. F. Macbean.

The following extract from a memoir of the Regiment, by Colonel Forbes Macbean, who entered as a Cadet Mattross in 1743, will shew the early beneficial result of the formation of the Royal Academy:—"The Regiment of Artillery owes much to the memory of Colonel Belford and Major Borgard Mitchelson, for their zeal and diligence, and their influence during the Campaigns of 1747 and 1748, while they commanded in Flanders; for the Corps then began to emerge from that state of oblivion and obscurity in which it had hitherto remained; it now began to bear a regular Military appearance, great attention was paid to good order, and strict discipline and subordination: a change that was far from being agreeable to the older Officers, who being promoted from the ranks, had grown up with erroneous notions and bad habits, inconsistent with any Military system; but the junior Officers, who of late had been promoted from the Cadet Company, being of a different stamp and better educated, and being now in the majority, entered with great zeal and military spirit into the newly adopted alterations and improvements, that were introduced by those two Officers."

1751. Extract from the instructions issued to Sir John Ligonier, K.B., as Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, dated October 18th, 1751.

To direct and oversee the practice of all the Officers, Cadets, and Men, belonging to our Royal Regiment of Artillery, and all persons educated at our Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich; and frequently to require a Report from the Field-Officers, and the several Masters of our Royal Military Academy, of the neglect or proficiencies of the several persons under their command; and from time to time to acquaint our Master-General of our Ordnance therewith, that he may take proper measures to enforce a due observance of their duties, studies, and exercises, or that they may be by him recommended for proper encouragement or promotion according to their respective merits, and in the absence of our Master-General of our Ordnance, he is then in such case to take the proper measures himself to enforce a due observance of their duties, studies, and exercises, or to recommend them to us for proper encouragement or promotion according to their respective merits; in the absence of the Master-General of our Ordnance, or during the vacancy of the said office, he is himself to appoint and sign warrants for all Cadets of our Royal Regiment of Artillery in the same manner as our Master-Generals have heretofore done, and to take care that all such warrants, so signed by him be duly entered by the Clerk of our Ordnance, in the books of our said office; likewise, in the absence of the Master-General of our Ordnance, or during the vacancy of said office, no Cadet or other person belonging to our Royal Regiment of Artillery shall from henceforth be removed or dismissed out of our said Regiment, without the knowledge of, and a discharge from him.

Signed by his Majesty's command,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

1750. The following extracts, from letters written by Mr. Robert Sandham to his parents, while at the Academy, will shew the feelings and habits of the Gentlemen Cadets of those early days; Mr. Sandham joined the Academy in August, 1750, but his Warrant, as a Gentleman Cadet, was not signed till 10th July, 1751:—

HONORED MADAM,

I perceive by my Father's letter that he had not received one that I wrote the day after I came here, the contents of which were only to acquaint him of my safe arrival off an eight-mile journey; I received my box safe on Saturday, my clothes fit very well. I suppose, Mamma, you are desirous of knowing what acquaintance I have commenced during the short time I have been at Woolwich. I believe I need not inform you of the caution that is required in choosing an intimacy among a set of young fellows whose most honourable epithet is *wild*, the generality of them bear the worst of characters, being ever engaged in riots and drunken broils, in one of which a Lieutenant of the Train was lately wounded in the hand, and has lost the use of his middle finger; he lodges in the same house with me. I suppose your fears are heightened by this description of the Cadets, but to your comfort I must inform you, there are some who most deservedly should be excepted from this general character, amongst these is Sir G. Morningham's son (I was recommended to his acquaintance by Mr. Winnington of Blackheath), he is a middle aged gentleman, that is,

near 30, of a sober, sedate aspect, and something resembles Mr. Winnington; a very good scholar, an entertaining and agreeable companion, endued with a calm and mild temper, and has a vast deal of sweetness in his disposition; in short, he is respected by every body, and I flatter myself to be very happy in his acquaintance. He was ready to go to the University when he first came to Woolwich, and indeed he has more of the Clergyman in his appearance than the Officer, especially as he is in mourning, so much so, that when the women of the house directed me to his room, I thought I had disturbed the reverend gentleman in his study, and was going to retreat. Mr. Winnington came to see me at Woolwich the Saturday morning as I came in the evening; he and his lady came again one day last week, and sent for me to the *Anchor and Crown*, and invited Mr. Morningham and myself to dinner on Sunday. I went, but Mr. Morningham was indisposed; they were extremely civil, and offered to send horses for me every Saturday night, I don't think of troubling them so often; I have had the Matron of Bridewell (Mrs. Crook's relation), with two more Ladies and two Gentlemen, and Tommy Crook, to drink tea with me; I dined with them at their Inn. Our situation here is vastly pleasant, a great many delightful views all round us, from my window I see all the ships that go to London, and an extent of land beyond the river. The Cadets act a Play once a month. There is a room opposite the Academy in which the Board of Ordnance sits; this makes an exceeding good Theatre; their scenes, stage, &c., are so contrived as to take down or erect in half an hour's time, they perform the "CONSTANT COUPLE, or THE TRIP TO THE JUBILEE." Next Saturday I attend, and will attend constantly, at the Academy. I find, Mamma, you have overlooked some of my books, as "Cooper's Dictionary," and "Old Horace," and a "Greek and Latin Testament," which I wish you would send when convenient; please to remember me to all that enquire after me; give my duty to my Father, and love to Harry, and my Sisters, &c.

I am, honored Madam,

Your most obedient and most dutiful Son,

R. SANDHAM.

P.S. Since I have been at the Academy, I have drawn a Cannon and a Mortar-bed by a scale, and begun a Landscape after the Mezzotino manner; the French master has been ill ever since I came, so I have not seen him.

HONORED SIR,

I received the ham and fowls safe on Monday night, and very good; Mr. Muller gives you a great many thanks; I asked leave on Monday to go to London, that I might see the present sent to the van; I took this opportunity of waiting on Sir John Ligonier, but was told he was engaged in business, so I went away leaving my name and my duty. As to the affair of cashiering the Cadets, it is all hushed at present. There is no person to fill up the two vacancies I told you of, which I wonder at. I am certain you must be desirous of learning the progress I have made with my masters. In the first place, I have written all "Mr. Muller's Artillery," which is forty octavo pages; I am now constructing the plates with Mr. Simpson; I am in Multiplication of Fractions; Mr. Mossiott approves of my drawings; as to the French Master, I have not seen him these two months, but I can read "Telemachus," with the help of a Dictionary. I am now a little busy, on Mr. Morningham's account, in drawing some plans of Mines for Sir John Ligonier; after they are done, he is to be a preceptor to me in French. It is my opinion he will shortly be on the Engineer Establishment. Tuesday being the King's birthday, there were some fine fireworks, viz., a building composed of three arches; in the middle one, *Liberty with her hat and club*; in the other two, *Helmets, Shields, Trophies, &c.*; over the middle arch was *Vivat Rex*, and over that the *Ordnance Arms*; the whole was conducted with the utmost regularity, and the evening concluded with bonfires and illuminations throughout the dirty town of Woolwich. 2nd Nov

I hope my dear Mother will not think me extravagant, when I inform her I have two guineas and a half left of my pocket money, I assure you I spend it only on necessaries, viz., coals, candles, and tea, when any acquaintance visit me; I have not been in a tavern since I have been in Woolwich, except once, which was on the King's birthday, which I could not avoid without being thought particular, or perhaps a disaffected person. You may be certain Mr. Muller did not take the ham and fowls amiss, by his inviting me some time ago to spend an evening with him, he made me a bowl of punch, and made me very welcome; a day or two after this, as he was inviting one of the Cadets (a clergyman's son) to see him, he told me he should be very glad of my company at the same time. The Regiment is to be reviewed some time in April by his Majesty, in Hyde Park; long before that time, I flatter myself your son will have his gun, bayonet, and cartouch-box, and every thing that is necessary for a gentleman soldier. 1750 26th Nov

I am obliged to you for the tea, it will save me buying a great while, and I shall use it very sparingly; Sir John Ligonier has been very bad, but is somewhat better; our Academy has been converted into a Chapel, but we are taught in it as before; I am very well, and enjoy my health as well as ever I did in my life; my French Master says I translate French *fort bien* (that is, "very well"), and Mr. Morningham flatters me so far as to say there are few in the Academy do it better. All this I have learnt of myself, for I have seen the French Master but two afternoons. I intend to wait on the Surveyor, Mr. ————, as he lives but a mile from hence. Mr. Morningham tells me he behaves very much on the reserve to every body and expects a vast deal of respect, and as much ceremony as the greatest noblemen; a good thing to be apprized of all this, but this is between ourselves. It is Academy hour, so I must conclude. 1751 8th Jan.

I have finished a plan of Fort Louis on the Rhine, which Mr. Muller approves of vastly; this I intend for Sir John Ligonier. 16th Ma

Last Saturday I went to Sir John, who promised to give me the first vacancy, and bade me not fail to remind the Board of it, when there was one; so that this month you will certainly hear of my being a Cadet; there is one going to Ireland with the Duke of Dorset. I believe I told you in my last Mr. Morningham is an Engineer. 1st July.

Since I last wrote to you I have received two very valuable presents from Mr. and Mrs. Winnington, the latter made me a present of three very fine pair of worsted stockings, entirely new; when I thanked her for them, Mr. W. told me he had by him a silver laced hat which he had never worn, and that if I would not take it amiss he would give it me, it did not cost less than thirty shillings. This came very opportunely to save my Regimentals, as my old one was almost gone. Mr. Morningham says the clothes will cost twelve pounds, though he did not shew me the Tailor's bill as he promised. We must trust to his honor and generosity, as he is one that bears an unblemished character. 26th Oct

1752. 18th April, I shall think myself fortunate if I get well introduced to Sir P. H——d, for I hear he has a prodigious interest in the army. Mr. Fox is gone to Bath, so I have not seen him since I gave him my drawings. I hear our Colonel intends to keep us here all the Whitsuntide Holidays to perfect us for the Review, but I shall be before-hand with him, for I propose getting leave of Sir John a week before the Academy breaks up; when we return again we are to go into Barracks, which will be completely finished by the beginning of June. I shall be glad if my Papa (when it is convenient) would send me up a little money for Mr. Harris, I ask this with the less regret as I flatter myself this will be the last I shall have occasion to trouble him for; I am sensible how dear and indulgent a father he has been to me, and now thank him with tears of gratitude for all the care and concern he has expressed for my welfare; when I am in Barracks I shall be able to shift for myself, but I hope it won't be long before I have a Commission and then I may be able to save some money. My duty to my Papa and tell him I have paid the Tailor for my mourning six pounds, and have above five guineas in my chest; the rest of my pay I will give you an account of when I come to Chichester.

1753. 19th Dec. The only thing that has prevented my writing was the want of franks, and Mr. Winnington is out of town; the India Company wants Officers in their Regiments abroad, and have sent to Woolwich Academy for them; I had the offer of a pair of colours but it would not be worth my acceptance for several reasons. In the first place I should be quite out of the way of preferment in the King's service, if my friends were willing to do anything for me, and in five or six years time which I should be there, a war might break out, and by that means prevent me of a fine rise at home; secondly, I should receive no pay till I was on the spot where I was sent, and then be entirely at the mercy of one of the Governors who could hinder me from rising, and even break me without a Court Martial if he pleased; but the first reason is the most prevalent, for I flatter myself of getting something this Christmas, or at least the promise of it. Colonel Mitchelson was the person that proposed the Commission to me, he said the Company had sent to him, to recommend some gentleman for their service, and he sent to me first, I told him I was greatly obliged to him and my reasons for not accepting the offer; he said they were good ones, and he would not recommend it to me at all, as I had such good interest with Sir John.

1754. It appears that Mr. Sandham went to India early this year, on board the "Kent" Indiaman, as a Cadet; he wrote from Cork on the 22nd of March, on his way out; the next is from the Madras Presidency, without a date, after a severe illness.

"Captain Hunt, of Colonel Anderson's, who came over in the ship with me, was extremely kind and careful of me, for he got me removed from the room I was in to another where the Regiment was quartered; it is about a mile from our quarters and a most delightful situation. It was the Governor's house before the Colonel came, and then it was allotted for him and his Officers; it is as handsome and as large as most noblemen's seats in England; the ground about is like a park, and we have very fine gardens with most delightful shady walks in avenues. I am so pleased with my abode that I should not be sorry if I were to continue here while I am in India. Perhaps it may not be long before I do change my quarters. I was greatly afraid, a little while ago, that it would have been my fate to have been in the Artillery, for one of the Officers was given over by the Doctors; but, thank God, he disappointed them, and is now quite recovered. For was I to be in the Artillery, I never could hold an Engineer's warrant with my Commission, and consequently I could not have it in my power to assist my Brothers and Sisters, as I would willingly do. I am fully fixed in this resolution, that whenever I am so lucky as to be made an Engineer, to pay my Papa thirty pounds per annum, for the use of my Brothers and Sisters, and if you should survive him, to you sixty pounds; in this I am quite certain to find more solid satisfaction and pleasure than if I extravagantly spent it on myself. We are flattering ourselves with a Peace coming out by the Europe ships, with an order for our embarkation and return."

From the Muster-Rolls in the Tower, it appears that Mr. Robert Sandham was mustered as Lieutenant-Fireworker, in Captain Hislop's Detachment in May, 1755, in succession to Lieutenant James Hassall, who died 29th April, 1755; in the Muster-Roll for June, he is marked, "died on the 16th May, 1755, at Fort St. David's, East Indies."

1752. Barracks for the Cadet Company were erected on the parade ground of the Regiment, on the lower part of the Warren, bounding the Plumstead road.

1753. Jan. The earliest Muster-Roll of the Cadet Company to be traced is for January, 1753, containing the names of the following Officers, viz.: Captain-Lieutenant Charles Farrington, Second Lieutenant Thomas Pike, Lieutenant-Fireworker Jasper Leigh Jones, 4 Corporals, and 43 Cadets (2 marked on command in Scotland, and 9 on leave).

April. A Warrant issued by Sir John Ligonier, K.B., Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, appointing Colonel William Belford to be one of the Assistants, and Clerk to the Royal Academy or School of Artillery, for the instruction of the several persons belonging to the military branch of this Office, in the room of Christopher Mason, Esq., superannuated; worded: "You are carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of an Assistant and Clerk in the said service, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging, likewise to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Lieutenant-General, and principal Officers of the same for the time being; the salary to commence from the 1st of April past, and to continue as long as it shall be thought requisite and necessary for his Majesty's Service."

June. The King reviewed in the Green Park the five Companies of the Regiment then at Woolwich, and the Cadet Company (consisting of 48) formed on the right as Grenadiers; the total strength was 477, with 3 Light Six-Pounders on each flank of the Battalion.

1754. March. A Detachment, commanded by a Captain-Lieutenant, with 5 Officers, 12 Cadets, and about 60 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, embarked for the East Indies.

Records at the Tower. In the Muster-Roll of the Cadet Company for this month, appear 4 Corporals and 40 Cadets, 11 of them marked on command for the East Indies, and 2 on command Scotland. Little can be traced relative to the Academy, till the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor in 1764, beyond what is to be found in the standing orders of the Regiment, deposited in the Regimental Library at Woolwich, from which the following extracts are taken:

4th Oct. Orders. No Cadet for the future to have leave of absence, but by Sir John Ligonier, or the Commanding-Officer in quarters.

1757.

It is Colonel Belford's orders that the Cadets do on all occasions pay the due respect to Commissioned Officers; the first that is known to pass an Officer without pulling off his hat shall be sent to confinement. February. Orders by Col. Belford.

It is Colonel Belford's orders that the Gentlemen Cadets are for the future to parade for Church at the same time and place with the rest of the Regiment, and their orderly Corporals are to call over their names, and to march them in good order to Church; all those who absent themselves, to be reported to the Colonel or to the Commanding-Officer. 20th March.

That no Officer lately made, or to be made, go to the Academy unless, it is to study themselves under the instruction of the different Masters; and shall any Officer, after this order is given, interrupt or otherwise disturb the Cadets in the Academy, the Officer who is on duty is to order the person or persons so offending to their rooms, and to report him or them to the Commanding-Officer. 3rd April.

The first Cadet that is found swimming in the *Thames* shall be taken out naked and put in the Guard-room. 8th April.

The Cadets are to be in the Academy at nine in the morning, and three in the afternoon, at which time the Officer attending is to see the Corporal call the Roll, and to report the time they come in after the Academy hours, as well as those that are absent. 2nd July. Orders by Col. Mitchelson.

The King having commanded the Royal Regiment of Artillery to be divided into two Battalions, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough has been pleased to post the Cadet Company to the 2nd Battalion, of which the Colonel-Commandant is Borgard Mitchelson. 1st Aug.

It is Colonel Mitchelson's orders that the Officer on duty at the Academy do attend constantly the school hours; and if any Cadet shall make any disturbance, plays, or is not attentive to his business, the Officer is to send him immediately to the Guard-room, and report him to Colonel Mitchelson, or the Commanding-Officer of the 2nd Battalion. 25th Oct.

No Cadet is at any time to wear a shoulder-strap, or any other part of the uniform of an Officer of the Regiment. 20th March.

It is his Grace, the Master-General's order that the Officer for the week for the Academy duty, is to eat in the Barracks, and attend at meal times regularly, to prevent noise or other incidents, to report in writing to the Commanding-Officer, and confine such as misbehave at table. 1st April.

The Officer on duty to see the orderly Corporal call the Roll at breakfast, dinner, supper, and tattoo; after which the Barrack doors to be locked, viz. at 10 o'clock in Summer and 9 in Winter; the Officer to keep the key till next morning.

The Quarter-Master of the 2nd Battalion, with the Officer on duty, as also the Officer relieved, are to visit the Barracks every Monday morning, and to report to the Commanding-Officer in writing the condition of the rooms, bedding, furniture, &c.

If any Cadet shall presume to go out of the Warren, either over the wall or any other way, after tattoo, or out of the Barracks after the doors are locked, he will be punished and dismissed the Regiment.

If any Cadet shall wilfully or carelessly spoil, break, or dirty any of the furniture or bedding, write on, or nasty the walls or chimneys, he will be punished and be obliged to repair such damages.

The Officer of the week to be in the Academy all the school hours, to suffer no idleness, noise, or talking, except what relates to the business of the Academy, and he is to confine all offenders immediately, and report them to the Commanding-Officer.

The Officer on duty is to attend all parades, exercises, and other duties the Cadets may be ordered on, and is not to leave the Warren during his duty-week, except when ordered with the Cadets.

The Officer on duty is to see the Cadets appear clean and well dressed at Roll-calling in the morning, to reprimand or confine those that are otherwise, not only then but at any other time, and is to march the Cadets to and from the Academy.

The Officer on duty is to visit all the rooms every day before dinner, to see that they are kept clean, and the bedding and furniture in good order, and to report every thing that may be otherwise. 1758.

It is once more repeated that no Cadet makes up, or appears in the uniform of the Officers of the Regiment, either embroidered or plain. 6th May.

The Cadets who have no uniform are immediately to provide themselves with it. 7th June.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

1759.

	£	s.	d.	
Mr. Muller, Chief Master	200	0	0	1st Jan.
T. Simpson, Second Master	100	0	0	
W. Belford, Assistant and Clerk	100	3	0	Clerk of Ord. Offi. Tower.
G. Massiott, Drawing-Master	54	15	0	
Felix Hugonin, French-Master	40	0	0	
Francis Dean, W. Whittaker, } Model Makers	45	12	0	each.

The Gentlemen Cadets who are quartered in the Barracks are to parade at the tattoo-beating every night, for Roll-calling at the head of the Barracks; the Roll to be called by the orderly Corporal; one of the Officers of the Cadets to attend the Roll-calling, and to report all the Cadets who are absent to the Commanding-Officer. No Cadet to be suffered to go out of the Warren after tattoo-beating. 27th May. Orders by Col. Mitchelson.

A Fencing-Master having been added to the Establishment, all such Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery who choose to improve themselves in Fencing, to attend at the Academy on those days he attends there; and upon his refusal, they are immediately to report the particulars to General Belford or the Commanding-Officer. 1760. 8th March. Orders by M.G.Belford.

The Officer of the Cadets upon duty every night at nine o'clock to see the Roll called, and whenever any of the Gentlemen are absent, they are immediately after they come in to be sent to the Guard-room; the Sentry at the gate is not to permit any of the Gentlemen Cadets to go through after that time. 16th March.

1761.
9th Oct. A Court-Martial ordered to assemble for the trial of four Gentlemen Cadets for misbehaviour in the Academy.
2nd Nov. Gentleman Cadet H. D. H. dismissed the Regiment by sentence of a Court-Martial.

EXTRACT FROM WARRANT, DATED 14TH FEBRUARY, 1763.

G. R.

1763. Whereas, we think it necessary to cause a reduction to be made in our Royal Regiment of Artillery, and you having pursuant, to our order laid before us, a proposed Establishment consisting of 1788 men (Officers included), amounting to £56,857 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, has hereunto annexed, for our Royal approbation. We do hereby approve of, &c. &c. &c.

FIRST BATTALION.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Captain at	1	6	0	447	10	0
1 Captain-Lieutenant ..	0	6	0	109	10	0
1 First Lieutenant.. ..	0	5	0	91	5	0
1 Second Lieutenant ..	0	4	0	73	0	0
1 Lieutenant-Fire-Worker	0	3	8	66	18	4
48 Gentlemen Cadets at 1*s.* 4*d.* each	8	4	4	1168	0	0
1 Fife-Major	0	1	4	24	6	8
	5	10	4	1980	10	0

By His Majesty's Command,

EGREMONT.

To our right trusty and well beloved Cousin and Councillor, John, Lord Viscount Ligonier, Master-General.

ALTERATION IN THE ABOVE WARRANT.

1764.
13th June. Records at the Tower. Whereas, we judge fit and requisite for our service to give all due encouragement to proper persons to qualify themselves for military professions. Whereas, the pay of the Gentlemen Cadets (according to the establishment of our Royal Regiment of Artillery, approved and confirmed by our warrant bearing date 14th February, 1763) is too small to defray the expenses of their clothing and maintenance, and we being graciously disposed to augment the pay of the said Gentlemen Cadets, our will and pleasure therefore is that the establishment annexed to our said warrant bearing date 11th February, 1763, do cease from 30th June last, and that the new establishment of our Royal Regiment of Artillery, which is hereunto annexed, do take place in lieu thereof from the first of this instant.

The alteration was the augmentation of the pay of the Gentlemen Cadets from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

1st July. A Lieutenant-Governor appointed to the Royal Military Academy, by warrant viz. :—

Whereas, his Majesty by warrant bearing date 30th April and 18th November, 1741, did approve of a Royal Military Academy being established at Woolwich, and authorized the Master-General of the Ordnance to make such Regulations as he should from time to time judge proper for the good government thereof; and whereas, it is requisite and necessary for the good of his Majesty's service that a Lieutenant-Governor should be appointed to superintend and to see that such Rules and Orders are duly observed by the several Professors, Masters, and Students; and having received a good testimony and assurance of the loyalty, integrity, and ability of the bearer hereof, James Pattison, Esq., I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint him to be Lieutenant-Governor of the said Royal Military Academy; these are therefore to pray and require you to enter him in the books of the office of the said employ, and to cause an allowance of £200 per annum to be paid unto him, or his assigns, by quarterly bill of debenture, out of the money allowed for defraying the expense of the said Academy, to commence on the 1st of July instant, and continue so long as it shall be thought requisite and necessary for his Majesty's service.

Given under my hand and seal the 12th of July in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

GRANBY.

To the right Honourable Lord Vicount Townsend, Leiutenant-General of his Majesty's Ordnance, and to my loving friends the rest of the principal Officers of the same.

The Lieutenant-Governor appointed and styled in the warrant "James Pattison, Esq.," was Captain-Lieutenant of the Company and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Regiment; he continued as Lieutenant-Governor and Captain-Lieutenant till promoted to Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion, in 1777; in this year a change in the character of the Institution took place, as shewn in the following code of Rules, Orders, and Regulations issued by the Marquis of Granby, Master-General, and printed for the guidance of all persons on the establishment. The Institution was denominated the "Royal Military Academy," and a Lieutenant-Governor appointed to preside over it. The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates no longer attended to receive instruction with the Cadets from the Masters of the Academy; The Orders were issued by and through the Lieutenant-Governor, and not by the Commanding-Officer at Woolwich; the chief Master ceased to make a monthly report of progress, &c., direct to the Master-General; all reports connected either with the course of study or military discipline were made to the Lieutenant-Governor, who was held responsible for the good government of the whole Institution. The chief Master was designated as "Professor of Fortification and Artillery;" the second Master as "Professor of Mathematics;" and an additional Master was added to teach Classics, Writing, and common Arithmetic, at £100 per annum.

The Academy appears to have been open to the instruction of other persons than those mustered in the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, they were called "Gentlemen Attendants," and were admitted only by special permission of the Master-General, communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor, and by him notified to the Professors and Masters; the Gentlemen Attendants were for the time subject to the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, and required strictly to conform to and observe all the rules and orders prescribed for the Gentlemen Cadets during the hours of study; they were not permitted to reside in the Barracks, or to mess with the Gentlemen Cadets. There is no record to be found to shew that Gentlemen Attendants were received before this date, but it appears probable by Mr. Sandham's letter of July, 1751 (see page 7), that he was one before he received his appointment as a Gentleman Cadet. 1764.

From the Printed Tract in the the London Institution.

"RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH,

By John Manners, Marquis of Granby, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's Regiment of Horse Guards, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces, and Master-General of the Ordnance.

Ord. Office. 1st July.

Whereas, the Master-General of the Ordnance is empowered by His Majesty to make such Rules, Orders, and Instructions, as he shall judge necessary for the good government of the Royal Academy at Woolwich; and, whereas, I have approved of the following establishment for the same instead of the former, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
1 Lieutenant-Governor	200	0	0
1 Professor of Fortification and Artillery	200	0	0
1 Professor of Mathematics	100	0	0
1 Drawing-Master	54	15	0
1 Master for Writing and Common Arithmetic ..	40	0	0
1 French Master	40	0	0
1 Fencing-Master	100	0	0
2 Model-Makers, 2*s.* 6*d.* each	91	5	0
	£826	0	0

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED,

1. That the Lieutenant-Governor, in the absence of the Governor, superintend the Royal Military Academy, and see that the Rules and Orders hereby given, or which may hereafter be given by the Master-General, or, in his absence, by the principal officers of the Ordnance, for the better government of the said Academy be strictly observed.

2. He is to take care that the Professors and Masters do diligently perform the several duties prescribed, and that they teach the art of war, and the sciences on which they are founded, in as full and effectual a manner as possible; and in case of any remissness or disobedience in them, he is to report the same to the Master-General, or, in his absence to the principal officers of His Majesty's Ordnance. Also, he is to report to the Master-General and the pirncipal officers of His Majesty's Ordnance, from time to time, whatever he shall find necessary for carrying on this service, so that this laudable Institution may be rendered as perfect as possible, both as to the morals and education of the youth under his charge.

3. The said Academy shall be held every day of the year, Sundays and holidays excepted, and except all such times as the Master-General of the Ordnance, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant-General and principal Officers of the same, shall think fit to direct.

4. The Academy hours to be from Nine in the Morning to Twelve, and from Three in the Afternoon to Six.

5. The Professor of Fortification and Artillery to teach on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the Forenoon; The Professor of Mathematics to teach on the same days, in the afternoon; the Drawing-Master to teach on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the forenoon; and the French-Master, in the afternoon of those days; the Writing-Master to teach on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, both in the morning and afternoon; the Fencing-Master to give lessons after Academy hours.

6. The Professor of Fortification and Artillery shall teach Practical Geometry and Mathematics, particularly applied to the raising and transporting heavy weights, the arts of Surveying and Levelling, with their application to the conveying of water, or draining morasses.

7. He shall teach the science of Fortification in all its parts, with the manner of attacking and defending places, as likewise the use, conduct, and direction of Mines.

8. He shall teach the rudiments of Military Architecture, particularly the method of making Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Powder Magazines, Guard-Rooms, Barracks, Storehouses, and other buildings that may be necessary in Fortified Towns.

9. He shall teach the theory of Artillery, viz. the doctrine of Projectiles, so as to apply the same to Gunnery, the principles on which the several pieces of Ordnance and their Carriages are constructed, and the method of forming exact draughts of the same, according to the tables used by the Office of Ordnance; likewise the names, uses, and dimensions of all other engines and implements of war.

10. He shall teach by the following books, viz. Gregory's "Practical Geometry," Vauban's "Treatise of Fortifications," Muller's "Elements of Fortifications," Muller's "Attack of Fortified Places."

11. The Professor of Mathematics shall teach the principles of Arithmetic, Algebra, the Elements of Geometry, the Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Plain Trigonometry, the Elements of Conic Sections, and the Theory of Perspective, as also Geography and the Use of the Globes.

12. He shall teach by the following Books, viz., select parts of Professor Saunderson's "Elements of Algebra," including common Arithmetic, Simpson's "Elements of Geometry," Hawney's "Mensuration of Superficies and Solids," Kirby's "Theory of Perspective," Cowley's "Theory of Perspective Demonstrated," Salmon's "Geography," and Harris on the "Use of the Globes."

1764. 13. The Drawing Master shall teach the method of Sketching Ground, the taking of Views, the Drawing of Civil Architecture, and the Practice of Perspective.

14. The French Master shall use his best endeavours to perfect the Gentlemen Cadets in the French Language, both as to speaking it fluently, and writing it with accuracy.

15. The Writing Master shall perfect the Gentlemen Cadets in Writing, and qualify them in Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

16. The Professors and Masters are hereby required to pay all due obedience to the Master-General, the Lieutenant-General, and principal Officers of the Ordnance, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy.

17. The Professors and Masters shall reside at Woolwich, be constant and regular in their attendance at the appointed hours, and shall not absent themselves from the Academy without leave obtained from the Master-General, or, in his absence, from the principal Officers of the Ordnance, or the Lieutenant-Governor.

18. That the Professors and Masters take care that their Pupils do fairly transcribe in books, or preserve in portfolios, such parts of their performances as may be necessary, from time to time, to shew the proficiency they have made in their different studies.

19. That the Education of the Gentlemen Cadets, and such who have leave to attend the Academy, may not be interrupted or their attention taken off, it is hereby strictly ordered that the Professor or Master on duty do not permit any person whatsoever to come into the Academy during the Academy hours, except the Master-General, the principal Officers of the Ordnance, or the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. That the Professor or Master, from time to time, deliver to the Lieutenant-Governor an account in writing of whatever instruments, books, portfolios, or other articles, which may be necessary for the Gentlemen Cadets in his department, so that the Lieutenant-Governor may report thereon.

21. Whatever may be wanting for the service of the Academy, the Professors and Masters to report the same to the Lieutenant-Governor, that he may represent the same to the Board.

22. That no Professor or Master shall instruct in the Academy any private Scholar, without leave first obtained from the Master-General, or the principal Officers of the Ordnance.

23. The Gentlemen Cadets shall be conducted at the stated hours to the Academy by their proper Officer, and delivered over to the care of the Professor or Master on duty, under whose authority they are absolutely to be during his Lecture; at the expiration of which, the said Officer is to receive them again, and if they have misbehaved, the Master is to deliver his complaint in writing to the Officer, who is, as soon as possible, to report the same to the Lieutenant-Governor.

24. The Cadets to be divided into four classes under each Professor or Master, and to take their seats in the Academy accordingly.

25. They are to observe during the Academy hours the greatest decency and good order; be diligent in their studies, and shew respect and attention to the Professors and Masters.

26. They are not to quit the Academy during the appointed hours, on any pretence whatever, without leave from the Professor or Master on duty.

27. There shall be annually a General Examination of the Gentlemen Cadets, made in the presence of the Master-General, or principal Officers of the Ordnance, or any three of them, on the first of March (unless it should fall on a Sunday, and then to be on the day following), when prizes of honour will be given to those who shall then distinguish themselves by the proficiency they have made in their studies.

28. All persons who have leave from the Master-General, or the principal Officers of the Ordnance, to be instructed at this Academy, shall be subject to the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, and shall strictly conform to, and observe all the Rules and Orders prescribed for the Gentlemen Cadets, during the Academy hours; and the Professor or Master shall report to the Lieutenant-Governor if they should be guilty of any misbehaviour.

Rules, Orders, and Regulations for the Company of Gentlemen Cadets.

By John Manners, Marquis of Granby, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Colonel of his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, and Master-General of the Ordnance.

1. That each Gentleman Cadet shall, upon his admission, produce a legal certificate of his age, which certificate shall be shewn to the Lieutenant-Governor, and by him transmitted to the Office of Ordnance.

2. That every Gentleman Cadet appointed after the 1st of July, 1764, shall join the Company, reside at Woolwich, and attend the Royal Academy, otherwise he will receive no benefit whatsoever from his appointment.

3. The three Subaltern Officers belonging to the Company, shall take it each by regular turns, to be upon duty one week at a time.

4. The Officer of the week is to march the Gentlemen Cadets every morning and afternoon, at the appointed hours, from the parade at their Barracks to the Royal Academy, and there deliver them over to the Professor, or Master on Duty, from whom he will receive them again at the stated hours, when the Academy breaks up, and march them back to their Barracks.

5. He is to report to the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time, all such complaints as he may receive from the Professors or Masters of the misbehaviour of any of the Gentlemen Cadets, that they may receive censure or punishment, according to the nature of their offence.

6. He is to attend in the Hall of the Cadet Barracks at all Meal-times, to preserve perfect order and regularity. He is to see the Roll called over at Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, and to order such Cadets as shall be absent without leave, or shall misbehave at table, or be confined to their rooms, reporting the same to the Commanding-Officer of the Company. 1764.

7. He is to visit all the rooms in the Cadet Barracks every forenoon, to see that they are kept clean, and that the furniture and utensils be in good order, reporting whatever may be otherwise in writing.

8. He is to be present when the Roll is called in the several Rooms at night, viz.: at Ten o'Clock in Summer, and Nine in Winter; and half an hour after Roll-Calling, he is to see that all the fires and candles be put out, and the Barrack doors locked up.

9. He is to attend all parades and exercises with the Gentlemen Cadets, and is not to leave the Warren during his duty-week without leave.

10. He is to see that all the Arms and Accoutrements belonging to the Gentlemen Cadets be kept clean and in good order.

11. He is to march the Gentlemen Cadets every Sunday morning and afternoon to and from Church in regular order, and to take care that they behave themselves there with great decency.

12. He is to take particular care, in case of sickness, that the Gentlemen Cadets be duly and properly attended by the Surgeon, and Nurses if necessary.

13. He is to see that all the Gentlemen Cadets parade every morning at the appointed hour, clean and well-dressed.

14. He is to see that all the standing and occasional orders which may be given relating to the Gentlemen Cadets be duly observed, and to preserve among them at all times, as much as possible, regularity of behaviour and good manners, and to prevent all indecent or immoral expressions, confining to their rooms, and reporting all who are guilty of such offences.

15. That no Gentleman Cadet shall go out of the Warren without leave of the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Officer of the Company Commanding.

16. They are to behave with civility and good manners to the housekeeper of the Cadet Barracks, and are to commit no wilful waste or damage to her prejudice, and in case any so offend, she is hereby ordered immediately to signify the same to the Cadet Officer on duty, who is to make a report thereof to the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commanding-Officer of the Company.

17. They are to pay a strict obedience to all orders they may from time to time receive from their Officers, or from those who are appointed to act over them.

18. The Arms and Accoutrements of the Company are to be placed in the hall of the Cadet Barracks, and not to be taken down by any of the Cadets, unless they are ordered on duty, and then in presence of the Officer of the Week, and when such duty is over the said Officer is to see all the arms replaced in good order.

19. If any of the fixtures, bedding, furniture, or utensils, belonging to any of the Barrack Rooms, be wilfully spoiled or destroyed, or the windows broken, all such damage to be made good by the persons who cause the same, or at the general expense of the Cadets belonging to such room, and stoppages are to be made accordingly.

20. If any Gentleman Cadet shall be found guilty of disobeying any of the Rules and Orders established for the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and for the good government of the Royal Military Academy, he will be punished according to the nature of his offence, or dismissed from the Company with shame and disgrace.

The 1st and 2nd Articles of the new Rules and Orders of the Company, seem to have been occasioned by the abuse that had crept in of mustering mere children as Cadets, as some of the earliest letters inserted in the Lieutenant-Governor's Letter and Order-Book, were to direct Gentlemen to join who had been long appointed Cadets, or that they would be superseded; after which, appears under date 7th September, 1764, a List of Gentlemen Cadets, indulged with the Master-General's leave, to remain absent from the Royal Military Academy till they were 12 years of age; viz. Walter Dawson Fawcitt, 10 years; Thomas Fawcitt, 9 years; Frederick Scott, 11¾ years; John Pelham Jones, 10 years; Edward Morrison, 3 years; Frederick Flight, 4 years; William Buchanan, 6 years. Letter of 31st July and 8th Aug.

Mr. N., Gentleman Attendant, expelled from the Academy for striking and ill-treating a Cadet on the parade in presence of Lieutenant Rosat, and refusing to make any concession, though urged to do so by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The conduct of the Gentlemen Attendants drew forth the following address, by James Pattison, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy:— December.

"Whereas, it has been represented to me that some of the Gentlemen who attend the Academy, have presumed to treat the Masters with disrepect, and to insult them in the execution of their duty; that they are frequently causing disturbances, and drawing off the attention of the Gentlemen Cadets, and have been concerned in other irregularities. It is therefore hereby declared, that upon the first complaint that shall be made hereafter of any such behaviour, or of the breaking through any of the Rules and Regulations established for the good government of this Academy; orders will be immediately given not to admit the person or persons so offending into the said Academy, till such time as the Master-General's pleasure shall be made known.

"Given under my hand, at Woolwich, this 15th day of December, 1764."

Mrs. James, Widow of Captain James, appointed housekeeper to the Gentlemen Cadet Barracks, on the agreement to perform all the points hereafter named, and on the terms stated. Provided:—1st. That she receives 9*d* per day for each Cadet according to the complete establishment of the Company to be paid to her the beginning of every month. 2nd. That she receives 3*d*. per day more from each Cadet when actually residing and dieted in the Barracks, to be paid to her weekly out of his subsistence. 3rd. That she receives 2*s*. per day towards defraying the expenses of her two house-maids for cleaning the Gentlemen's apartments, making their beds &c. 4th. That she receives 9*d*. per day for boarding each of the three men allowed as servants to wait on the Gentlemen Cadets. 1765.

1765. Upon these conditions she will engage:—1st. To provide breakfast, dinner, and supper, in sufficient quantity for all the Gentlemen Cadets residing in the Barracks in the following manner: For breakfast, bread and milk, milk-porridge, or water-gruel. For dinner, *Sundays*, roast veal, fillets, or shoulders, with potatoes or greens. *Mondays*, roast legs of mutton and potatoes. *Tuesdays*, shoulders of mutton, and apple-pie. *Wednesdays*, buttocks of beef and greens. *Thursdays*, roast legs of mutton, with salads and pickles. *Fridays*, boiled ditto with greens. *Saturdays*, roast beef, with greens or potatoes. Every other Saturday, roast pork when in season, and on those weeks when pork is given, the Sunday dinner to be roast beef. In Summer, roast lamb with fruit pies once a week, sometimes beans and peas; and every Michaelmas, roast geese and apple pie. For supper, bread and cheese, five nights, and bread and butter, two nights, or cold meat when left at dinner.

14th March. Letter Book. A representation was made by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Master-General and Board, that provision had never been made for a proper apartment for the reception of the Gentlemen Cadets in case of sickness, the only mode of disposing of them being by sending them to the common Regimental Infirmary; and the young gentlemen rather than submit to be placed in such a disagreeable situation choose to remain in their Barrack-rooms, the consequence of which is their being disturbed by their comrades, and the impossibility of their being attended to with that care which is necessary, besides the dangerous circumstance of the sick lying in the same beds with those that are in health, and the absolute necessity of removing them in case of infectious disorders. He further recommended that two rooms (one for common distempers, the other for contagious ones) should be added to the Regimental Infirmary, to be allotted entirely to the use of the Gentlemen Cadets. This building being very contiguous to the Cadet Barracks, the sick could be very conveniently supplied from thence by the housekeeper with such proper drink and food as the Surgeon might direct.

It appears by a subsequent letter (dated December) that the above suggestion was carried into effect immediately.

5th April. A resolution of the Board was communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor, that in future they would not allow any stationery for the use of the Gentlemen permitted to attend the Royal Military Academy, as provision can only be made for the supply of the Gentlemen Cadets; the Gentlemen Attendants to furnish themselves with whatever they may require at their own expense.

5th June, Books of the Academy. The earliest public examination of Gentlemen Cadets, of which any record can be traced, took place at the Royal Military Academy, on the 5th June, 1765, in the presence of the most honourable the Marquis of Granby, Master-General, the right honourable the Lieutenant-General, and principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance.

Thirty-five Cadets were examined, the three oldest were 19 years of age, and the youngest 14; one had been 5 years at the Academy, four 3 years, the rest shorter periods varying to 4 months; they were divided into 4 classes, the 4th being the most advanced.

Under the Professor of Fortification and Artillery.—1st Class, (9 Cadets): Drawing lines and constructing Artillery.—Under the Professor of Mathematics and Geography, (6 Cadets): Simple Equations, Algebra.—Under the Drawing-Master, (18 Cadets): Landscapes, in black lead.—Under the Master of Classics, Writing, and common Arithmetic, (5 Cadets): Multiplication, Division, and Reduction.

Under the Professor of Fortification and Artillery.—2nd Class, (9 Cadets): Begining to shade and break ground. —Under the Professor of Mathematics and Geography, (4 Cadets): Quadratic Equations.—Under the Drawing-Master, (6 Cadets): Landscapes.—Under the Master of Classics, Writing, and Common Arithmetic, (6 Cadets): The Golden Rule and Practice.

Under the Professor of Fortification and Artillery.—3rd Class, (9 Cadets): Shading, breaking ground, and beginning the attack of places.—Under the Professor of Mathematics and Geography, (3 Cadets): Geometry.—Under the Drawing-Master, (7 Cadets): Landscapes and Perspective.—Under the Master of Classics, Writing, and Common Arithmetic, 4 Cadets: Square and Cube Root.

Under the Professor of Fortification and Artillery.—4th Class, (8 Cadets): Attack and defence of places, and constructing Artillery.—Under the Professor of Mathematics and Geography, (2 Cadets): Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Conic Sections.—Under the Drawing-Master, (4 Cadets): Landscapes and Perspective.—Under the Master of Classics, Writing, and Common Arithmetic, (5 Cadets): Fractions.

Mr. H. H. was dismissed.

December. Mr. John Butler appointed Modeller to the Royal Military Academy, on which Tools necessary for that employment and a shop to work in were demanded. In concurrence with the Store-keeper, a suitable building with a little fitting up was pointed out. By this it would appear that the former Modellers were not solely attached to the Academy, but formed part of the Regimental Establishment, one of the first being styled "Tinman to the Regiment," as well as Model-Maker to the Academy, in his warrant.

1766. From Annual Register. The Marquis of Granby adjudged two medals in gold and two in silver to four of the Gentlemen Cadets, as prizes of honour, with 5th June, MDCCLXV and the following names inscribed on the edges of each medal, viz.—

Gold Medals—Thomas Hyde Page and John Cridland. *Silver Medals*—Charles Green and Thomas Nepean.

On the face of the medals, the "King's head" in profile, laureated legend,—*Auspiciis Georgii III. Opt. Prin.P.P.*

On the reverse the figure of "Minerva," with her proper attributes, legend—*Præmia Laudi.*

In the exerque,—D. M. Granby, Mas. Gen. Ord., MDCCLXV.

6th Feb. The Lieutenant-Governor represented to the Master-General and Board, that the bedsteads in the Cadet Barracks were in so bad a condition as to require daily repair, and so many inconveniences had arisen from the young gentlemen lying *two in a bed*, particularly in cases of slight illness, he recommended that a new set of iron single turn-up bedsteads should be provided, with mattresses instead of feather beds.

11th Feb. Letter Book. The following letter was addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Master-General and Board:—

Having received the Master-General's commands last summer to visit the Royal Military Academy at Paris, in order to get the best information I was able concerning the government, regulations, &c., and having to the

best of my power executed that commission, by making myself master of the whole establishment, civil and military, together with a detail of rules and orders now in force relative to the education, discipline, and economy of that Academy, I humbly presume such a collection will not be unacceptable to the honourable Board, and therefore beg to be permitted the honour of presenting the same. If anything in this book should be esteemed worthy of being adopted for the improvement of the Military Academy of this kingdom, I shall think myself happy in having the good fortune to procure it. I beg leave to express my desire of shewing on this, and all other occasions the great respect and consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c., 1766.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

Letter from the Lieutenant-Governor to Captain-Lieutenant Richard Capman, Royal Artillery, communicating that he had received the Master-General's commands, to signify to him that it would be agreeable to him if he would continue to act as Pay-Master to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and to keep complete the several books necessary thereto in the same manner as he had done heretofore, till such time as his lordship should make a fixed appointment for that duty. 20th Feb.

Report from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Master-General:— 14th March.

I am very sorry for this disagreeable occasion of troubling your Lordship, and for the necessity I am under of making this unfavourable Report of many of the Gentlemen Cadets; a contempt of orders, and a defiance of the authority of both Officers and Masters have been shewn in so many instances for several months past; but being determind that a complaint to your Lordship should be my last resource, I have tried every other method I could suggest to maintain that discipline, subordination, and good order which I know your Lordship thinks necessary, and wishes to see established, but have the mortification to find that neither lenity, nor the punishments we can inflict (such as confinement to a dark room, being fed on bread and water, &c.) are sufficient to restrain them within any tolerable bounds, for which reason I am persuaded that, without some occasional examples of severity, it will be impossible to attain the end desired, and therefore I am induced to hope your Lordship will be pleased to confirm the opinion of the inclosed Court-Martial, that it may have a proper effect in *terrorem* on all the rest. The lot could not fall on two fitter objects, as they are both such *scabby sheep* that they are capable of corrupting many of their young associates. That your Lordship may judge of my endeavours to operate on their minds, and to cause an emulation in them to behave well by lenity and encouragement, I beg to take the liberty to enclose some extracts from the orders I have given out from time to time for the Cadet Company.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt. Govr.

P.S. Of the two delinquents, Mr. H. is the worst; he is quite a reprobate.

On which the Master-General wrote to order Messrs. D. and H. to be suspended from attending the Academy, and to continue in arrest till his Lordship arrived in town, when he would fix upon the most exemplary manner of dismissing them. They were both dismissed on the 14th April, 1766.

A representation that, from the number of Gentlemen allowed to attend the Royal Military Academy, another table and forms were required. 17th March.

The Master-General approved of the Corporal's coats having each a gold shoulder-strap, as a badge of merit and distinction. Demand for clothing this year, suits for Gentlemen Cadets, 44; Drum Major, 1; Fife Major, 1; Servants, 3; gold shoulder-straps for Corporals, 6. 18th March.

The Master-General directed the room opposite to the Academy or School, called the board-room to be fitted up and made use of till further orders as a lower school for the Royal Military Academy (except when required for the service of the board), and that instead of tables as heretofore, every student should be provided with a desk to himself, as also desks for the Professors and Masters. Oil Lamps were also directed to be substituted for candles for the evening study of Languages. 23rd Oct.

In a return of Arms and Accoutrements wanting to complete the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, 1 Fuzil and Bayonet, and 2 Cartouch-pouches are marked as lost in Portugal. 10th Nov.

Gentlemen Cadets C. and H. were tried and dismissed, by a Court-Martial composed of the Officers attached to the Company. Captain R. Chapman, Pay-master, Lieutenants D. Pearse, A. Shand, D. Rosat, who wrote strongly in favour of the latter; after the former had been restored by the Master-General, he was restored also. December.

The Master-General signified his approval of the sum of thirty guineas being given as a gratuity for the several Professors and Masters, by every Gentlemen who has or may have leave to attend the Royal Military Academy; the sum to be lodged for that purpose, on his admission, in the hands of the Clerk of the Academy, to be divided in proportion to their respective salaries. 1767. January.

The second Examination of Gentlemen Cadets upon record took place before the most honourable the Marquis of Granby, Master-General of the Ordnance, at the Royal Military Academy, on June 30th, 1767. Forty-three Cadets were examined; eight were 19 years of age, the two youngest 12 years, three had been 5 years at the Academy, four 4 years, the remainder various shorter periods to one month. They were divided into four classes the fourth being the most advanced. 30th June. Academy Books.

EXTENT OF PROGRESS OF EACH CLASS.

1st Class.—Fortification and Artillery, (6 Cadets): In the first construction of Fortified places. French, (10 Cadets): Beginning to pronounce their letters, syllables, &c., conjugate the two auxiliary verbs, &c, and read for pronounciation. Mathematics and Geography, (16 Cadets): The mechanical construction of Problems, Scales and Lines, Tangents, and Geography. Latin (11 Cadets): Phædrus and Erasmus, Codory and Grammar. Drawing, (22 Cadets): Landscapes and Black Lead. Arithmetic, (2 Cadets): Division.

2nd Class.—Fortification and Artillery, (3 Cadets): Different constructions of Fortified places, and shading ditto. French, (20 Cadets): Continue to conjugate Verbs of the four conjugations; get by heart a collection of Adverbs. Prepositions, Conjunctions, &c., as an introduction to reading and explaining some easy book from French into English,

1767. Mathematics and Geography, (4 Cadets): The mechanical construction of Problems, Scales and Lines, Tangents, and part of 1st Book of Geometry. Latin, (7 Cadets): "Ovid's Metamorphosis," "Cæsar's Commentaries," "Ovid's Epistles," and Cornelius Nepos. Drawing, (8 Cadets): Landscapes. Arithmetic, (2 Cadets): Reduction.

3rd Class.—Fortification and Artillery, (12 Cadets): Constructing Fortified places, Attack and Defence of ditto, shading and breaking ground, and begun the construction of Artillery. French, (9 Cadets): Still go on with Verbs, learn Dialogues and Phrases by heart, translate more difficult books, until they are pretty familiar in the construction of them. Mathematics and Geography, (6 Cadets): First 4 books of Simpson's "Geometry," and Rudiments of plain Trigonometry, and Mensuration. Latin, (4 Cadets): Virgil and Sallust. Drawing, (3 Cadets): Landscapes and Perspective. Arithmetic, (7 Cadets): The Golden Rule.

4th Class.—Fortification and Artillery, (8 Cadets): Studying and Drawing different methods of constructing Fortified places, Attack and Defence, construction of Artillery, theory and practice of Surveying, and Conic Sections, with their application to Gunnery. French, (4 Cadets): Continue to get by heart as before, translate from English into French, to make them more ready and facilitate the speaking part of the language. Mathematics and Geography, (3 Cadets): Simpson's "Geometry," Mensuration, plain Trigonometry and its applications, Conic Sections, Geography, and use of Globes, and theory of Perspective. Latin, (3 Cadets): Horace and Tully. Drawing, (9 Cadets): Landscapes and Perspective. Arithmetic, (9 Cadets): Fractions.

March. Letter Book. A new uniform established for the Cadet Company, by which a saving of 15*s.* on each suit was made. The Lieutenant-Governor suggested two white waistcoats to be added, at £1 2*s.* 6*d.*, to be paid for by a stoppage of 7*s.* 6*d.* from the arrears, and the 15*s.* saved. No description of the Uniform appears.

1767. 21st June. Academy Letter Book. A minute signed by the Marquis of Granby, Master-General, directing the salary of the Drawing and French Masters belonging to the Royal Military Academy, to be augmented £100 per annum each, on account of the loss of their private teaching by their constant attendance at Woolwich; the same to commence from the time that they have attended the Academy, every day, viz. 1st January, 1766.

1771. Ordnance Estimates. The Ordnance Estimates for the Establishment of the Civil Officers, Professors, and Masters of the Royal Military Academy, increased from £1000 to £1364 14*s.*

1772. A Dancing Master added to the Establishment; Mr. John Ware appointed at £100 per annum.

The following letter, signed by Captain Chapman, Clerk to the Royal Military Academy, was addressed to Mr. W. S. W.:—

WOOLWICH, *6th June*, 1772.

Sir,

Academy Letter Book. 6th June. I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy to acquaint you from General Conway, that if you are known to appear in public in the uniform of the Gentlemen Cadets, you will be prosecuted at civil law for the crimes exhibited against you by several of the Cadets. I am further to signify the General's positive orders for you to deliver up your "Cadet's Warrant" without loss of time, by sending it to Lieutenant John Smith.

24th July. Books, at the Tower. An Inspector added to the establishment of the Royal Military Academy; Captain George Smith appointed, as appears by the following Warrant:—

By the Right Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, Lieutenant-General and the rest of the Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance.

TO CAPTAIN GEORGE SMITH.

By virtue of the authority to us, by the King's most excellent Majesty in this behalf, given (in the absence or vacancy of a Master-General of the Ordnance) upon the testimony and assurance which we have received of your loyalty, integrity, and ability, we do hereby nominate and appoint you, the said Captain George Smith, to be Inspector of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; you are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Inspector, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging, likewise to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Master-General of His Majesty's Ordnance, the Lieutenant-General and principal Officers of the same, for the time being, or any other your superior Officer; in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you, and for your care and diligence to be taken herein, you are to have and receive the allowance of £200 per annum, to be paid you quarterly out of the treasury of this Office, and to continue so long as shall be thought requisite and necessary for His Majesty's Service.

Given at the Office of Ordnance, under our hands and seal of the said Office, this 24th day of July, 1772, in the twelfth year of His Majesty's Reign.

H. S. CONWAY,
CHARLES FREDERICK,
CHARLES COCKS,
A. WILKINSON.

The Lieutenant-Governor issued the following order:—

20th July. The Inspector of the Royal Military Academy will give in a Monthly Report to the Lieutenant-Governor of the state of learning in the Upper and Lower Schools, with such remarks and observations as he shall think necessary to make; and in order thereto he will receive from the several Professors, at the end of each month, a regular Class-list of all the Students under their respective tuition. Capt. Chapman will immediately deliver to Capt. Smith a copy of the Rules, Orders, and Regulations established for the good government of this Academy, that he may be able to regulate his inspection accordingly. The Professors and Masters are directed to make out their Monthly Returns of the Class-lists for the Lieutenant-Governor, conformable to the one that will be given them as a model, and that they may be regularly sent the 1st of every month.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

1772. September. Letter Boo

In the Monthly Return for the following month the Inspector inserted several remarks upon the mode of instruction pursued in the Academy, which led to the following orders being issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, viz:—

The Lieutenant-Governor being persuaded that it is highly for the interest of the Royal Academy that a stricter attention be paid to the admission of pupils from the Lower school into the Upper, which ought never to be subject to any influence or favour, or partiality, directs that, for the future, no student be received into the Upper school until he be completely versed in Arithmetic, as far as extraction of square and cube roots inclusive, and has a competent knowledge of the first principles of Algebra, and advanced as far as quadratic equations; and as soon as the Arithmetical Master shall judge any of his scholars to be sufficiently qualified thus far, he will give each of them a proper certificate, which is to be presented to the Inspector, who will communicate it to the Professor of Mathematics, that the pupil may forthwith pass the necessary examination, at which the Inspector will himself be present, and if the pupil should be found not to correspond with the report made of his abilities, he is to be remanded back to the Lower school.

And whereas teaching of Algebra has of late been entirely dispensed with by the Professor of Mathematics, in breach of the 12th Article of the Rules and Orders prescribed by the late Master General, so that many of the students have from disuse already lost almost all they had gained in that science before their admission into the Upper school; the Lieutenant-Governor finds himself under the necessity of signifying that henceforward no excuse will be admitted for neglecting so essential a part of learning, and presumes also that it will be taught in such a manner as to be properly united (as it ought to be) with the study of Geometry.

The Lieutenant-Governor further recommends to the Professors and Masters the daily practice of calling up to their desks their respective pupils, in order to examine their several works, and thereby judge of their diligence and application, since the suffering them to wait till they come up of their own accord tends to make those who are disposed to be idle more so.

The Inspector having represented to the Lieutenant-Governor that great inconvenience and loss of time was caused by the change of studies during the morning attendance, by putting away any one set of books and taking out another, or preparing drawings, &c., all this taking place probably before the Master had time to examine into each performance, and though he could do that, time was wanting for the Student to mend his errors and finish properly what he had begun. The Lieutenant-Governor directed the Drawing and Arithmetical Masters to take it alternately to teach the whole four hours, on the mornings of two days in the week, instead of two hours, on the four days appropriated to their branch of study. General Conway, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, ordered all the Cadets in the First school to go through the Laboratory Course of Instruction, six at a time, till all have attended.

In the Inspector's report to the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st of September, he writes: "I beg leave to acquaint you that Mr. H., who lately joined the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, does not know the letters of the alphabet, thence it is impossible that he can make any progress, unless Mr. Green neglects the others"; on which subject the Lieutenant-Governor wrote to Mr. H.'s Father as follows:—

KING'S WARREN, *August 7th*, 1772.

Sir,

I should have been glad to have had any other occasion of conveying my compliments to you, than the one I am now under the necessity of taking, by your son; from the reports of the Inspector of the Academy and the Masters, I learn to my great surprise and concern, that the young gentleman does not know either to *write* or *read*, you may judge then Sir, how totally unfit he must be at present for this academical education, and how necessary it is for him to return to a common school; General Conway is so fully of this opinion, that he has has directed me to send him to you without loss of time, that you may take the proper measures to qualify him for re-admission into this Royal Academy, and for which he ought undoubtedly to understand not only reading and writing, but should be likewise advanced in Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three. It only remains for me to wish that, by your care and his own diligence, this desirable point may be soon accomplished, and am, with great regard, &c., &c.

H. Esq., Chesthunt, Hertfordshire. JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAY.

		£	s.	d.
Cadet's full Pay per diem, 2*s.* 6*d.* ..	per annum	45	12	6
DEDUCTIONS.				
Board to Housekeeper, 1*s.* per day		18	5	0
Surgeon, 8*d.* per month, ...		0	8	0
Agency, 3*d.* in the pound, ...		0	11	6
Clothing, 6*d.* per day, ...		9	2	6
Servants, 2*s.* per month, ...		1	4	0
Dancing		4	4	0
		£33	15	0
Remaining to supply necessaries, &c.		11	17	6
Total		£45	12	6

Proposal by the Inspector to the Lieutenant-Governor for a better Regulation of the several Classes in the Royal Military Academy.

The Lieutenant-Governor having judiciously thought fit to order the Professors and Masters in the Upper and Lower Academy, each to divide their respective studies into four distinct Classes, as these Classes have not been specified, but left solely to the discretion of the several teachers, they are too frequently made use of for servile purposes, contrary to the intention, and in a great measure detrimental to the advancement of study, on account of their being wavering and not constant or stationary; but were the Classes held regularly, every Gentleman Cadet, animated with a moderate degree of honour and ambition, would look forward towards the Class above him, and inwardly repeat: "I have only so much to do, which, with a little attention and diligence, brings me into *that* Class"; and thus a spirit of emulation and honourable ambition would be the result.

These irregularities have induced me to propose the following method of arranging the several Classes, viz.:—

1772.

UPPER ACADEMY.

1st. Class.—Under the Professor of Fortification and Artillery: The Elements of Fortification regularly explained —Under the Professor of Mathematics: The Elements of Euclid, observing as much as possible, both the Numerical and the Algebraical explanation, especially in the 2nd and 5th Books.—Under the first Drawing-Master: Landscapes with Indian Ink.

2nd. Class.—Under the Professor of Fortification and Artillery: The Attack and Defence of Fortifications, Practical Geometry, and the Art of Surveying.—Under the Professor of Mathematics: Trigonometry applied to Fortification and the Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, to accessible and inaccessable Heights and Distances, both numerically and by Algebra, with the nature and use of Logarithms.—Under the first Drawing-Master: Large and more difficult Landscapes, coloured.

3rd Class.—Under the Professor of Fortification and Artillery: The Theory of Artillery, with the construction of its Carriages, and the principles on which all pieces of Ordnance are constructed according to the Tables used in the Office of Ordnance.—Under the Professor of Mathematics: Conic Sections—Mechanics applied to the raising and transporting heavy bodies, together with the use of the Lever, Pully, Wheel, Wedge, and Screw, &c.—Under the first Drawing-Master: Landscapes, coloured from nature.

4th Class.—Under the Professor of Fortification and Artillery: The Theory of Mining, as laid down by Monsieur de Vallaire, partly explained by Mr. Muller, and more methodically by Major Williams, together with the use and construction of Fougasses.—Under the Professor of Mathematics: The Laws of Motion and Resistance, Projectiles and Fluxions, with their application and use in the several parts of Mathematics.—Under the first Drawing-Master: Perspective, applied to Buildings, Fortifications, &c.

Remarks.—The practical parts of these Sciences depends upon such days as the Lieutenant-Governor may think proper to order. One day in each week ought to be fixed for the Professor of Artillery and Fortification, to read Lectures in that Science, assisted by the Model; likewise one day per week for the Professor of Mathematics to teach the use of the Globes, both scientifically and historically.

UNDER ACADEMY.

1st Class.—Under the Writing and Arithmetical Master: Elements of Arithmetic.—Under the Classic Master: Latin Grammar and Cordory.—Under the second Drawing-Master: Simple and easy Drawings in black lead.—Under the French Master: Boyer's Grammar and Abrégé de L'Histoire de L'Angleterre par demand et réponse.

2nd Class.—Under the Writing and Arithmetical Master: These Rules, or Elements of Arithmetic applied to Practice.—Under the Classic Master: Phædrus, Erasmus, Ovid's Epistles, and Nepos.—Under the second Drawing-Master: Easy, but instructive Drawings, in indian ink.—Under the French Master: Louis XIV. par Voltaire, Revolutions de Portugal par Vertet.

3rd Class.—Under the Writing and Arithmetical Master: Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with extraction of Square and Cube Roots.—Under the Classic Master: Ovid's Metamorphosis, and Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil and Sallust.—Under the second Drawing-Master: Landscapes and Military Embellishments.—Under the French Master: Memoires du Marquis de Fenchieres and Gil Blas.

4th Class.—Under the Writing and Arithmetical Master: The principles of Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations. Under the Classic Master: Horace and Cicero.—Under the Second Drawing-Master: Theory and Practice of Perspective.—Under the French Master: Travels of Cyrus and Belisarius, by Marmontel, to be translated into French.

The Lieutenant-Governor directed the Professors and Masters to be consulted for the proper expressions for each Class; on which Dr. Pollock, Professor of Fortification and Artillery, gave as his *unalterable* opinion, viz.:—

1st Class.—The Professor of Fortification and Artillery: Elements of Military Architecture, with the manner of constructing Guns, Mortars, &c., with their Carriages, and Military Carriages in general.—The Professor of Mathematics: Elements of Geometry, the first six Books of Euclid, with Plain Trigonometry, right and oblique angled; Elements of Algebra at the same time.

2nd Class.—The Professor of Fortification and Artillery: The Manner of Attack and Defence of Fortified Places with Practical Geometry, as applied to Surveying and Levelling. The laying down and constructing the different Military Works in the field. The Practice also of these in the field.—The Professor of Mathematics: The Mensuration of heights and distances, and Planimetry in general by Scale and Compasses, and Geometrically, and Trigonometrically. The 11th and 12th Books of Euclid, with their application to Mensuration of solids, and principles of Optics and Perspective.

3rd Class.—The Professor of Fortification and Artillery: The Theory of Motion and Mechanics, as applied to Artillery, or Projectiles of all kinds.—The Professor of Mathematics: Spherical Trigonometry, with projections of the Sphere; Lessons on the Globes, as far as may serve for the solution of all the Problems of Geography and Astronomy, as usual with the construction of all kinds of Charts and Maps.

4th Class.—The Professor of Fortification and Artillery: The Theory and Practice of Artillery with the doctrine of Mines, Conic Sections as applicable to these; the construction of Military Buildings.—The Professor of Mathematics: Algebra to the solution of Quadratics and Cubic Equations, &c., with the application of Geometry, Elements of Conic Sections.

The proposed arrangement by the Inspector was adopted.

14th Aug. The Lieutenant-Governor issued the following order:—

The Professor of Mathematics will give Lessons in Geography and on the use of the Globes once a fortnight; namely, on every other Wednesday for the space of two hours, to such of his Pupils as he may judge fit to receive instructions in this branch of learning.

The Professor of Fortification will for the future, read Lectures once a fortnight in the Science of Fortification to the Students of the Upper Academy, and will explain the nature of Attack and Defence by the new Model lately fixed in the Academy for that purpose. These Lectures are to be read every other Tuesday from the hour of eleven to twelve, and to commence the first Tuesday of the following month of September; no person except the Students will be admitted to attend these Lectures, unless by leave from the Lieutenant-Governor. 1772.

A List of the Gentlemen Cadets and Attendants as they stand in the different Classes, under the several Professors and Masters, to be fixed in each Academy Room, that every Student may see in what rank he is placed in regard to his progress in learning and, it is hoped, will be stimulated with the laudable emulation of advancing himself to the highest Class, the only road to gain the prize of honour and promotion.

The annual estimate for Civil Branch, Royal Military Academy, was increased this year to £1594 5s. 1773. March.

The Inspector submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor a catalogue of such books as would render great service to the Royal Military Academy, agreeable to the commands of Sir Jeffrey Amhurst, requesting that, should it meet his approval, it might be presented to the Board.

In the same communication the Inspector animadverts upon the habit that had prevailed, time out of mind, of Gentlemen Cadets depriving all the young comers of books, pens, pencils, &c., which they term "smouching."

From the time of the Inspector's appointment, Dr. P. appears to have resisted his authority in every possible way, besides being very irregular in his attendance and instruction. In February, 1773, the Inspector wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor that Dr. P. seemed to be rather affronted in not receiving a proper order from the Master-General, or from the Board of Ordnance, relative to the method of doing Mr. Cowley's duty during his illness, seeming rather to question whether he ought, or ought not, to comply with any order not coming immediately from them, and is highly affronted at Mr. Green for making an offer of easing him in the duty he has for some months done for Mr. Cowley, and frequently complained of the hardship thereof, the Dr. saying, he would undertake the whole of the duty (for a little time) or none. The Lieutenant-Governor ordered that, agreeable to his own proposal, Dr. P. should take the whole of Mr. Cowley's duty upon himself. In February, 1774, the Inspector writes to the Lieutenant-Governor, that wishing the more advanced Cadets under the Professor of Mathematics to be shewn how angles of elevation or depression are generally taken, either with a Theodolite, or Quadrant, he desired Dr. P. either to lend the Mathematical Professor an Instrument for this purpose, or, if he choose, to shew them himself; both which he refused in a very haughty and imperious manner, adding, "that the Academy is not a fit place to mention those things, and that I had obstructed him in his study," though he had that moment come in, and had not proceeded to any business.

In December, 1773, the Inspector states in his Monthly Report to the Lieutenant-Governor, that since the order for reading Lectures given by the Lieutenant-Governor, 14th August, 1772, which says, "no person except the Students will be admitted to attend these Lectures, unless by leave from the Lieutenant-Governor," Dr. P. locks the door and refuses admittance to the Inspector on particular occasions. In February, 1773, in the Monthly Report, the Inspector states that Dr. P. is not punctual to the time of commencement as the Rules and Regulations dictate, and when he comes, is obliged to go into his own house to prepare materials for teaching, which shortens the two hours considerably. The Dr. is exceeding backward in giving the Class-Lists, and sometimes (though frequently asked for) does not give them at all. In December, 1773, and other months previous, the Inspector complains of Dr. P. neglecting and leaving his Pupils quite ignorant upon most important subjects, adding, that he was apprehensive, that as long as a fixed and regular method of reading Lectures does not take place, the Gentlemen will reap little or no benefit thereby; even the gentlemen themselves begin to form a mean idea of both method and subject so conveyed.

The Lieutenant-Governor addressed the following letter to the Inspectors, Professors, and Masters of the Royal Military Academy:— 15th Nov.

It has been represented to me, that both the Upper and Lower Academy are frequently left without either Professor or Master sometimes for the space of half an hour, and sometimes for a much longer time, owing to their undue and irregular attendance at the stated hours, by which neglect, the Gentlemen Cadets remain totally unoccupied in any study; and are besides, by the absence of the controlling power, led into very disorderly and improper behaviour. I therefore find myself obliged to require most strictly for the future, that the Professors and Masters on duty do not quit the Academy until relieved by the Professor or Master who is to succeed him, unless he should leave his school under the care and charge of the Inspector of Studies; and I most seriously recommend that a greater punctuality be observed in attending at the hours enjoined by the Rules and Orders of the Academy.

James Pattison, Lt.-Govr.

The Lieutenant-Governor brought Dr. P.'s conduct before the Board of Ordnance in a letter, dated 4th January, 1774. 1774.

Right Honourable and Honourable Gentlemen,

Ungrateful as the task is, I am forced into the necessity of lodging a complaint (although with infinite reluctance) against the Professor of Fortification and Artillery, for remissness and neglect in the discharge of his duty in the Royal Military Academy.

I have for a considerable time remarked with regret, the slow progress made by the Students under Dr. P., while under other Masters their advancement has been very satisfactory. My observations have been confirmed by the Reports, both verbal and written, which have been made to me by the Inspector of Studies (Captain Smith), who has repeatedly represented to me how much it was to be lamented the little improvement made by the young Gentlemen under this same Professor, and the imperfect manner in which they are instructed in the branches of learning prescribed for his Department.

1774. By the Regulations of the Academy, the Scholars of the 1st Class are to be taught the Elements of Fortification Theory of Artillery, as relative to the construction of all kinds of Ordnance and their Carriages; nevertheless, there are those who have left that class, and removed into the 2nd for above a twelvemonth, who remain at this hour totally ignorant and uninformed even in the first rudiments; not one of them knows how to construct a Gun or Carriage by any rule whatever, nor is even capable of taking off one, and making a draught of it on paper; they do not know how to solve the most common questions, such as, the diameter of an Iron Ball being given, what is the weight?—or, the weight being given, what is the diameter? nor to compute the number of Shot in any square, oblong, or triangular pile, &c., so that, was this apparent neglect to be suffered, it might frequently happen, as has been too often the case already, that young Gentlemen may be promoted to Commissions in the Corps of Artillery without having acquired the slightest knowledge, although educated in this Military Seminary in the Theory of their professions. The Scholars in Dr. P.'s 2nd Class are to be taught Attack and Defence, Practical Geometry, Surveying, Levelling, and Field Fortification, but I am sorry to say, notwithstanding the whole of that class have been above a year in it, they have as yet received no instruction either in Practical Geometry or in the art of Surveying.

I have very frequently urged Dr. P. by argument, as well as by messages which I have sent him by the Inspector to practice these essential parts of his function; I have pointed out to him in the strongest manner the expediency of it, and the discredit it must infallibly bring upon him, upon pupils, and upon the Academy itself, should it appear at the ensuing examination, or at any other time, that these material points have been neglected; however, all my attempts have proved ineffectual.

By the Rules and Orders of the Royal Academy, it is directed that the Professors and Masters shall reside at Woolwich, but Dr. P. having thought fit to quit his residence here, and to live in the country seven miles distant, his attendance at the Academy has been very irregular and uncertain.

The Lectures on Fortification which, pursuant to your orders, I appointed to be read once a fortnight, have been sometimes omitted; I am fully sensible that this representation as affecting Dr. P. is of a serious nature, and important to the interest of the Academy, but I deem it indispensably my duty, although a painful one, to submit it with due respect to your consideration, and have the honour to be, &c., &c.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

PORTMAN SQUARE, 26*th March*, 1774.

Sir,

The Master-General having considered the Report of the Board of Ordnance, directs me to inform you that he expects you will be more attentive for the future in the discharge of your duty; that he entirely disapproves of all that reasoning upon general points with the Lieutenant-Governor. The discharge of your duty depends upon a few facts, and upon these only, and not on ingenious and elaborate dissertation, upon principles of honour, humanity, and punctilio; and if the health of your family, and your attention to them, required the indulgence of your residing out of Woolwich, you should have applied to the Lieutenant-Governor in the first instance, that your request might have been laid before the Master-General, and not have taken upon you to have dispensed with the positive Rules and Orders of the Academy.

The Master-General therefore, expects that your punctual obedience to the Rules of the Academy, and due respect to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, will prevent every complaint of this nature for the future. I am, &c., &c.

To Dr. P., Royal Academy, Woolwich. JOHN COURTNEY.

In this year an examination and qualification for admission was established, by order of the Master-General, on the following recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

MY LORD,

28th Feb. That I might the more effectually fulfil the commands of your Lordship, which I had the honour to receive on the 20th instant, to ascertain the proper degree of proficiency and learning necessary to qualify candidates for admission into the Royal Military Academy, I have consulted with the Inspector of Studies, and with the proper masters on that point, and they are humbly of opinion with me, that it would be essentially for the benefit of the Academical Institution, if no pupil was to be admitted until he is well grounded in the first four rules of Arithmetic, with a competent knowledge of the Rule of Three, and gone once through the Latin Grammar, so as to be tolerably perfect in the declension of the nouns, the conjugation of verbs, &c., &c. If your Lordship is pleased to approve of drawing this line, and of establishing the previous examination and reports thereupon, it will prevent the Royal Military Academy from becoming a school for children; it will be the means of sending pupils to it with such a proper foundation to work upon, that in the course of three, four, or five years, they may easily complete their studies, as far as may be requisite to qualify them for their first entrance into any part of the Military Profession, and will probably be the means of sending forth many young men with so good a stock of theoretical knowledge, as might, in future lead to their own honour and the public good, and reflect a credit upon the Military Seminary where they received their education.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

24th March. At the promotion consequent on the dismissal of Captain S., Gentlemen Cadet Charles Ferrot was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and dated 1st March; His Majesty ordered all to remain on the pay of the ranks they were promoted from, viz., Ferrot on Cadet's pay, and this regulation to be extended successively to the youngest of each rank on every promotion of the regiment, till Captain S.'s debts are discharged.

24th April. Pursuant to the directions I have received from the Board, I desire, that such of the Gentlemen Cadets as are capable, may be immediately employed in making drafts of all such Guns, Mortars, and Howitzers, among those sent to Woolwich by the Morocco Ambassador; and, also, of such others now at Woolwich as may be esteemed worthy on account of their antiquity, or difference of construction, to have drafts made of them preserved, and that they may be all drawn upon the same scale, viz., of two inches to the foot; I have marked those pieces which I would wish to be

first taken off, and have shewn them to Captain Smith, the Inspector, who will inform you thereof; I desire that you see that these several drafts be laid down with great accuracy, and that you will report to me as soon as they shall be finished. 1774.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

The Professor of Fortification and Artillery.

In a letter to the Board, the Lieutenant-Governor mentions, that there were only three Gentlemen Cadets capable of taking the drafts, and that he had ordered the weight of each piece, and of its shot to be specified on the draft, as also the quantity of powder that fills the chambers of the Mortars and Howitzers. 28th April.

Tasks were assigned to the Cadets to study during the vacations, as appears by the following order:— 18th May.

The Royal Military Academy will break up on Saturday evening 21st, for the Whitsuntide Holidays; the vacation to continue until Friday 1st July, on which day the Academy will open again.

The Professors and Masters are desired to assign to each of their pupils in their respective departments, some light task to perform during the vacation, and will report on their return such of the Cadets as may fail to comply with this requisition.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

The Inspector and Professors of Fortification and Mathematics of the Royal Military Academy, are desired, pursuant to the Board's directions, to meet General Williamson, and the Field-Officers of Artillery, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Officer's Guard Room, in order to give their opinion concerning the use and merits of two instruments invented by Captains Congreve and Jardine. 21st July

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

The Officers of the Cadet Company allowed an annual gratuity of £20. 18th Aug.

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN,

The Board having been pleased, for several years past, to grant to the subaltern Officers of the Cadet Company an annual gratuity of £20 each, in consideration of the extraordinary trouble and confinement arising from the discharge of their duty in that Company.

I now beg leave to make this application in their favour, they having acquitted themselves in every point with great care and punctuality, hoping you will be pleased to show them the same generous mark of your approbation as usual.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

A memorandum issued, showed the holidays allowed by the Board to the Royal Military Academy, viz.:—1st, Good Friday; 2nd, His Majesty's Birth Day; 3rd, the 5th November, exclusive of the two vacations at Whitsuntide and Christmas, of six weeks each. Academy Letter Book.

The Master-General of the Ordnance is pleased to direct, that the following Regulations be observed for the better discipline of the Royal Military Academy:— 23rd Oct.

That for the future all Gentlemen Cadets shall, upon joining the Company, be formed into a subordinate Class, and are not to be allowed either the full Uniform or the Sword, but the Frock suit only; nor are they to be paraded for exercise with the rest of the Company, but solely confined to their Academical Studies, and subject to corporal punishment at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor or Commanding-Officer, without the formality of a Court-Martial.

That they are to remain in this Class until they are fifteen years of age, or until they have given such proofs of their application to the several branches of the Institution, and conformity to the Rules and Discipline of the Academy, as shall, upon the report of the Inspector and opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, entitle them to the honour of being admitted into the second Class, in which they are to receive their Swords and full Regimentals, as a mark of distinction and approbation; otherwise they are to continue in the Lower Class until they are judged deserving of it.

Such of the second Class who are distinguished by their good behaviour and advancement in their studies, will be appointed to the rank and authority of Corporals, and succeed to Commissions according to their respective merits.

If any of the Gentlemen in the Upper Class shall subject themselves, by their ill-conduct, to the disgrace of being degraded into the Lowest Class, they are to be deprived of their Swords, and not permitted to associate with the rest of the Company till their behaviour entitles them to be reinstated; and if they persist in their misconduct, they are to be reported to the Master-General as unworthy of remaining in the Royal Establishment.

A Monthly Report is to be made to the Master-General of the Company, specifying their respective proficiencies in the several Classes, and their general conduct.

An Annual Examination will be held at Woolwich by such persons as the Master-General shall think proper to appoint, and Prizes of Honour will be bestowed on those who are most advanced in the several branches of learning, and are otherwise found most deserving.

For the future no hair dresser is to be employed in the Company, as the hair is to be worn short at the sides and top, and combed back with pomatum and powder; the servants are to queue it for them, and they should be obliged to learn to do it for themselves.

Application is to be made to the Board of Ordnance for a sufficient quantity of stationery for all the uses of the Academy, and no debts are to be contracted with the Clerk of the Company for that article.

By Command of the Master-General,

THOMAS BLOOMFIELD, Capt. and A. D. C.

In explanation of the above order, the following letter was addressed by the Master-General's Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor:—

1774. PORTMAN SQUARE, 21st *November*, 1774.

Sir,

The Master-General directs me to acquaint you that his Lordship meant by his order of 23rd October, 1774, that the Gentlemen Cadets should not be allowed either the full Uniform or their Swords till they were removed into the Upper Academy. The Master-General requests that, for the future his order may be understood in this sense.

15th Dec. Opinion of a Court-Martial on Gentleman Cadet P.:—"The Court finding the prisoner guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and having considered the nature of the offence, together with his constant and habitual bad behaviour, as appears by the Register Book of Offences, for which he has been confined and punished thirty-five times, are of opinion that he is incorrigible, and do therefore think him unworthy of remaining in the Company of Gentlemen Cadets."

1775. Letters to Dr. P. from the Master-General's Secretary.

8th March. SIR,

The Master-General of the Ordnance directs me to acquaint you that having considered your answers to the several articles of complaint exhibited against you by the Lieutenant-Governor, His Lordship finds the grounds upon which some of them are founded so immediately questioned by you, that rather than induce the further trouble of a tedious examination into the facts you allege in your justification, and which thereby open a field for cavil and ambiguity, and perhaps disagreeable consequences, his Lordship is willing to wave a determination upon them for the present; but his Lordship commands me to express his extreme surprise, and his displeasure at you continuing to neglect paying that mark of respect to the Lieutenant-Governor in applying for his leave to reside out of Woolwich, which his Lordship so particularly and repeatedly admonished you to do in his presence.

I am likewise to inform you, that his Lordship considers it is your duty to make any report to the Lieutenant-Governor that he may judge proper and necessary to order for his private information, notwithstanding it may differ from the form of that approved of by the Master-General and Board.

His Lordship hopes and expects that he shall hear no further complaints on this head, or indeed of any other instance of disobedience for the future, as his Lordship considers himself indispensably obliged to maintain in the strictest manner, that subordination and discipline which is so essential to the welfare of the Institution, and shall on no account suffer these irregularities to subsist.

When you have given these proofs of respect to your superior officer in the Academy, and shall desire a decision upon the other points in question, they will be impartially enquired into, and reported to him as Master-General.

JOHN COURTNEY.

30th March. The Master-General approved of the sentence of a Court-Martial upon Messrs. W. and N., and directed it to be read at the head of the Company. Mr. N. was struck off the strength of the Company. The sentence on Mr. W. was mitigated to placing him in the subordinate Class until his future conduct should reinstate him in the good opinion of his officers. Mr. W. was withdrawn in July, and went into the Line.

5th April. The Lieutenant-General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance, signified their intention of being at the Royal Academy, on Monday, 10th April, to examine the Cadets; the Masters were directed to attend and have the work of their pupils ready to produce. No record is to be found of this examination.

22nd April. The Master-General ordered that, for the future, the first Drawing-Master shall, as much as possible, introduce into his Designs every kind of Military Buildings, such as old Castles, square and round Towers, putting the same, as well as modern Fortifications, occasionally into Perspective.

19th July. Mr. Butler, Modeller to the Royal Military Academy, directed to proceed immediately to Portsmouth to finish the Model of the Gateway and Drawbridge under the direction of Major Archer, and when completed to return to his duty at Woolwich.

On the notification that Mr. Bascawin had leave to attend the Royal Military Academy, it was added, "as every Gentleman who has, or who may have permission to receive the benefit of this Military Education, must be subject to the same Rules and Discipline with the Company of Gentlemen Cadets; The Inspector, Professors, and Masters, were directed to include them in their reports."

1776. Master General's A. D. C. to Commandant Woolwich. 22nd Feb.

Sir,

The vacancies of 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery being so numerous as not to be supplied by Gentlemen properly qualified either in the Academy or Drawing-Room (from whence the Corps of Engineers received an unexpected increase), the Master-General desires me to acquaint you, that his Lordship is willing to appoint any two Officer's or Gentlemen's sons, who can be well recommended by you, and reported fit for Commissions at the usual Examination that will be shortly held at Woolwich Royal Academy; at the same time, his Lordship desires that you may be informed, that though in general he disapproves of promoting Non-Commissioned Officers, yet if any could be pointed out who fall within the above description, and whose merit and character render them worthy of the honour, his Lordship may take some future opportunity of providing for them.

To General Belford. THOMAS BLOOMFIELD.

28th June. Gentlemen Cadets, H. Rogers and A. O'Hara, ordered to embark and join Colonel Cleaveland in America for the purpose of filling up vacancies as they may occur, their pay to be made up to 2nd Lieutenants, till they get Commissions.

23rd July. The Rev. Mr. G., Arithmetical and Classical Master, having been frequently reported by the Inspector and Cadet Officers irregular in his attendance, being sometimes an hour too late and sometimes absent all the forenoon, the Lieutenant-Governor wrote to inform him, that he was convinced by long experience that no dependence can be placed upon the assurances repeatedly given him from time to time of performing his duty with that punctuality necessary to be observed, and that it became his duty to withdraw (as he had often told him he feared he should be under the necessity of doing) any permission he may have had for his non-residence at Woolwich, acquainting him that he expected before Michaelmas-day he would enable himself, by providing some habitation at Woolwich, to comply with the Master-General's order contained in the Rules and Orders of the Royal Military Academy for the Masters to reside at Woolwich, &c., and that should he fail to comply with this requisition he would report him to his Lordship.

1776.

The Master-General of the Ordnance having been pleased to order a new set of Rules and Orders to be printed for the Royal Military Academy, containing some variations from the old ones heretofore in force, the Lieutenant-Governor directed a book of the same to be given to each Professor and Master, that they may severally conform thereto in the strictest manner, as well in the order of teaching as in all other points whatever, which the Inspector will take care to see carried into execution from this day forward, and will report to the Lieutenant-Governor every failure therein. Orders by Col. Pattison Lieutenant-Governor. 1st Aug.

The Lieutenant-Governor has received the Master-General's orders to direct, that the following Rules be henceforth observed by the respective Masters in the Royal Military Academy, though in some points different from the printed Regulations, viz.:— 6th Oct.

1st. Algebra to be taught as heretofore by the Arithmetical Master.

2nd. The first books of Simpson's Geometry, to be taught before Trigonometry in the first Class by the Professors of Mathematics.

3rd. The Professor of Fortification to teach Projectiles as usual, in resisting and non-resisting mediums.

I must therefore desire that such Rules may be immediately enforced.

JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

The Inspector having made a complaint against some of the Gentlemen Cadets for defacing their names in their Academical Books, tearing and otherwise spoiling the same, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes it will be the last time he shall hear of any such unworthy practices, and forbears taking such notice of the offenders which they deserve; but for the future, if any one shall be found guilty of such improper behaviour, he may expect to meet the punishment he will justly incur by his disobedience of orders. 7th Oct. Orders by Lieutenant-Governor.

The Master General desires that Geography may be taught by Mr. Hutton, the Mathematical Master, in the manner you proposed to his Lordship on Tuesday last at Woolwich. His Lordship also directs, that Hutton's "Mensuration" be taught in the Academy instead of Simpson's "Treatise." If the respective Masters should propose any alterations in the mode of study as established by the last Regulations, they are to address themselves in the first instance to the Lieutenant-Governor, who will lay them before the Master-General. 12th Nov. Letter from Secretary to Master-General.

JOHN COURTNEY.

The following table, showing the Establishment of the Royal Military Academy in 1776, when the number of Cadets was 48, was approved of by the Right Honourable George Lord Viscount Townshend, Master-General of the Ordnance:—

The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch, Royal Military Academy, was increased this year to £1644 5*s.*, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant-Governor, ...	200	0	0
In lieu of Coals, Candles, and Travelling, ...	50	0	0
Inspector Royal Military Academy	200	0	0
In lieu of Coals, Candles, and Travelling	30	0	0
Professor of Fortification and Artillery	200	0	0
Professor of Mathematics	200	0	0
Chief Drawing-Master	150	0	0
Second Drawing-Master	100	0	0
Fencing-Master	100	0	0
French-Master	100	0	0
Master for Classics, Writing, and Arithmetic	150	0	0
Model-Makers { One at 4*s.* a day..	73	0	0
Model-Makers { One at 2*s.* 6*d.* a day	45	12	6
Clerk to the Royal Military Academy, and Paymaster to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets at 2*s.* 6*d.* a day	45	12	6
Total ..	£1644	5	0

1777.

The Master-General desires that the young Gentlemen who are just appointed 2nd Lieutenants may be permitted to pursue their studies under the Mathematical Master and Dr. Pollock at the Academy for a year. 26th Feb.

His Lordship the Master-General, requests that you will report to him, from time to time, the proficiency these Gentlemen make, and whether their diligence, attention, and good behaviour, merit the extraordinary mark of favour they have received.

JOHN COURTNEY.

The Inspector's Monthly Reports shew that the 2nd Lieutenants attend very irregularly.

The Master-General having been pleased to approve of a suspension of the teaching of Latin in the Royal Military Academy, you will acquaint Mr. Green it is my direction that the same is to take place from Monday next, and to continue until further orders; and that instead of Classics, he is henceforward to teach on Mondays and Tuesdays both Academies jointly, from three till six o'clock, Arithmetic, Algebra, and the elementary parts of Geometry, according as he shall judge suitable to the proficiency of the several students. 6th March.

I trust you will see this order duly complied with, or report to me any failure therein.

To Capt. Smith, Inspector, Royal Military Academy. JAMES PATTISON, Lt.-Govr.

The Master-General has been pleased to order the following Gentlemen, during the removal of the Gentlemen Cadets now in the Upper Academy to Landguard Fort, to be admitted into the Upper Academy, viz.:— 24th July. Company Orders.

Messrs. Boagle, Dixon, Walker, Smith, Fead, Temperly, Daily Roby, and Robertson, to be instructed by the Professors, and as they become qualified to be admitted; they are also to be taught on Fridays and Saturdays by Mr. Sandby and Mr. Massiott.

Mr. Glover (from the Tower) to be admitted into the Academy for instruction under the several Professors and Masters, and to be classed according to his qualifications.

1777. August. In the Monthly Report of the state of learning in the Royal Military Academy for August, five Gentlemen Cadets are returned under orders for America, Messrs. Cockburn, Horriden, G. Scott, Locke, and Johnes.

10th Oct. A Memorandum appears relative to sending up a list of books, to the Master-General's Secretary, proper to be purchased for the library in the Academy.

25th Nov. Letter to Mr. Baddington, Tower. His Majesty having been graciously pleased to approve of M. Landmann, late Professor of Fortification and Artillery *(a L'Ecole Royal Militaire)* at Paris, to be appointed Professor of Fortification and Artillery in the Royal Academy at Woolwich.

The Master-General has therefore appointed M. Landmann in the room of Dr. Pollock, to whom his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of £50 per annum, and an additional sum of £50 per annum to Mr. Muller, in consideration of his great age, and the number of good Officers he has brought up for his Majesty's service. It is likewise the King's pleasure that M. Landmann should be reimbursed for his expenses in travelling, and removing his family, effects, &c., to England.

M. Landmann is to have the same appointment at present as Dr. Pollock, and he is to have £100 per annum paid him, and charged in the Ordnance Establishment, in case of his removal from the Academy, either on account of indisposition or otherwise, the same to be continued to his wife in case of M. Landmann's death.

Letter to Lieutenant-Governor. M. Landmann taught Projectiles and Fortification at Paris, and was reduced on the Reform of the Royal Academy there; he made afterwards near £300 per annum by instructing the young nobility at Paris.

M. Landmann has seen a great deal of service, and acted as A. D. C. to Marshal Broglie in the last war.

JOHN COURTNEY.

1778. 23rd Jan. The Inspector having represented that the Instruments generally made use of by the Gentlemen Cadets cost from £1 11*s.* 6*d.* to £1 16*s.*, consequently not sufficient for the purpose of finishing complete Drawings, recommended that the Board should supply a Case of about five guineas, or a Magazine Case of about £7, as in that case the Instruments may be chosen at pleasure, and then sufficient for any purpose. A Magazine Case was ordered to be supplied and delivered into the Inspector's custody.

2nd Feb. Orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governor:—

The Board having been pleased to condescend to a thorough repair of all the desks, stools, &c., in the Academy, by making new lids and front pieces to most of them, as likewise new locks and keys with different works to all, each key having the same number marked upon it as the number of the desk, that no mistake in future may happen; the desks will be delivered to the Gentlemen Cadets by the Inspector, who will likewise keep a regular list thereof.

The Gentlemen Cadets are now strictly forbid to cut or carve their names, or initial letters of names, on any part of their desks, or in any way spoil them by cutting or other means; they are not to spoil their own locks, or those of any other Gentleman Cadet by attempting to open them with wrong keys, and if it should so happen that a key is lost, or broke, they are to ask leave of the Master on duty to get the armourer to open it, and a new key being made, or anything done to the lock, to be charged to their respective accounts.

The Lieutenant-Governor expects that henceforward no Gentleman Cadet will be guilty of ever attempting to open or spoil any of the desks or drawers of the Inspector, Professors, or Masters, or of any other Cadet, or even attempt to take anything out of them under the name of *smouching*, as they may be fully assured such base and vile crimes will be pardoned no more; and as it is next to impossible that anything can be taken away, or damage done in the Academy without the knowledge of some of the Gentlemen Cadets, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that such of them as may observe or see any irregularity of this nature practised by any of the others, will give immediate notice thereof to the Inspector, or Master on Duty, and in default of so doing may expect the severest punishment if found out.

The Corporal on duty to report every Saturday morning to the Inspector the state of the desks, locks, keys, and stools, in both Upper and Under Academy, or of any other transaction that may have happened during their orderly week.

The Lieutenant-Governor expects that these standing orders will be constantly observed, as those who do not will be rigourously punished; the Inspector will also examine all the desks, &c., once a month, and report the trangressors.

JAMES BRAMHAM, Lt.-Govr.

Woolwich Warren, 6th May. Determination of Mr. Green's complaint relative to the admission of the Gentlemen Cadets from the Under to the Upper Academy.

Mr. Green declares that Mr. Mudge is more capable of going through his examination for admission into the Upper than Mr. Hislop, who has been admitted, and Mr. Mudge refused; that Mr. Mudge had solved questions in Algebra, that Mr. Hislop did not do, or did not understand.

In Mr. Green's Report for April, he there declares that he has in his department several Gentlemen fit for admission into the Mathematical Department, who will have much injustice done them if they are not advanced beyond the limits assigned to the Lower School, as there are several Gentlemen in the Mathematical School who have the advantage of attending Fortification, and are not so well qualified, particularly those Gentlemen who were instructed by Mr. Hutton during the time intervening the attendance of the Gentlemen at Landguard Fort.

In Mr. Green's Report for May, the following words were used:—Those Gentlemen, meaning Lord Wallingford, Mr. Mudge, Mr. Gahan, Mr. Peyon, and Mr. King, ought to take place of several Gentlemen in the Upper School.

In answer, it appeared that on Colonel Bramham's inspection of the papers relating to Mr. Mudge's examination, he was clearly of opinion and certified that the Professor of Mathematics did his duty in turning him back to the Lower Academy.

And that from the inspection of Mr. Hislop's examination before Colonel Bramham, Capt. Smith, and Professor Landmann, they certified that the Professor of Mathematics did his duty in admitting Mr. Hislop into the Upper Academy.

We, underwritten, are of opinion, that Professor Hutton has done justice to Mr. Hislop in admitting him into the Upper Academy, and that the Gentlemen Cadets of the Under Academy be acquainted therewith. 1778.

JAMES BRAMHAM, Lt.-Govr.
J. SMITH, Inspector.
J. LANDMANN.

The Master-General's Secretary wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor, by desire of the Master-General, to know on what footing the Gentlemen Attendants are admitted at the Academy, and by whose permission, as his Lordship is unacquainted with the term; the Master-General's appointments having been always confined to Cadets and extra Cadets. 25th June.

The Lieutenant-Governor wrote in reply, that the Gentlemen Attendants were admitted at the Academy on the footing of paying 30 guineas into the paymaster's hands at their first coming, to be divided among the Professors and Masters, and they were never admitted without the Master-General's leave and order signified in writing.

The extra Cadets, on the contrary, paid nothing, being looked upon as persons that are to be made Cadets at the next vacancy.

The term Gentlemen Attendant, was in the Monthly Returns given by your Lordship on the 2nd March, 4th May, 1st June of this year, in which Mr. Phipps was returned by that appellation, though styled extra Cadet in returns before that date, which Major Stehelin explained to me at that time, but I cannot recollect it at present; I am informed that before your Lordship commanded the Company there were never any extra Cadets, there were only Gentlemen Cadets and Gentlemen Attendants, such as described above. 2nd July.

The Gentlemen Cadets are strictly forbid to write or scrawl on the walls or wainscot of any part of the Academy, either within doors or without, with either pen, pencil, or brush, or by any other means dirty or disfigure any part thereof, on pain of being severely punished. They are likewise strictly forbid from leaping upon, or running over the desks with their feet, or cutting, or spoiling them, or the locks and keys thereof; and should any Gentlemen Cadet spoil or render useless any thing belonging to the Royal Academy, he must make it good at his own expense, but where the offenders cannot be found out, the expense to be defrayed by the whole Company. Order.

The Gentlemen Cadets are on no account to attempt to force open any of the locks in the Academy belonging to the Book Cases, Globe Cases, to the Inspector, Professors, or Masters, or by any means render them useless, on pain of being reported to the Master-General of the Ordnance. The Lieutenant-Governor expects that the Corporals will not only keep a watchful eye to prevent any disorder in the Academy, but by their own good behaviour set an example to others.

The Master-General having been pleased to direct that a public examination should take place at the Royal Military Academy on next Friday, the Lieutenant-Governor signified the same, and requested the Professors and Masters to attend, and to cause the Gentlemen to have all their best Drawings, their Mathematical Works, and their Perspective Books in readiness. 1st Aug.

At this public examination the whole of the Cadets in the Upper Academy were examined, and six obtained Commissions in the Royal Artillery, viz.:—

	Age.		*Time at Academy.*		*Questions Answered.*		
	Years.	*Months.*	*Years.*	*Months.*			
MR. GLOVER,	17	4	0	11	16 in Fortification and Artillery well, understands Geometry, Trigonometry, and Laboratory Course.		
,, COOKSON,	18	3	1	4	15	Ditto	ditto
,, RIOSE,	17	3	1	5	4	Ditto	ditto
,, LABEIVE,	16	1	3	6	4	Ditto	ditto
,, BATEMAN,	16	5	1	5	4	Ditto	ditto
,, WOOD,	16	3	1	4	8	Ditto	ditto

Lord Townsend requests that you will mark the *extra* Cadets in the enclosed Return for the King. His Lordship directs me to acquaint you that, for the future, none of the extra Cadets or Gentlemen Attendants be allowed to occupy Rooms in the Barracks, as Lord Townsend has been very much importuned on this subject by the parents of young Gentlemen who expect and solicit a preference in point of accommodation. 4th Aug.

To Colonel Bramham. JOHN COURTNEY.

The Master-General ordered that six of the first scholars in the Academy should be forthwith taken from their other studies, and set to study and draw Artillery. This was followed by an application from Professor Landmann to be supplied with the construction of some pieces in present use, there being no Drawings of Artillery in the Academy, and those given in Mr. Muller's book not being followed. 28th Aug.

On the representation of the Inspector that the thirty guineas paid into the hands of the Paymaster of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets (at the admission of every Gentleman who has the Master-General's leave to be educated at the Academy under the denomination of a Gentleman Attendant) has hitherto been a matter of contention, chiefly owing to the unwillingness of the late Professor of Fortification not complying with what was generally judged the fittest method of dividing it, the Master-General signified his approval of the distribution recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, and directed the entrance-money to be divided accordingly, viz.:—

The Inspector, and Professors of Fortification and Mathematics, £5 5*s.* each.
Two Drawing-Masters, Arithmetical, French, and Fencing Masters, £3 3*s.* each.

The Lieutenant-Governor signified to the Inspector that the Master-General required the following Drawings, viz.:— 1779.

A Plan of Woolwich Warren, with all the buildings in the state they were in before the ground was purchased of Sir Thomas Wilson, and a Plan of it in its present state, with all the additions made since that time marked in distinguishing colours. 12th Feb.

A private examination of the Royal Military Academy took place at General Williamson's in presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Inspector, Major Stehelin, the Professor of Fortification and Artillery, and Professor of Mathematics. Seven Gentlemen Cadets were examined, four were promoted to 2nd Lieutenants in the Royal Artillery; five to Ensigns in different regiments; six appointed to go as volunteers to America, viz.: Messrs Walker, Fead, Pritchard, M'Gahan, Hand, King. 19th Feb.

1779. *Qualifications, &c., of the four Gentlemen Cadets appointed to the Royal Artillery :—*

Mr. Dowse, aged 18 years 6 months, at the Academy 6 months: *Fortification*, answered 12 questions very well, Draws well; *Artillery*, attended Gun Practice and Batteries, has been in the Laboratory and finished his book, Draws well; *Mathematics*, answered several questions in Geometry, Trigonometry, and Mensuration very well.—Good size.

Mr. Rogers, aged 15 years 10 months, at the Academy 1 year 6 months: *Fortification*, answered 12 questions very well, Draws pretty well; *Artillery*, constructed a Gun, and knows all its parts, attended Gun and Regimental Practice, been through Laboratory and completed his book, Draws pretty well; *Mathematics*, understands Algebra, the four first books of Geometry, and began Trigonometry.—Very tall of his age.

Mr. Gordon, aged 15 years 11 months, at the Academy 1 year 5 months: *Fortification*, answered 12 questions well, Draws pretty well; *Artillery*, has constructed a Gun and Carriage, and well acquainted with all their different names, has been through Laboratory and finished his book, attended Gun and Battery Practice, has drawn a Plan of a Battery from actual survey; *Mathematics*, been through the four first books of Geometry and began Trigonometry, Draws but indifferently.—Very tall.

Mr. Smith, aged 15 years 2 months, at the Academy 2 years 5 months: *Fortification*, answered 12 questions very well, and Draws very well; *Artillery*, has constructed a Gun and Carriage, and is acquainted with all its parts and dimensions, has gone through the Laboratory and finished his book; *Mathematics*, understands Algebra, and part of first book of Simpson's "Geometry," Draws Landscapes very well.—A little under size.

6th Aug. Orders for the Royal Military Academy. The Master-General having ordered the Gentlemen lately promoted to take every opportunity of improving themselves until they are appointed to their regimental duty; the Lieutenant-Governor orders that an account be kept by the Corporal on duty in the Upper Academy of the attendance given there by the said Gentlemen, for the satisfaction and information of his Lordship and the General-Officer Commanding the Artillery. The new Officers are not to be admitted into the Lower Academy on any account, and to be informed of this order. The Return to be given to the Inspector at the end of each week.

17th Nov. As various Reports have lately been made of the bad conduct and behaviour of the Gentlemen Cadets in the Lower Academy, especially those inclined to be idle, by making a continued noise, and going about greatly disturbing the Masters in their teaching; also when the Academy ends, by shutting their desks with violence, and running out of the Academy, hallooing, shouting, and making such a scene of riot and dissipation, greatly unbecoming the seminary of learning, and far beneath the name of a Gentleman Cadet; and lastly, during the hours of dancing, several of the Under Academy, whose names are well known, behave at present in so unpardonable a manner when dancing; by pulling, hauling, and stamping, that the Master is thereby prevented from teaching. Hence the Lieutenant-Governor assures the Gentlemen, that those who are any ways found guilty of such bad conduct for the future, will be immediately sent to the barracks, and receive such *corporal punishment* as their crimes deserve, in consequence of the Master-General's order of 23rd October, 1774.

Extract from a letter written by General Belford, Royal Artillery, to the Master-General Lord Townsend. Dated Harbledown.

After stating that two accidents had occurred at a review at Coxheath Camp at guns in charge of very young Officers, he adds:—"However, I never did think, nor never shall, that such boys are fit for such duties; I must own myself greatly hurt upon the occasion; and what is worse, cannot remedy it. I most sincerely wish the Academy was detached as a repository for Captain Congreve's curiosities, and that a number of fine young fellows were appointed as Cadets to every Battalion, and such as were fit for every duty to go on all commands; then, my Lord, we should have soldiers at a much easier expense than at present, and let them be employed as we were in those days, in building Gun and Mortar Batteries, and carrying on every exercise for the improvement of the whole."

15th Dec. A private examination of the Royal Military Academy in presence of General Williamson, Inspector, and the two Professors of Fortification and Mathematics. A private Student, eleven Cadets, one extra Cadet, and three Gentlemen from the Tower were brought forward. Of these, the private Student Mr. Köehler, six Gentlemen Cadets, and one from the Tower, obtained commissions in the Royal Artillery.

Their qualifications were as follows:—

Mr. Köehler, aged 22 years 3 months: *Fortification*, answered the most important questions, all of which he understood completely, has finished the completest series of Drawings ever produced at the Academy; *Artillery*, has constructed all the different kinds of Artillery, understands all their names and dimensions in the most perfect manner, has gone through the Laboratory and finished the completest book, and has attended Gun and Battery Practice; *Mathematics*, understands the practical parts of Geometry and Trigonometry, but not conversant in Algebra; Draws exceeding well and is sufficient for any service.

Mr. Lawson, aged 18 years 7 months, at the Academy 4 months: *Fortification*, answered the most important questions, and understands them well, has finished a very neat series of Drawings; *Artillery*, has constructed a Gun and Carriage, understands their names and dimensions well; has been through the Laboratory and finished a neat and correct book, has attended Gun and Battery Practice; *Mathematics*, understands Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry very well.—Tall, and fit for any service.

The other Cadets had about the same qualifications in Fortification and Artillery. In Mathematics they were found to understand a little Algebra, and a little Geometry. Mr. Ibbott, from the Tower, is not stated to have had any qualification in Fortification and Artillery, but in Mathematics he was found to understand Algebra and Geometry well.

1780. 1st March. The Master-General has been pleased to direct eight Gentlemen Cadets to be admitted into the Upper Academy and instructed by the Professors as they become qualified to be admitted; but they are neither to have their full uniform nor the allowance of one shilling a-day pocket-money until admitted by the Professor of Mathematics, who is to turn them back into the Lower School unless they make a good use of this indulgence by being diligent.

18th March. Another private examination took place in the presence of the same Officers, as in December, 1779; eleven

Gentlemen Cadets, and four private Gentlemen were examined; eight of the former and one of the latter were appointed to the Royal Artillery, three Gentlemen Cadets appointed to go as volunteers to America. 1780.

The following remark was made by the Board of Officers:—

The examiners unanimously wish it to be understood that the Gentlemen examined this day have made as much progress in their learning as can be reasonably expected since the time of their admission into the Upper Academy, but think it necessary to remark, that it cannot be supposed that they are so well qualified for Commissions as the young Gentlemen were that went out of this Academy into the service some years ago, as these last mentioned had been much longer in the Upper Academy. They wish that the young Gentlemen were properly qualified to undergo an examination, and cannot help observing that at present they are not sufficiently so for Commissions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, on account of the shortness of time they have been there; but the age of the Gentlemen induces us to think that, from the good use they have made of their time in the Academy, they will neglect no opportunity of qualifying themselves yet further in the service whenever it is in their power.

The following 2nd Lieutenants are to attend the Academy and pursue their studies for a year or more, or as long as the Master-General may think proper, as these Gentlemen, though honoured with Commissions on account of their proficiency and merit, are thought still too young to do duty in the Regiment, viz.: Messrs. Bruyers, 14 years 10 months; Goreham, 15 years 6 months; Spiers, 16 years; Davis, 16 years 4 months. 9th April. Regimental Orders.

It having been reported to the Lieutenant-Governor that of late the Corporals have inflicted a mode of punishment entirely inconsistent with the Rules and Regulations of the Academy, namely, that of making the Gentlemen kneel down on both knees with uplifted hands in the attitude of prayer; at other times placing them in painful and ridiculous postures, rather tending to excite laughter than inflict punishment. The Lieutenant-Governor henceforward forbids all such modes of proceeding, as also that of striking the Cadets; on the contrary, when any Gentleman Cadet is thought deserving of punishment, the Corporals may order them to stand sentinel; report them to the Master on duty; or with his leave, march them to the barracks and report them to the Commanding-Officer in writing, who may punish them according to their crimes; on the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor expects the Gentlemen Cadets to obey the Corporals' commands equally the same as any other superior Officer, subordination being the most essential part of military duty; lastly, the Lieutenant-Governor expresses the highest satisfaction in the genteel behaviour of the Company during the hours of dancing, in a great measure owing to the care of the present Corporals. 8th May. Orders for the Company of Gentlemen Cadets.

JAMES BRAMHAM, Lt.-Govr.

Another private examination took place as the one in March; twelve Gentlemen Cadets were examined, and six obtained Commissions in the Royal Artillery, they were young, and their qualifications small, as might be expected by the remark made by the examiners in March. 27th June.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that, for the future, all the Drawings in the Department of Fortification, as likewise under the 1st Drawing-Master, are to be kept by the respective Masters, that some of the best of each Gentleman Cadet may remain in the Academy as specimens of their respective abilities, and none to be given away without the Lieutenant-Governor's knowledge. 10th July. Order by the Lieutenant Governor.

JAMES BRAMHAM, Lt.-Govr.

The Inspector, in his Monthly Report for August, remarked on the attendance of the 2nd Lieutenants of Artillery: "They generally come so late as 10 o'clock in the morning, consequently can profit very little in Mathematics, and in the afternoon they never attend;" followed it up this month by stating, "that these Gentlemen come to the Academy so late in the morning, and go away so early, that they can profit but very little." The Inspector adds: an idea is just now propagated in the company, that the surest way to get immediate preferment, is to *get dismissed* from the Academy, that their friends, either through interest or money, may get them a Commission. This imagination ought to be depressed in its infancy; they ground this supposition on so many getting Commissions in the army after they had been dismissed the Academy for insufferable crimes. 1st Sept.

The Inspector in his Report for October states: Mr. R., degraded in August, and not yet restored, on account of his idleness and bad behaviour, has actually been, together with Mr. S., the chief promoters of many of the Gentlemen Cadets using the French teacher very ill, by throwing stones at him when teaching; and, in particular, on the 13th October in the afternoon, in so far that when the Academy was out, and Mr. Hugonin going home, some Cadets and some of Mr. Landmann's Gentlemen made use of the most reprobate and abusive language, at the same time pelting him with dirt and stones. Mr. R. F. extra Cadet, and Mr. T. a Cadet, are the only names that have been found out at the instigation of Mr. R. and Mr. S. October. This Report is marked sent to His Majesty.

The conduct of Lieutenant W., and the two Mr. F.'s, on Friday the 13th October, in using Mr. Hugonin the French-Master very ill, having been reported to his Lordship the Master-General, as well as the general behaviour of the two Mr. F.'s in the Academy, his Lordship is pleased to give orders that they should be permitted to attend the Academy no more. 3rd Nov. Orders.

JAMES BRAMHAM, Lt.-Govr.

The Master-General has been pleased to permit Mr. F. junior, to attend the Academy again, on asking Mr. Hugonin's public pardon in the presence of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets. 18th Dec.

Letter from the Master-General Lord Townsend to the Lieutenant-Governor:—

SIR,

I have laid before His Majesty the petition of the two Cadets adjudged by the sentence of the court-martial, and having before acquainted His Majesty with my confirmation of it, it resided also in His Majesty's goodness to pardon, or mitigate the crime or sentence. His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to permit these young men to remain in the Academy upon their earnest submission and request, and upon my representation that their conduct promised to be in future more diligent and unexceptionable. But that impunity for such conduct, must not stand unnoticed in the face of the Academy. His Majesty is pleased to direct that they may be placed the last in the Academy, until their future conduct shall justify a restoration to their former places. 1781. 20th March. Messrs. I. Turner.

To Major Stehelin. THOMAS TOWNSEND.

1781. 27th April. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote to the Inspector, "in consequence of your report of the 24th, informing me that Mr. I. had, since his being degraded, gone again through the whole course of studies necessary for admission into the Upper Academy, you will be pleased to present him to the Professor of Mathematics on Monday next for re-admission, but he must on this occasion undergo another examination."

18th May. *Lieutenant-Governor to the Inspector.*

As I find the Gentlemen of the Upper Academy, when they attend on these afternoons that the Arithmetical and Writing-Master teaches in the Under, greatly misspend their time, and thereby disturb the good order that should be preserved in that Academy, I desire that, for the present, the following arrangement may take place there:—

That such Gentlemen in Mr. Landmann's Class as he shall direct so to do, may go again over his course of Practical Geometry, under Mr. Green, that they may be furnished with books for that purpose, and that they date each day's performance, by which means it will be seen by inspection how they have employed their time each of those afternoons. Mr. Green has been so good as to undertake to see that they write these books and draw the figures neatly, and that the printed letters be well performed, the rest are to pursue such particular applications as Mr. Landmann shall appoint, and Mr. Landmann, on their return to the Upper Academy, will examine whether what he has enjoined them to perform on those particular days in the Lower, has been duly complied with.

A custom having prevailed among the Gentlemen of reading books of entertainment and newspapers during Academy hours, particularly on those afternoons when the Arithmetical or French-Master teaches, I find it necessary to forbid the same, as it must make a very improper interruption in the course of their studies. The several Professors and Masters are desired to direct such books to be taken from them, as they will derive more benefit when their lessons are ended, by applying, while they remain in the Academy, to such things as relate to their particular studies; you will be pleased to acquaint the several Professors and Masters with the above, and insert the same in the Academy Books.

BENJAMIN STEHELIN, Lt.-Govr.

16th May. A private examination took place in the presence of General Williamson, the Lieutenant-Governor, Inspector, and the two Professors of Fortification and Mathematics. Twenty-three Gentlemen were examined, twenty of which were Cadets, and three private Gentlemen, eighteen were appointed 2nd Lieutenants in the Royal Artillery, four were appointed to go as volunteers to America. The oldest (Mr. Brisac) was twenty-seven years of age, and had been but four months at the Academy; the others were generally young and a very short time at the Academy—several but fifteen, and one Mr. G. A. Wood only fourteen years four months; he had been a year and eight months at the Academy. Some only knew part of one Book of Euclid, but were generally said to understand Algebra, but to what extent does not appear. A Repository Course, and a Course of Mechanics, were the qualifications in addition to former examinations.

15th July. As the painting of the Upper Academy does not yet appear sufficiently dry, the opening of that Academy I would have deferred till Monday se'ennight; the Gentlemen belonging to it are to write, during that interval of time, a fair Laboratory Book in the Under Academy; I send a correct book for the purpose of transcribing from, and as soon as one copy is made and corrected you will return the original.

To Captain Smith, Inspector. BENJAMIN STEHELIN, Lt.-Govr.

27th July. The Upper Academy is now very handsomely fitted up, and in a manner suitable to the dignity of the place, and the studies carried on there; it is expected that the Gentlemen Cadets, who are arrived at such a superior degree of learning as to be admitted into it, will be particularly careful not to soil or deface it in any manner, as any wilful mischief they may do there, will be instantly punished by a removal into the Lower School. The Upper Academy is now to be strictly reserved for the Gentlemen belonging to it, and the French Language, Fencing, and Drawing, are to be taught in the Lower. The Professor's desk in the Upper Academy is put on castors, in case it should be necessary in winter to remove it near to the fire-place.

BENJAMIN STEHELIN, Lt.-Govr.

18th Aug. The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the Gentlemen of the Lower School are henceforward ordered to enter all their operations in Algebra into their fair books, and to give the title *Promiscuous Examples* to them, beginning at the other end of the book if they have not finished their fair copy of Simpson's Algebra, but if they have finished their fair copy, these promiscuous examples may be continued from that part where their fair copy ended; they are likewise to date each day's performance, and minute down the time they attend Mr. Green's Lectures.

To the Rev. Mr. Green. J. SMITH, Inspector.

Extract from the Inspector's Monthly Report:—"I have some reason to believe, that all the Gentlemen lately admitted into the Upper Academy are afraid of being diligent, least they should get before the Corporals and others who have been there several months, who threaten them should they attempt it."

The Geographical Lectures, agreeable to the Rules and Orders, page 16, having been of late dispensed with, probably may continue so, unless a new order enforce them. Historical Geography with the use of the Globes, may be taught to those who are not very conversant in Geometry.

September. In the Inspector's Report he states, "Though the Company are not always reported diligent, yet the major part are so, and indeed make a much greater progress than in any other Seminary in the kingdom; witness the number admitted into the Upper Academy since the 7th February last, amounting to twenty-seven in number."

3rd Nov. The Upper Academy being now so very full, as to require from the Professors and Masters more attendance than they are able to give, without impeding the progress of the Gentlemen in the higher classes, the Arithmetical-Master (Mr. Green) will be so good as to lend his assistance in teaching Quadratics, Equations, and Practical Geometry, to those Gentlemen of the Upper Academy who are not yet out of these two branches of learning.

These Gentlemen are still to be considered and returned as belonging to the Upper Academy, their attendance in the Under being only to complete themselves by the assistance of the Master there in the above-mentioned branches.

BENJAMIN STEHELIN, Lt.-Govr.

UNIFORMS AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

1781.

The Lieutenant-Governor writes to the Inspector:— 11th Nov.

As Mr. Sandby, the 1st Drawing-Master, reports to me that there are several of the young Gentlemen who are not sufficiently instructed, or attentive enough to profit by his lessons, and as the progress of those who are very diligent and in the higher classes of Drawing, is by this means much retarded, I would have the following Gentlemen who now attend in the Under Academy remain there also on Mr. Sandby's mornings, reserving to myself the removal of some others who are deficient in their application to another time. Eleven names follow.

Messrs. O., Corporal; J., B., and H., Gentlemen Cadets, tried this morning for being in liquor, and making much noise and disturbance in the Barracks on the 18th instant at night, having been by the Court-Martial degraded, they are to take their seat in the Lower Academy accordingly. 21st Nov.

BENJAMIN STEHELIN, Lt.-Govr.

1782.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MASTER-GENERAL'S COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN CADETS.

	£	s.	d.
One Captain at £1 6s. per day	474	10	0
One Captain-Lieutenant at 6s. per day	109	10	0
One 1st Lieutenant at 5s. per day	96	5	0
Two 2nd Lieutenants at 4s. per day	146	0	0
Sixty Gentlemen Cadets at 2s. 6d. per day	2737	0	0
One Drum-Major at 1s. 4d. per day	26	8	0
One Fife-Major at 1s. 4d. per day..	26	8	0

Very many of the Gentlemen appointed to Commissions in the Royal Artillery in the last few years, are stated in Kane's List as never having been Cadets; this is not exactly correct, as nearly all were examined at the Academy with the Gentlemen Cadets who obtained Commissions in the same years, and many studied under the Masters at the Academy for months previous thereto, as appears by the Examination Returns remaining.

Warrant for reducing the Establishment of the Drawing-Room at the Tower, and augmenting the Company of Gentlemen Cadets.—Addressed to Charles, Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, Master-General of the Ordnance.

Whereas, it has been represented to us that our Royal Regiment of Artillery having been augmented from one to five Battalions, and our Corps of Engineers from 29 to 75 Officers, without any increase having been made to the Company of Cadets, which has always been considered as affording the most proper education for the said Corps, but consisting, as originally established of only 48 in number, is by no means adequate to the present supply of Officers; and whereas, it has been further represented to us, that the Establishment of the Drawing-Room at the Tower, seems ill calculated for instruction, and might be considerably reduced without any inconvenience to our service, and the savings of such reduction might be beneficially applied to the augmenting the Company of Cadets from 48 to 60; our will and pleasure therefore is, that the Drawing-Room at the Tower be reduced to the Establishment hereunto annexed, that the Company of Cadets in our Royal Regiment of Artillery be augmented with 12 Cadets, and the Mathematical Master upon the old Establishment of the Drawing-Room at the Tower be transferred to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; and whereas by this alteration, seven Draftsmen, at 2s. per day each, will remain unprovided for, our further will and pleasure is that their pay be continued to them only till opportunities offer for placing them in the Drawing-Room, or otherwise providing for them.

These alterations to be carried into execution from the first day of October next; and for so doing, this shall be as well to you, as to the auditor of our Imprests, and all others; our Officers and Ministers herein concerned, a sufficient warrant.

Given at our Court of St. James' this 4th day of September, 1782, in the 22nd year of our reign, by his Majesty's command.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DRAWING-ROOM AT THE TOWER.

	£	s.	d.
One Chief Draftsman at 6s. per day	109	10	0
One Assistant Draftsman at 5s. per day	91	0	0
Five Draftsmen to attend the Drawing-Room at the Tower, and never to be employed elsewhere except upon very extraordinary occasions, and then to return as soon as such occasion shall cease; at 5s. each	465	5	0
Eight Draftsmen to attend as follows, viz.:—Two to attend upon the King; one to attend upon the Master-General; one to attend upon the Lieutenant-General; one to attend upon the Chief Engineer; one to Portsmouth; one to Plymouth; one to Chatham, at 3s. 6d. each	511	0	0
Six Draftsmen to be attached to Foriegn Stations at 3s. 6d. each	383	5	0
Six Draftsmen to attend Engineers on service at home at 3s. each	320	10	0
Four Draftsmen to attend and be instructed at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, at 2s. each	146	0	0
	£2026	10	0
Twelve in addition to Cadet Company at 2s. 6d. each	547	10	0
One Mathematical Master transferred from the Drawing-Room to the Royal Military Academy	100	0	0
	£647	10	0

The Annual Estimate for the Civil Branch, Royal Military Academy, increased to £1744 5s. 1783.

PLATE III.—Fig. 1: A Cadet of the 2nd Academy drawn in 1783, in the frock dress worn by that class only. Fig. 2: Gentlemen Cadets in their banyans, queuing each other and dressing for parade. Fig. 3: Corporals of the 1st Academy, drawn 1783. Those of that class who were not Corporals wore the same dress, but no sword or epaulette. After that year the laced uniform was discontinued, and the Cadets of all the Academies were dressed alike in the frock uniform. The Corporals still wore an epaulette on the right shoulder. Fig. 4: A Tower Draftsman in his uniform of 1783. Several attended the Academy in order to qualify themselves for commissions in the Royal Artillery. Fig. 5: A Gentleman Attendant at the R.M. Academy in 1783. Many studied there until 1785; they paid £30 a year, which was divided between the Inspector and the Professors and Masters. Fig. 6: An Artilleryman on sentry duty, 1792.

1783.
3rd Feb. In consequence of a new plan of studies directed by the Master-General to take place on the 1st instant, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the Inspector to acquaint the Professor of Mathematics to teach on Monday afternoons, and the Professor of Fortification and Artillery on Tuesday afternoons from 3 till 6, this additional time of teaching to commence on Monday the 4th.

28th Sept. Garrison Orders. Lieutenants Fisher and Colebrook having complied with the Duke's orders by a diligent application to their studies at the Royal Military Academy, and reported to have made proper progress, they are therefore to join their respective companies.

1784. The Annual Estimate for the Civil Branch, Royal Military Academy, increased to £1844 14*s*.

13th March. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Master-General, visited the Academy after inspecting the Regiment at its various exercises.

3rd Aug. *Letter addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Inspector jointly, to the Master-General, his Grace Charles, Duke of Richmond. The application transmitted with it cannot be traced.*

My Lord,

The Professors and Masters of the Royal Military Academy having made an application to us for the purpose of transmitting it to your Grace, we have taken the liberty of enclosing the original letter to obviate the possibility of prejudging their cause by any statement of our own, we do not presume to offer any commentary, or to appreciate the merits of individuals, but it would be an unpardonable injustice not to add, that the studies of this Academy under your Grace's patronage, are now carried far beyond what they have ever been since it was established, and that the regularity, good order, and attention which prevails the whole, cannot be exceeded.

BENJAMIN STEHELIN, Lt.-Govr.
MICHAEL DORSET, Inspector.

To his Grace, Charles Duke of Richmond.

1785.
31st Oct. His Majesty approved of the Cadet Company being placed on the same establishment with respect to Officers, as the Companies of the Marching Battalions, and that the Officers attached to it should not belong at the same time to any other company; this regulation promoted one 1st Lieutenant, and three 2nd Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery.

1786. No Gentlemen Cadets appointed to Commissions in the Royal Artillery between December, 1782 and June, 1786, when three only were promoted.

1787.
1st. June. *Extract from Instructions by the Master-General, the Duke of Richmond, to Major-General Pattison, relative to the command at Woolwich Garrison:—*

You are to take the command at Woolwich, in the Warren as well as in the Barracks, &c., &c.; you are to inspect the Civil and Military Departments of the respective Officers: Laboratory, Repository, Inspector of Artillery, and Military Academy; the chief departments are from time to time to make such reports to you as you may judge necessary, and if you should observe anything amiss, you are to report the same to me, that I may give such orders thereon as may appear necessary.

7th Dec. The Master-General wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor:—

I observe with much concern in the last Monthly Report of the Royal Military Academy, that eight Gentlemen Cadets, and one Draughtsman, are returned inattentive; I desire you will acquaint them in the public Orders of the Company, that such a report does not pass unnoticed, and that unless they apply themselves more diligently to their studies in future, they must make room for others who will give greater attention, and not lose the great opportunity given them, at the public expense, of acquiring the best instruction that can be obtained in any education, public or private.

RICHMOND.

1788.
17th March. Garrison Order. His Grace the Master-General desires to extend the benefit of the Chemical Lectures founded for the Royal Military Academy, which promises such professional advantages; he will permit any Officer to attend them who applies to him for leave.

18th April. Garrison Order. The Lectures will begin on Monday, the 21st instant, and will be continued every Monday and Friday till further notice is given.

9th July. His Majesty reviewed the Artillery at Woolwich, continuing on the ground from six o'clock till eleven. The Company of Gentlemen Cadets acted as Light Infantry, lining the hedges, and covering the retreat.

For the last few years the Gentlemen Cadets were submitted to a public examination before they obtained commissions; at which the Duke of Richmond, Master-General, generally attended and took great interest in what was going forward. No Records of these Examinations are to be found, but the following is the extent to which the instruction was carried at this date, when the Cadets were of very long standing:—

Elements of Fortification, Attack and Defence, Construction and Tracing of Field Works, Artillery, Estimates, Surveying and Levelling, &c.; Trigonometry, Mensuration, Conic Sections, Hydrostatics, Projectiles, Mechanics, Fluxions, and its applications, &c.; Elements of Algebra, Quadratic and higher Equations, Euclid; Lectures on Chemistry.

1789. The Annual Estimate for the Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy, increased this year to £2327 15*s*.

1st Jan. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor, Inspector, Professor of Fortification, and Mathematics, were increased to £300 per annum; the Master for Classics and Arithmetic to £150, and the 2nd Modeller to £54.

Sergeant Richard Robinson was appointed Academy Clerk at 1*s*. a-day, and to live in the lower part of the Academy-house, and to take care of the Chemical Apparatus; at the same time, the Paymastership of the Cadet Company was separated from that of Clerk to the Academy, and blended with that of the Captain-Lieutenant.

7th March. The Master-General having observed that the present establishment of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets is not sufficient to supply the vacancies of Officers in the two Corps of Royal Artillery and Engineers, has directed that in future, whenever there is a vacant Commission in either of the above Corps, an additional Cadet shall be appointed

without waiting for the senior Cadet being qualified and making an actual vacancy in the Cadet Company by his promotion to such vacant Commission; and the pay of such additional Cadet is to be made good out of the pay of the vacant Commission. 1789.

The Lieutenant-Governor reported that he had made arrangements in the Barracks for the reception of twelve additional Gentlemen Cadets, which may be occasionally sent to the Academy; the dining-hall being too small, a table would be laid in one of the adjoining Barrack-rooms till other buildings can be erected. 18th July.

The Master-General directed five Gentlemen Cadets to prepare themselves for an examination in the French Language; they were ordered to remain at Woolwich during the vacation for that purpose; and two Gentlemen reported inattentive by the Professor of Mathematics, and one by the French-Master, are also to remain at Woolwich till reported more diligent. 16th July.

Part of the building containing the Academies, called the Academy-house, was reported as having been fitted up agreeably to the Master-General's orders, and that the Library had been removed thither; three chaldrons of coals per year were demanded, as it would not be safe otherwise to trust the Models or Instruments there, till it should be properly aired; the coals were ordered to be issued. 21st Oct.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Report upon the Chemical Lectures:— 25th Oct.

I have the honour to report that the Course of Chemical Lectures for this year is now ended, having been lately held three times a-week, to prevent their running into the short days; and I am very happy in assuring your Grace, that I cannot speak too highly either of the foundation itself, the abilities of the Lecturer, or the attention of the pupils; they have taken notes regularly, some of which are very good ones, proving how much their minds have been opened by the pursuit. Dr. Crawford has inspected their books, and they are now in his hands for the purpose of further correction, and to form a scale of their respective merits. I have troubled your Grace with this detail, because the success that attends the measure will, I am sure, be the most pleasing reward of your goodness in establishing it.

His Grace, the Master-General, will visit Woolwich to-morrow; the Regiment to be under arms; The Officers and Gentlemen Cadets are to be under arms as part of the garrison, agreeable to the Duke's orders. 8th Nov. Garrison Order.

The Master-General sanctioned the sum of £30 per annum being paid to Mr. Cruikshanks for assisting Dr. Crawford in his Chemical Courses, upon the Lieutenant-Governor's certificate of his having performed that service; to commence from the period at which he began to assist Dr. Crawford in Woolwich. The Lieutenant-Governor certified that Mr. Cruikshanks acted as assistant for the Courses of 1788, as well as those of 1789. 1790. 12th May.

Extract from a letter from the Master-General to the Lieutenant-Governor:— 26th May.

Several Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery having applied to me to succeed Captain Burslem as Captain-Lieutenant of the Cadet Company in case of his promotion, I have referred them all to you, as I would wish to have your opinion of the qualifications of the several Gentlemen for the appointment; I should think it very desirable to keep the same set of Officers constantly with the Cadet Company, instead of changing them so often, if we can find proper persons who would give up their promotion for the sake of being fixed. As it will not be possible to procure the supply of Officers now required from the Academy, I wish you to make me a report of such of the Gentlemen Cadets as have within these few years gone from the Academy into marching Regiments, I have reason to think that some of them would willingly come into the Artillery, now that so much promotion is going forward; and I should be glad to know from you which of them are in your opinion likely to qualify themselves equally with the Cadets to whom Commissions are given. I mean this to be a private report merely for my own information; and you will understand that I do not intend that any of these Gentlemen should attend the Academy.

Captain Young has applied to me for his son, who is now an Ensign, to be allowed to come into the Royal Regiment of Artillery on these terms.

RICHMOND.

Eleven names were submitted to the Master-General, but as none of them appear in Kane's List of the Regiment, it is supposed they would not accept the offer.

The Master-General having requested Captain Burslem, that instead of being recommended to his Majesty as senior Captain-Lieutenant to succeed to the Company vacant by the resignation of Captain Charles Smith, he would remain Captain-Lieutenant of the Cadet Company; which situation he fills with so much advantage to this important branch of the service; and Captain Burslem having complied with the Master-General's wishes, he will, in conformity to the practice of the army, preserve his rank as Captain in the Regiment between Captains Willington and Whitworth; he will have a claim in preference to any junior Officer to a Company, if he should at any time wish to quit the Captain-Lieutenancy of the Cadet Company, and be fit for active service; and he is to be considered when he becomes senior Captain in the Regiment, as eldest for promotion, although he should not have been appointed to a Company. If Captain Burslem should at any time become unfit for active service, he is to be considered as having a claim to retire to the Invalid Battalion, in the same manner as he would if he had been appointed to the command of a Company. 6th Nov. Garrison Orders by Colonel Drummond

The Lieutenant-Governor reported to the Master-General that he had, in pursuance of his Grace's and the Board's order of the 11th of February, 1789, fixed upon Mr. Scott, Surgeon to the 4th Battalion (on account of Mr. Irvine's absence on his duty at Gibraltar), as a proper person to have the care of the Cadet Company, under the direction of the Surgeon-General; requesting his Grace's approbation. 12th Nov.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Master-General having remonstrated against Mr. Saxton's promotion, the King has not thought fit to cancel his Commission, but his Majesty has been pleased to give orders for preventing in future Cadets from obtaining Commissions in the Line without the concurrence of the Master-General of the Ordnance; I am further directed to inform you that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester having expressed a wish that Mr. Lambert might be allowed to purchase a Commission in his Royal Highness' Regiment; the Master-General has notified his consent to the Secretary at war. 1791. 7th Feb. Letter from Lieutenant Phipps, Secretary to the Master-General.

The Master-General wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor:—I am sorry to observe in the last Monthly Return, a copy of which I shall be obliged to deliver to his Majesty, that 10 Gentlemen are reported inattentive. I desire you will 6th March.

1791. explain to these Gentlemen the bad consequences that must arise from neglecting their studies, and I trust I shall see a more favourable report of them in the next Return, for I shall otherwise certainly think it necessary to prevent the further continuance of so bad an example to the rest of the Academy.

RICHMOND.

15th March. A Porter being appointed to the Warren Gate, the following instructions were given to him :—"That no Gentleman Cadet be allowed to go out of the Warren without the Lieutenant-Governor's passport, except the Corporals, who may pass from eight o'clock in the morning till eight at night; after eight at night every Gentlemen Cadet, whether Corporal or not, who comes into the Warren is to be conducted to the Officer of the Main Guard."

The Officer of the Guard, when any Cadet is brought to him in the night, is to take down the hour of his coming in before he lets him go to the Barracks, and is to transmit it to the Commanding-Officer of the Company.

21st March. The Master-General wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor to say he had read a letter from the Corporals of the Cadet Company, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, complaining of the conduct of Mr. E., Gentlemen Cadet, and upon inquiry, he finds he has been guilty of theft.

The Master-General desires the Lieutenant-Governor to inform Mr. E. that the greatest lenity he can shew him is simply to dismiss him from the Company for gross misbehaviour which, in consideration of his father, he was willing to do, if sensible of the justice of such proceeding he acquiesces in it; but if on the contrary he considers himself innocent, he will direct him to be proceeded against in such manner as will ascertain the truth, and he must abide the consequences.

In answer the Lieutenant-Governor reported that Mr. E. expressed himself very sensible of the lenity shewn him. by a simple admission, and acquiesces in the justice of the proceeding.

21st May. Sergeant Richard Robinson's allowance for the duties of Clerk, &c., which he performs at the Royal Military Academy, increased from one to two shillings a-day; his application to be promoted to 2nd Lieutenant of Invalids, and to retain his situation, was refused.

11th July. Professor Godolin having made an offer of sending to the Royal Military Academy specimens of the Swedish Minerals which are highly valuable, in return for a set of English ones, a collection of which being also very much wanted for the Chemical Lecture-room. Mr. Cruikshanks was sent to collect a set of English Minerals to give in exchange, for which purpose the Board granted £50 to defray his expenses, including those of travelling.

18th Nov. An additional Waistcoat and pair of Breeches ordered to be supplied by the Contractor to each Cadet, and charged to his account.

1st Dec. The Lieutenant-Governor reported that the new Dining-hall for the Gentlemen Cadets, as also new Barrack-rooms to hold eighteen Cadets, and a new Infirmary, were in a state of great forwardness; requesting that bedding, furniture, &c., might be ordered, and likewise desks and stools for the old hall when made use of as a third Academy.

December. The Surveyor-General of the Ordnance reported to the Master-General that stationery formed one of the most expensive articles in the Ordnance Department, pointing out the Academy demands as requiring regulation, as the Cadets not only demanded every particular necessary for their studies, but the Masters have each a separate demand for the same articles, and that no Return of unexpended articles accompanied the demand; on which the Master-General, wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor that he was well aware that it has been too much the practice, when stationery was allowed by the public, for those who receive it to consider it as a perquisite of office, and to supply themselves with it for the private use of their families, and even sometimes to sell it, that he need not point out how improper it is that there should be any abuse in this or any other public allowance; the Master-General therefore, with the greatest confidence in the Lieutenant-Governor, called upon him to put him in the way of reducing or regulating this article of expenditure, as it was his wish to allow what was really necessary and not to cripple the service, but no more; whatever is really necessary for the Cadets must be had; adding: "I confess I do not see the occasion for all that is asked for the Masters and others belonging to the Academy, as some savings must be made; a Return of what remains in hand should be made at the beginning of the Christmas vacation, that it may be deducted from the demand for the next year."

1792. 17th Jan. Mr. O., Gentleman Cadet, dismissed for presenting a fowling-piece at a young woman when returning from shooting on Sunday morning, on account of some abusive language she had made use of; and after having declared he would shoot her, actually shot, and very much wounded her in the face and breast. Twenty guineas were paid to the father to prevent him sending Mr. O. to Maidstone Goal.

Mr. W. was degraded for three months for going out shooting on a Sunday.

29th Jan. The Secretary to the Master-General wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor to acquant him that he had been directed by the Master-General, to inform him that he had received several applications for Commissions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery from persons not educated at the Royal Military Academy; and considering the present state of the Regiment, and the distant prospect of filling up the vacancies from the Academy, his Grace would not object to recommend eligible persons who have been educated elsewhere for some of the vacant Commissions, but it is not the Master-General's intention to admit of any less degree of qualification than is required of the Cadets, and he would therefore wish to be prepared to shew to anyone who applies and may be found in other respects unobjectionable, what are the indispensable acquirements previous to the obtaining of a Commission. For this purpose his Grace desires you will be so good as to make out for him, with the assistance of the Professors and Masters, a distinct account of the course of studies which a Cadet goes through before he is reported fit for examination; so expressed as may best describe the extent of the required qualifications.

G. W. PHIPPS.

PLATE IV.—Cadets preparing to leave their Barracks in the Warren for the summer vacation. The figures were drawn from life but the names of the gentlemen represented have not been preserved. The Cadet in yellow with ruffles and silk stockings went by the name of "The Ladies' Man"; the Corporal lying down was in 1851, a general officer and K.C.B.; the female figure is Mother Montague, well-known as a privileged seller of gingerbread nuts, &c., to the Cadets; at the window over-head is a Cadet with a pewter basin watching for an opportunity to sluice her; a Cadet in a banyan is shown near the housekeeper's garden, followed by Meek, the hair-dresser to the Company; two Cadet servants are loading the coach. Trees, buildings, &c., are from nature.

CADETS LEAVING THE ACADEMY. SECOND CADET BARRACKS IN THE ARSENAL, EAST OF ENTRANCE GATE, VACATED 1857 RE-OCCUPIED 1840-61 AS "LOWER BARRACKS."

The Lieutenant-Governor transmitted the following detail of the course of studies which a Gentlemen Cadet is to 11th Feb.
through, before he is reported fit for a public examination for a Commission in the Royal Corps of Artillery and
neers :—

FORTIFICATION.

1. The definitions and explanations of the works of both Regular and Irregular Fortification, correctly wrote and understood.
2. The construction of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Systems of M. De Vauban, described on paper.
3. The same of M. Cochorn's System.
4. The same of M. de Cormontaigne's System.
5. Irregular Fortification described on paper.
6. The Attack and Defence of Fortified Places.
7. The Art of Mining.
8. The Elements of Field Fortification.
9. How to Trace on the Ground; Permanent and Field Fortification, with and without Mathematical Instruments.
10. To take Plans with and without Instruments.
11. Theory and Practice of Levelling.
12. How to estimate the Works of a Fortification, viz.: Revetments, Ramparts, Ditches, Batardeaux, Powder Magazines, Turned and Groined Arches.
13. To produce a fair copy of the book containing Calculations, Plans, and Sections relative to the Estimates.
14. To produce a complete Course of the above, neatly drawn, containing the Plans, Sections, and Geometrical Elevations, composed of 68 plates.
15. To produce the Field Book containing the Practice on the Ground, the Tracing, and Works of Permanent and Field Fortification, Surveying, and Levelling.

Printed and Manuscript Books made use of in the above Course.

The Course of Fortification from M. Landmann, comprised in 68 plates.
The Estimates from M. Landmann's Manuscripts.
Surveying and Tracing Outworks on the Ground, from M. Landmann's Manuscripts.
The Attack and Defence of Fortified Places, by Mr. Muller.
Pleydell's Field Fortification.

ARTILLERY.

1. The definitions and explanations of the several parts of Artillery; also tables containing the general dimensions and construction of Guns and Mortars, correctly wrote and understood.
2. The general construction of Brass and Iron Guns; Sea and Land Mortars and Howitzers, described on paper.
3. The general construction of Ship and Garrison Carriages, Travelling Carriages, Land and Sea Mortar Beds, described as above.
4. The same of the Iron Work for Ship, Garrison, and Travelling Carriages.
5. The different kinds of Wood made use of for the several sorts of Gun Carriages and Mortar Beds.
6. How to find the Weight of Guns, Mortars, and Howitzers.
7. To find the Quantity of Powder which a Chamber contains
8. To find the Diameter of Shot and Bores of Guns.
9. To find the Weight of Shot and Shells.
10. To find the Number of Shot and Shells contained in a Pile.
11. To ascertain the Number of Horses necessary to draw the different natures of Ordnance.
12. The Number of Men required to construct a Battery in one night.
13. To produce a Complete Course of the above neatly drawn, containing the Plans, Sections, and Geometrical Elevations, composed of 57 Plates.

Printed and Manuscript Books made use of in the above Course.

The Course of Artillery from M. Landmann, in 57 Plates.
The Construction of Artillery from Major Bloomfield, Inspector, of the Royal Artillery.
Muller's Artillery.

MATHEMATICS.

1. *Arithmetic* in all its parts.
2. *Logarithms*. Their nature, use, and construction.
3. *Geometry*: The Theory from Euclid's Elements, four first books.
4. *Algebra*: From the first Elements to the Solution of Cubic and Higher Equations.
5. *Trigonometry* with Heights and Distances.
6. *Mensuration*: In Superficies and Solids; in Theory and Practice, with Surveying and Measuring of Artificers' Works, Buildings, Timber, &c.
7. *Conic Sections*.
8. *Mechanics*: Including Motions equable and variable; Forces constant, variable, and percussive, Gravity, Sound, and Distances; Inclined Planes; Projectiles, Practical Gunnery; Pendulums; Centres of Gravity; Percussion, Oscillation, and Gyration; Ballistic Pendulum, &c.
9. *Fluxions*.
10. *Hydrostatics and Hydraulics*: Including the pressure, motion, and issuing of Fluids; the filling and exhausting of Vessels, &c.; Specific Gravities of Bodies; Syphons; Pumps; Diving Bells, &c.
11. *Pneumatics*. Including the nature, properties, and effects of the Air and the Atmosphere; with the Air Pumps, Syringes, Condensing Engine, Thermometer, Barometer; with the method of measuring altitudes by the Barometer and Thermometer.
12. *Practical Exercises*: Concerning these and various other branches, as the weight and dimensions and piling of Shot and Shells; bulk or capacities of various vessels or figures to contain certain weights of Powder; distances by the motion of Sound; concerning the effects of variable and constant forces, &c.
13. *Resistance of Fluids*, as Water, Air, &c., with their action on bodies in motion, &c.
14. *Gunnery*: Robin's new principles of Gunnery; Experiments, particularly with the Ballistic Pendulum.

Printed and Manuscript Books made use of in the above Course of Mathematics.

Books.—Dr Hutton's Arithmetic Logarithms, Mensuration, Conic Sections, and select exercises, Tracts. Mr. Robin's Gunnery, the 1st vol. of his Works; Professor Simpson's (of Glasgow) Elements of Algebra; Rossignal's Geometry; Bonnycastle's Algebra, Simpson's Algebra for application to Geometry.
Manuscripts.—Dr. Hutton's Fluxions, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics.

The above Course of Mathematics is correctly wrote down by the Gentlemen Cadets in their books, with Drawings applicable to the several parts of it.

DRAWING.

With the 2nd Drawing-Master.

Figure Drawing: The several parts of the Human Figure, from Drawings by the Master.
Perspective: In Theory and Practice: 1st, Theory of Perspective; 2nd, Putting Planes in Perspective; 3rd, Elevations; 4th, Measures and Proportions of Figures at different distances; 5th, Lights and Shadows. Thus far with the Jesuit's Perspective.

With the 1st Drawing-Master.

With Mr. P. Sandby: Putting Perspective in Practice by copying from Drawings, which qualifies them for Drawing from nature; teaches them the effect of Light and Shade; and makes them acquainted also with Aerial Perspective. Then to proceed to take views about Woolwich and other places; which teaches them at the same time to break ground, and forms the eye to the knowledge of it.

1792.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Grammar and Pronounciation thoroughly learned, and the practical application of it.
Translation: From English into French and from French into English, the translation wrote down and made correct.
Exercises: Particular Exercises to be given them to perform in the Language; chiefly on subjects that have a military tendency.

CHEMISTRY.

The Gentlemen Cadets generally attend two, and often three Courses of Lectures in Chemistry; the Theory and Practice of it. They make notes during the Lectures, which are thirty-two in number; these they enter into fair books, which are given them for that purpose, and which are most copious on the heads relative to Artillery; as gunpowder; the materials that compose it, metals, &c.
The Gentlemen Cadets are also taught Fencing and Dancing; the Exercises of Small Arms, and Light Field Pieces.

BENJAMIN STEHELIN, Lt.-Govr.

22nd June. Lieutenant G. W. Phipps, Royal Engineers, Secretary to the Master-General; appointed Inspector of the Royal Military Academy, at £300 per annum; *vice* Dorset, who died soon after his return from Lisbon, where he had been for his health.

Mr. Charles Blumenheben appointed to succeed Mr. Rouviere deceased, as Assistant Professor of Fortification, at £150 per annum; he was recommended by Mr. De Beaumont, who is with the Duke of Gloucester, as having all the necessary qualifications for the employment; he has been two years teaching at Mr. Reynold's Academy; when abroad he had the direction of a survey of the country round Vienna, and had several Engineers under him, and can procure recommendations from the Imperial Ambassador; he produced constructions of several systems of Fortification for Field and Permanent Works, also specimens of broken ground in the military manner.

The Lieutenant-Governor describes him as appearing well-informed, young, and gentlemanlike; speaking English and French, besides his own language, which is German. The Lieutenant-Governor recommended the salary to be increased, as the teaching of the Assistant-Professor had much increased by the present mode of studies, and it would be advantageous to have him to reside on the spot.

6th July. *Letter from the Master-General to the Lieutenant-Governor.*

GOODWOOD.

Sir,

I am exceedingly concerned indeed to find, by your letter of yesterday, that a spirit of insubordination, little short of mutiny, has broke out in the Company of Gentlemen Cadets; the infinite satisfaction I have had in seeing them behave so well for many years, and the pride I have felt from the creditable manner in which so many of them have passed their examinations for Commissions, is a proof of the interest I take in the success of this useful establishment; it must therefore make me very unhappy when I hear of conduct which, if suffered in the smallest degree to proceed, would entirely ruin the Institution, and show the worst examples to the soldiers of want of discipline and obedience, which in these cases must be instantly checked; I cannot but lament the necessity that such behaviour imposes upon me, of acting with a degree of severity, which these unthinking boys do not sufficiently see, must produce utter ruin to the fairest prospects they had before them, and must overwhelm their affectionate parents in misery and distress; but the preservation of the establishment, which would be rendered of little use if such behaviour was to be overlooked, is a duty I must attend to; and to it I must sacrifice the sincere regret I must feel in plunging individuals into great grief, by the necessity of the examples that must be made on this occasion, and which perhaps, may affect some friends I love the most; but painful as the task is, I must do my duty.

I am sorry to say I must in some degree blame you, when mutiny had proceeded to such a length; for not taking upon you to pitch upon some of the most disorderly Cadets, and instantly dismissing them; for although on ordinary occasions I should wish to reserve that power to myself, yet on extraordinary occasions like this, when I hear they paid no attention to their Officers, you ought to have assumed such a power; and as I dare say you would not exercise it but when necessary, you may be sure that I should have supported you in it.

I am also sorry to hear that Colonel Drummond, as Commanding-Officer of the Garrison, has in any degree enlarged the confinement of the Corporals and others whom you had confined, for with mutineers I would hold no correspondence, they must turn to obedience and contrition before any indulgence can be shewn them; and if the whole Company chose to misbehave in such a manner as to disturb the whole garrison, they should all have been put in the common guard-house as prisoners, for respect to their characters as Gentlemen must cease when they forget to behave as such.

But I trust that this contagion, though it has nearly reached the whole Company, is only the effect of a few discontented spirits, who lead the younger part into a conduct, they are from their great youth, incapable of seeing the consequences of. I shall therefore be satisfied for the present with the Court-Martial you propose on Messrs. B. and D., and Corporal W., you will accordingly make application to Colonel Drummond to appoint one, at which a Field-Officer is to preside, to sit on Tuesday next, at Ten o'Clock, for the trial of those Cadets; I shall at that time be present myself at Woolwich. I am sorry that very particular engagements prevent me from being there sooner; if in the mean time any fresh disturbances should arise, you will be so good as to pursue the means I have pointed out, viz., if it is one or two who appear to be the mutineers, instantly to turn them out of the Academy; if there are more, to desire Colonel Drummond to confine them in the guard-house. I am, &c.

RICHMOND.

P.S.—Whatever complaints those Gentlemen may have had, and which would have been duly attended to if represented in a proper manner, they have by such behaviour forfeited all claim to redress.

You will assemble the Company, and desire Colonel Drummond, and all the Officers of the Garrison, to attend when you read to the Cadets this letter.

6th Oct. The Lieutenant-Governor forwarded to the Master-General a prospectus of a Course of Mathematics, proposed to be printed for the use of the Academy by Dr. Hutton, Professor of Mathematics; the Lieutenant-Governor recommends it among other reasons that it will lead to a diminution of expense to the Cadets in the purchase of various books. Dr. Hutton's proposal being, that all the Mathematical branches and books now in use in the Academy should be digested into a regular course, and printed for the use of the Academy, excepting only the book of Euclid's Elements, and the book of Logarithms, which are separate and unconnected works, already in every one's hands.

1792.

The Master-General publicly reprimanded in orders two Gentlemen for being returned idle, and eleven inattentive; he also observed that several of the Gentlemen Cadets, who are near the head of the Academy with respect to some of their studies, were very backward in French, naming four in particular, whom he reminded that they had no chance of obtaining Commissions until they had made a considerable progress in that language. The order was sent to the friends of each of the Gentlemen to whom it related. 3rd Dec.

An Augmentation of seven Officers having been ordered to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and there being thirty vacant Commissions in that Corps, the Master-General is extremely anxious that as many Cadets, as can be qualified for passing their examinations, should as soon as possible be ready for that purpose. He has no doubt, but that the Masters and Cadets equally emulous of supplying the service with Officers on an occasion when they are so much wanted, will readily and cheerfully exert themselves in extraordinary diligence at the present moment, he therefore desires that the Christmas vacation should on this occasion be only for three weeks. 20th Dec. Orders by the Master-General.

In order to expedite the studies in the Royal Military Academy, the Master-General thinks it proper that the Saturday afternoons should be employed, and he therefore directs the Lieutenant-Governor to consult the Inspector of the Academy, and to form a new arrangement of the attendance of the Professors and Masters for this purpose, to take place immediately after the vacation, and in doing so, to provide for an additional teaching from each of the two Professors. 26th Dec.

The Master-General is particularly desirous that those Cadets who are studing in the Upper Academy, should have every assistance that can be given them, for accelerating their progress, and for completing as soon as possible the required qualifications for Commissions.

1793.

The Master-General was much concerned to find on the examination of the Cadets on Monday last, that they were generally so deficient in most of the subjects in which, from the time they have been at the Academy, he had reason to hope they would have been much further advanced. 23rd Jan.

In the present want of Officers for the two Corps, he meant to have relaxed in a considerable degree from the qualifications which at other times have been required from Cadets, and which with so much credit to themselves they have on former occasions shewn themselves to possess before they obtained Commissions; and the Master-General was in expectation that he should have found the whole of the Upper Academy, so well grounded in the principles at least of the several sciencies they are studying, that he might upon this occasion have made them all Officers, trusting to their good sense and diligence in afterwards completing their studies and drawings, but when he found by far the greater part of them had not even gone through the four first books of Euclid, which must be the ground work of all other Mathematical knowledge, it was impossible for him to place them as Officers in the Regiment of Artillery, nor could he trust to Gentlemen who had proved themselves so neglectful at the Academy for giving, when Officers, that great degree of time and attention, which, in their state of backwardness, would be necessary to complete them for their Profession. Orders by the Master-General.

He has therefore been able to recommend only nine Cadets to His Majesty for Commissions, and he thinks it right to inform Messrs. Pans, Rudyerd, Cooper, Backwell, and Stockpoole, that he shall expect them immediately to finish the few plates wanting to complete their sets of Drawing, and the other four Gentlemen that they should complete theirs within six months; and also, that he shall require a further examination of them all previous to their receiving further promotion. The order in which the Commissions are dated will sufficiently mark the degree of attention or neglect which these Gentlemen appear to have shewn to their studies.

The Master-General will give directions for some new regulations in regard to the studies of the Cadets, which, it is hoped, may tend to accelerate the acquirement of the necessary qualifications; he will be ready to examine any of them as soon as it is reported that they have made such proficiency as according to circumstances he may think sufficient, he therefore earnestly recommends it to the Gentlemen Cadets, by extraordinary exertions, to render themselves as soon as possible fit for Commissions, which he doubts not, their ambition to serve their country, must at this moment make them particularly anxious to obtain.

E. Howarth, A.D.C.

The Master-General was in hopes that the present prospect of active service, the great number of vacant Commissions, and the deficiency so apparent in the studies of the Gentlemen Cadets at the late examination, would have caused such a degree of emulation, and so great a desire to become qualified to be useful as Officers at this critical period, that there would have been no such thing as inattention expressed in the Returns for the present month; he has, however, the mortification to find that Messrs. H. and B. are in this disgraceful predicament, and as these two Gentlemen were included in the censures expressed in the orders of 3rd December last for neglect of their studies, when they had warning given them that the Master-General would think himself obliged to take more serious notice of this most unfavourable report of them; the Master-General now acquaints Messrs. H. and B., that if they do not immediately alter their conduct very much, and apply themselves closely to acquire the necessary qualifications, so as to merit being reported very diligent by all the Professors and Masters, the Master-General cannot suffer them to remain at the Academy; but he trusts that these two Gentlemen have zeal enough for His Majesty's service to induce them to take the only method of making themselves useful in it, and that he shall be saved the painful alternative of dismissing them from the Cadet Company. The Lieutenant-Governor is to send copies of these orders to the friends of Messrs. H. and B. 11th Feb.

E. Howarth, A.D.C.

The Master-General finding it has been usual to allow of certain holidays during the course of the year at the Royal Military Academy, exclusive of the winter and summer vacations, he directs that no holidays are to be allowed in future, except Good Friday and the King's Birth-day, besides the vacation twice a year. 22nd March. Orders by the Master-General.

The Master-General also directs that with each Monthly Return a report may be transmitted to him of the absence of any Professor or Master, or Cadets during the Academy hours in the proceeding month, expressing the reasons of such absence, and by whose leave.

J. Haddon.

1794.

The monthly Reports of the first Drawing-Master are in future, to be made out on a different plan; the Upper Academy will be divided into six classes, and each Cadet will be returned in that class where his proficiency may entitle him to be placed, the number of the class will be taken into the medium rank in the general Monthly Returns.

The Drawings will be returned to their respective owners previous to each vacation, except such as may be selected from the performances of each Cadet for the purpose of being exhibited at the public examination; when four Drawings at the least, of each person to be examined are to be put in the Academy; but no Drawings can be exhibited on such occasions unless they are certified by the first Drawing-Master to be actually the performances of the person whose name is affixed to them.

18th Feb. The Lieutenant-Governor has for some time past, observed with concern the little regard which some of the Gentlemen Cadets, who have at different times been put under arrest, have paid to that punishment; and the recent instance which has occurred obliges him to recommend to their most serious consideration the nature of an arrest, and how highly necessary it is that Gentlemen intended for a military life should keep such restriction with the utmost attention to fidelity, as this restriction is left to themselves to obey, and therefore confidence is put in their honour for a strict observance of their confinement.

It is necessary to point out to them that they should be particularly attentive to guard with care against any such practice, that it may not grow into a dangerous habit of thinking slightly of this kind of military punishment, which has ever been held in high respect; for such a disposition, when they become Officers, would most certainly bring disgrace upon them, and utterly ruin their future military prospects through life.

The Lieutenant-Governor considering however, that a Cadet who has but lately joined, and not yet accustomed to view this matter in its proper light, may once fall into the error, and thoughtlessly break his arrest; the person so offending for the future will, for the first time, be *degraded* for one month, which will give him an opportunity of seeing and retrieving his error; but should he be guilty a second time of the same crime, for which no excuse can be made, he will then be considered as wilfully offending, and will be reported to the Master-General as a person unfit to remain at the Royal Military Academy.

14th Feb. The Master-General having been pleased to grant leave of absence for six months to Captain Burslem, and to appoint Captain Godfrey to act as Captain-Lieutenant of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets until further orders; Captain Godfrey is to be obeyed as such, and he will in consequence immediately enter upon the several duties thereof; but the money accounts are to continue in Captain Burslem's name and charge until the end of the present quarter, when he will deliver them over to Captain Godfrey, who will take charge of them from the 1st of April.

BENJAMIN STEHELIN, Lt.-Govr.

19th Feb. The order of the 5th October last, regulating the Winter's Leave to be in force between 1st October and 1st April; the Summer Leave, which is to be in force between 1st April and 1st October, will be regulated by the Commanding-Officer as follows:—

Upper Academy.—Five Corporals and seven Cadets may have leave from 6 o'clock on Saturday Afternoon till 10 on Sunday Night.

Second Academy.—Seven Cadets on Sunday; the whole day till 10 at night.

Under Academy.—Any number of Cadets that the Commanding-Officer shall think proper may have leave after Church till the Supper Parade at night.

It is however, to be understood that no Cadet or Corporal is to have leave from Church two Sundays together during either Winter or Summer, and the Commanding-Officer will take care that every one appears there at least once in the course of a fortnight; any Corporal or Cadet who is prevented by sickness from going to Church, is to go there the Sunday following before he can have leave of absence.

12th Aug. The Master-General is very desirous of filling up the vacant Commissions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery as soon as possible, but he does not mean to recommend any Gentleman Cadet for promotion, who has not been examined and found qualified in the several branches of study, viz.:—Arithmetic and Logarithms; Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations; the first four Books of Euclid; Mensuration, including Trigonometry and Heights and Distances; Practical Geometry; the general Principles of Fortification; the construction of the three Systems of Vauban; the definition and explanations of Artillery in general, and the construction of a piece of Ordnance, illustrated by 24 Drawings; they must also be able to read and translate French.

Whenever the Master-General receives a satisfactory report that any Gentleman Cadet is perfectly qualified in all these branches, he will be ready to recommend him to his Majesty for promotion without waiting for a sufficient number to examined publicly together; the Professors and Masters will take measures for enabling the Cadets in the Upper Academy to make a quicker progress, by dispensing for the present with some of the less essential particulars, and by making some other changes suitable to the occasion, in the method of instruction, but when the demand for Officers becomes less urgent, the more regular mode of teaching must be again adopted. Whatever may be done to assist the Cadets in qualifying themselves speedily for Commissions, they must be sensible that without their own exertions nothing can avail; and they will do well to consider what they may lose by neglecting the present opportunity, for as several Gentlemen are studying for Commissions out of the Academy, and others daily proposing themselves, the vacancies in the Regiment will probably soon be filled up, after which the qualifications expected from a Cadet to entitle him to a Commission will be very different.

It is proposed to appoint 12 Corporals to the Company under the present circumstances, and in order to have eight of them at liberty to pursue their studies, the duties of the Second and Under Academies is to be confined to the four junior Corporals.

REGULATIONS FOR CLOTHING THE COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN CADETS.

21st Sept. Whereas, it has been customary for some years past to supply the Gentleman Cadet, upon his first joining the Company, with a suit of clothes at the expense of the Government, besides the suit provided by his friends, and to furnish him with clothing half-yearly afterwards; although the payment for such clothing by the stoppages from his

1794.

pay is accruing while he is wearing it, and is not made good till six months after it has been delivered; and it has happened that those Gentlemen Cadets who have been promoted before the clothing is delivered out, have been allowed a suit they have not paid for.

His Grace, the Master-General, directs the following regulations to be in future observed in respect to the clothing of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets :—

The regular times for delivering a complete suit of clothing are 1st January and 1st July in every year.

Every Cadet who joins the Company between 1st January and 31st March, or between 1st July and 30th September, is to be provided with a suit of clothing at the expense of the Government, besides the suit furnished by his friends; which is to serve him in the first case to 31st December, as although the stoppage may not be quite equal to the clothing, there will be at least three months stoppages towards the payment of it. Every Cadet who joins the Company between 1st April and 30th June, or between 1st October and 31st December, is not to have any clothing delivered to him till the next regular clothing day when the rest of the Company is clothed, as in this case there would not be the three months stoppages, and perhaps much less to pay for the clothing.

Any Cadet who quits the Company upon promotion or otherwise, is not to have any clothing delivered to him after such removal; the clothing which may have been provided for persons who are no longer in the Company at the period for issuing the same is to be appropriated as far as it will go to the use of those newly appointed Cadets, who will, by these regulations, be entitled to clothing when, or soon after, they first join.

RICHMOND.

24th Oct. Master-General's Orders.

The Gentlemen Cadets from the 1st of next month are to rise at half-past 6 o'clock, they are to parade for breakfast a quarter before 8, and to go into the Academy at 8 o'clock, and remain at study till 12; Dancing and Fencing Lessons are to be given from 12 to 1; at 1 they are to dine, and at 2 they are to go the Academy, when the studies are to cease at 4; there is to be an evening parade at 5 o'clock, and they are to sup at half-past 7; the time of going to bed to be 9 o'clock as at present; the check rounds are to be continued as usual after dark, and every Gentleman who has not leave to be absent must of course attend evening parades.

In summer the afternoon study to be from 3 till 6 for one month from 15th February, and a month from 1st October; the afternoon study to be from 2 till 5 o'clock.

22nd Nov.

The Christmas Vacation will commence on 8th December, and continue for four weeks; six Gentlemen, to be taken according to seniority from the next Monthly Return, will have at their option to remain at the Barracks during the vacation, in order to attempt to qualify themselves for Commissions by their own endeavours, together with such assistance as they may be able to obtain, but this permission will not be extended to any greater number than six, and it is wished that all the rest of the Gentlemen whose friends are within reach would go home, so that those who remain for the purpose of studying may be as little interrupted as possible; such Gentlemen as cannot go to their friends on account of the distance of their homes, are to give in their names to the Commanding-Officer mentioning where their friends reside.

3rd Feb. Letter to Lieutenant-Governor.

It having been represented to the Master-General that the sum of £12 per annum, allowed at present for supplying medicines to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, is insufficient for the purpose, and his Grace having considered the subject, I am commanded to acquaint you he is of opinion that as the establishment of the Cadet Company is now 90, and as there are sometimes 100 Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, it will be reasonable to increase the allowance of medicine-money for that Institution, so as to be equal to what is allowed for each company of Royal Military Artificers, consisting of 100 men, viz., £24 per annum, as established by the regulations of 23rd May, 1788.

R. H. CREW, Secretary.

5th Feb. To the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Master-General having been pleased to direct that Mr. Peckham, who is ordered to teach Surveying and Drawing at the Royal Military Academy, should reside at Woolwich, that he may be better enabled to give his attendance in the Academy, and when not wanted in that department, he should assist the Engineer at Woolwich in making such Plans and Drawings as the service may require, for which duty Mr. Peckham is not to receive any extra pay beyond the £50 per annum allowed him for attending the Academy, this arrangement being made as much with a view to Mr. Peckham's convenience as for the good of the service.

R. H. CREW, Secretary.

11th March. Letter from Brigade-Major to the Inspector.

I am directed by the Master-General to inform you, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the exigency of the service requires an immediate supply of Officers from the Royal Military Academy; his Lordship therefore desires that after consulting with Captain Godfrey, you will recommend to him for promotion such of the Cadets of the Upper and Second Academies as may appear likely to prove useful at this moment as Officers, selecting those only who have distinguished themselves by their general good conduct. However, as the persons you are now required to propose are wanted for immediate service, a certain degree of height and manliness will be indispensably necessary, and you are not to recommend any one from the 2nd Academy under the age of 16 who has not attained the height of 5 feet 4 inches, nor any one above that age whose size is not full five feet; but, in consideration of the superior qualifications, which it is presumed the Cadets of the Upper Academy possess, His Lordship will not object to such of them as are more than 15 years old, if five feet in height, provided you recommend them as deserving of promotion on this occasion.

J. MACLEOD, Major of Brigade, R.A.

On the above order, 15 Gentlemen Cadets from the Upper Academy and 20 from the Second Academy; in all 35, were recommended for Commissions. Gentlemen Cadet, Landmann was allowed to remain at the desire of his friends, to attain some further qualifications, (on 5th May following he was placed in the Corps of Engineers) and as he is first in the Academy, the Master General does not intend that any of the Gentlemen now to be promoted should take rank of him in that Corps; Mr. Gasgon wanting 3 inches of the height specified was not taken; Mr. S——, in consequence of recent very improper conduct, was placed last but one on the list of recommendations instead of at the head of those taken from the Second Academy. Mr. D— was placed at the bottom of the list, instead of having his rank conformable to his situation on the Monthly Return, on account of being reported inattentive in that Return by the Drawing-Master.

1795.

Mr. M—— was excluded from the list on account of his attempting to impose upon the Professor of Mathematics written books belonging to another person as his own, having altered the name wherever it occurred.

12th July. Dr. Crawford wrote to the Inspector from Lymington: As my health is still so bad as to put it out of my power to give the lectures this year, my friend Dr. Hamilton, who has for a long time been in the habit of giving lectures, and who has few equals in his knowledge of Chemistry, has engaged to give the lectures for me this summer; in case he could be appointed joint lecturer with myself, I have no doubt but that Dr. Hamilton will acquit himself to your satisfation; and if it please God to restore my health, I shall resume my lectures again next summer. If this proposal should meet with your approbation, I request you will be so good as to use your interest with Lord Cornwallis and the Honourable Board to procure him that appointment, with a right to succeed me in the lectures, in case he should survive me. I really should not recommend Dr. Hamilton if I knew a person who was willing to undertake the office, and who was better qualified to discharge the duties of it. The politeness and friendship which I have always experienced from you leads me to hope that my recommendation will have some weight with you in this instance.

ADAIR CRAWFORD.

14th July. The Master-General desires that the Gentlemen Cadets may be informed that it is not his intention to recommend anyone in future to his Majesty for a Commission, who has not acquired the qualifications mentioned in the orders of 12th August, 1794. He was induced to dispense with those qualifications, in the promotion which took place last March, on account of the pressing demand for Officers, and his Lordship has since thought it right to recommend those Gentlemen for Commissions who came within the description of the orders of 11th of that month, but who were not then promoted because of different objections at that time existing against them; for the sake of example, they were made to suffer delay in their promotion, as well as loss of rank; but whenever it was intimated to the Master-General that these objections were done away, his Lordship did not wish any longer to withhold his recommendation. However, as the immediate wants of the Service have been now supplied, the Master-General looks to the Royal Military Academy to furnish a sufficient number of Gentlemen, properly qualified, to fill up the vacancies which still remain open; and so long as his Lordship shall receive good accounts of the diligence of the Cadets, and of their exertions to become in every respect qualified for Commissions, he does not mean (unless some particular case should occur) to recommend any persons to become Officers who have not been educated at the Academy. The Master-General therefore trusts every endeavour will be used by the Cadets to get forward in their studies, without waiting in any manner for one another; and his Lorship will be ready to forward the promotion of each individual whenever reported to him as having obtained the qualification before mentioned.

18th July. As the good of the Institution so much depends upon the order and regularity that should be preserved in the Academies, no Corporal who shall in future be reduced for neglect of this very essential part of his duty, will ever again be restored to any situation of trust while he remains at the Academy; and the circumstances will also be made known to the Master-General, with whom it will have due weight whenever the promotion of such person may be in question.

On the 19th November, 1796, this order was amended so as to make it clearly understood that no Corporal or Head of a room, who may in future be reduced for any offence whatever, is to be again restored; and the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the same should be inserted in the standing orders to prevent any misapprehension in time to come.

28th July. Secretary of the Board to the Lieut.-Governor. The Board having pleased to direct that on account of the present indisposition of Dr. Crawford, the course of Chemical Lectures usually given by him at the Royal Military Academy should be postponed until the recovery of his health; I am commanded to signify this for your information.

R. H. CREW.

Dr. Crawford died soon after and Mr. Cruikshanks succeeded him as Chemical Lecturer.

25th Aug. The qualifications for the Second Academy, directed to be as formerly, extended to Simple Equations.

11th Sep. The Master-General issued an order, dated Warley Camp:—

The Master-General is so fully convinced that the late outrageous conduct of the Cadets at Woolwich would, if not properly checked, entirely ruin that excellent Institution, that he feels it to be his indispensable duty on this occasion to make a severe example. He therefore directs Messrs. H—— and M—— to be dismissed from the Academy; but as the criminality of the latter Gentleman is not quite so great as that of Mr. H——, who was the bearer of the paper to which Mr. M——, in one instance only, is proved to have solicited a signature, he wishes to make some discrimination in the punishment, and to give the least guilty of the two offenders some chance of obtaining a revocation of a sentence which, if carried into effect, must preclude all hopes of entering into the military profession; with this view the Master-General orders that the dismission of Mr. H.—— shall be immediate, but that of Mr. M—— shall not take place till the 1st December; and if in the interval Mr. M—— should manifest such marks of contrition, and such a change in his general conduct as shall induce Captain Godfrey and Captain Phipps to believe that he is a real penitent; it is probable that upon the favourable representation of these Gentlemen, his punishment may be ultimately remitted. Mr. H——'s name to be notified as usual to the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief to the War Office, and to the Secretary of the War Department in Ireland.

J. MACLEOD, D.A. General, R.A.

It appears that the Company signed a paper engaging them not to attend a parade ordered by the Commanding-Officer, and their conduct was so riotous that it was deemed absolutely necessary to report to the Commanding-Officer the cause of such a disturbance in the Garrison. General Farrington considering that he ought formally to take cognizance of so great a breach of military discipline in the Garrison he commanded, ordered a Court of Enquiry, composed of a Field-Officer and two Captains, to enquire into an instance of disobedience of orders in the Company of Gentlemen Cadets. The proceedings were transmitted to the Master-General, who issued the above order of the 11th.

15th Sep. Letter to Col. Browning, Sec. to the Com-in-Chief

SIR,

The Rules of this institution point out that the name of any Gentleman dismissed from the Royal Military Academy for improper behaviour should be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief, in order to fulfil his Majesty's intentions of preventing any such person from being again received into the service; we are therefore directed by the

1795.

Master-General of the Ordnance to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that his Lordship has found himself under the necessity of dismissing Mr. George H—— from the Company of Gentlemen Cadets for misconduct.

We have the honour to be (in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor),

Geo. W. Phipps, Inspector R.M.A,
John Godfrey, Captain-Lieutenant, R.M.A.

A letter to the same effect was written to the Secretary at War, and Secretary for the War Department in Ireland.

The 1st and 2nd Classes are to consist of those Gentlemen who may be capable of translating English into French. 7th Nov.

The 6th Class is to consist of those who are capable of reading and translating French into English and applying the Rules of Grammar. This class being the qualification for admittance into the Upper Academy, there can be no lower class in that room.

The 9th Class is to be composed of those who are perfect in the French Grammar, which being the qualification for the 2nd Academy, there will be no lower class in that room.

The 12th Class is to consist of those who are just beginning to learn the French Language.

The Intermediate Classes will consist of those who are in different stages of proficiency, but with regard to such of them as there may be no students for, those classes may in that case be occasionally omitted in the Academy when that circumstance occurs.

At this period it was usual for the Lieutenant-Governor or Inspector to write to the friends of the Gentlemen Cadets returned inattentive or idle in the Monthly Returns. The following appears to have been the form adopted:—

Sir, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

I am sorry to inform you that your (son) has been reported (inattentive) to his studies in the last Return of the state of learning in the Royal Military Academy; which Returns are transmitted every month to the Master-General, and laid before his Majesty. It is probable that if (Mr. ——) should deserve another bad report, it may be of serious consequence to him; I have therefore judged it right to apprise you of this circumstance, trusting that you will be so good as to take such notice of your (son's) neglect as may be most likely to assist our endeavours here in preventing a repetition of his fault.

The Master-General does not consider it proper than an Officer should be attached to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets during the whole time of his serving as a Subaltern; his Lordship therefore in future directs that the Subalterns of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets shall be subject to Annual Relief, except in any particular instance, when the Lieutenant-Governor and Officer Commanding the Company may recommend the Relief being postponed for a second year. Lieutenant Dyer is appointed to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets *vice* Unet, promoted. 15th Nov.

The Master-General notified his approval of dispensing with an hour in the morning studies during the very short days, that is from the 1st December to the vacation. The studies therefore to commence at 9 in the morning instead of 8. The Master-General also directed it to be explained to the Gentlemen Cadets that henceforward his Lordship will expect to receive from the Military Commanding Officer of the Company (through the Lieutenant-Governor if present) a favourable report of the conduct at the Academy, of those Gentlemen who may from time to time attain the qualifications for Commissions, previous to their being recommended to his Majesty for promotion. 3rd Dec.

His Lordship dispenses with any examination while the course is of so limited an extent, being confident that no Cadet will be reported qualified for promotion until it has been well ascertained that he is fully possessed of every requirement prescribed by the Regulations, viz.: Mathematics, as far as the Mensuration of Solids, and four books of Euclid; Fortification, 24 plates, including second system of Vauban, and one Gun.

A complete Atlas of Toden at £10 10*s*.; Arrowsmith's Large Map of the World on Mercator's Projection at £3 3*s*.; and an improved Spirit Level by Ramsden, were supplied for the instruction of the Cadets. 13th Dec.

Having laid before the Master-General and Board your letter of the 14th, signifying that round hats were found to be much better adapted for the Company of Gentlemen Cadets than cocked hats, and requesting, with the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy, that they might be continued; and stating that some inconveniences were found to arise from the gold loop which fixes the cockades being frequently cut off, and you therefore proposed that a rose cockade only might be worn on the side of the hat. I am commanded to acquaint you that his Lordship and Board approve of what you have proposed, and the necessary directions have been given. 17th Dec. Secretary to Captain Godfrey.

Extract from an order by the Master-General:—

This Institution being intended for Gentlemen only, the Regulations have not provided punishments for an offence, which it was supposed no gentlemen could commit; therefore when that character is forfeited dismission must take place, in order to prevent persons from getting into the service whose conduct would disgrace the King's Commission. 18th Dec.

Establishment of the Royal Military Academy in this year, when the number of Cadets was 90:— 1796.

	£	Allowances at Woolwich. Salary.		Coals Chaldrons.	Candles doz. lb.
Lieutenant-Governor	300	House in Warren.		12	12
Inspector of Academy	300	do.		12	12
Professor of Fortification and Artillery	300	do.		12	12
Assistant Professor of Fortification ..	150	£10 house rent.		4	6
Professor of Mathematics	300	30	do.	12	12
Mathematical Master	200	10	do.	4	6
Drawing-Master for Landscape ..	150	—	—	—	—
Drawing-Master for Figures	100	10	do.	4	6
Fencing-Master	100	10	do.	4	6
French-Master	100	10	do.	4	6
Dancing-Master	100	—	—	—	—
Master for Classics and Writing ..	200	10	do.	3½	5
First Model Maker	70	—	—	3½	5
Second do.	54 15*s*	10	do.	2½	5

1796.

25th Jan. The Inhabitants of Woolwich having signed an agreement to leave off pastry during the high price of flour, the Lieutenant-Governor dispensed with the Company being supplied with pies or puddings made of flour, so long as the inhabitants shall find it necessary to continue their agreement, or until he should revoke this order; but he recommended Mrs. Roskruge to substitute rice puddings instead of them at the Gentlemen's table every Tuesday.

18th Feb. On account of the great number of Gentlemen wishing to receive private lessons in the evenings, the Lieutenant-Governor finds it necessary to make some regulations in this respect, and he directs that in future no more than six Gentlemen from each Academy should have leave of absence from the parades for the purpose of attending the Masters; this permission is not to be given at any other time than between 6 and 9 o'clock, and the eldest in the medium list of each Academy will have the preference if a greater number than six should apply. At the beginning of every month the names of those Gentlemen who wish to receive private instruction are to be given to the Inspector, who will make out a list according to the rule before mentioned, for the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation; after which the Commanding-Officer will be desired to give them the necessary permission to be absent from the barracks; but in order to ascertain that this indulgence is not abused, the Lieutenant-Governor will desire the Masters to express on what evenings they mean to give instruction, and report to him the names of those who do not constantly attend after having obtained leave, so that the permission may be revoked and transferred to others who will make a better use of it. It is to be observed that although the receiving of private lessons from the Masters is for the present allowed, in order to assist those Gentlemen who are willing to give up a part of their leisure time, so that they may sooner be ready for Commissions; yet it is a practice by no means insisted on as being necessary, nor is it even recommended in a general sense, for experience has proved that the present qualifications for a Commission may be all acquired in a short time by diligent application during the Academy hours; and as the obtaining any further instruction is perfectly optional, it can only be had at the private expense of each individual. Every Gentleman therefore, who is desirous of receiving private lessons, must take care to procure the approbation of his friends for incurring such expense previous to commencing the attendance on any Master. Mr. Landmann will receive his private scholars on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; Mr. Blumenheben on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays; Mr. Bonnycastle on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; Mr. Green on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; Mr. Scott on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Commanding-Officer will regulate the leave accordingly. Of course it will be understood that no Gentleman, while under arrest or in the hospital, can make use of this permission to attend the Masters; but nothing in this order is meant to preclude any of the Corporals off duty from attending such Masters as they may think fit, during those times when the privilege of their station allows them to be absent from the barracks.

25th Feb. The Lieutenant-Governor thought fit to extend the permission, given by the orders of the 18th of this month, to attend the Masters in the evening, so far as the same can be done consistently with due attention to prevent too many Gentlemen from being absent from the barracks at the same time, or too great a number from attending the same Master.

3rd March. "The Lieutenant-Governor is very sorry to find that four Gentlemen of the Upper Academy, three of whom are Corporals, have incurred bad reports for neglecting their studies during the last month. It seems improper that any Corporal or Head of a Room, who may deserve to be put under arrest for a month, should afterwards retain his distinction; and as every Corporal and head of a Room is expected to set a good example to the rest of the Gentlemen Cadets by his diligence as well as by his behaviour, it is considered equally improper that he should be continued in such a situation, after the character of idle or inattentive should have appeared against his name in the General Monthly Return. For these reasons therefore, any Corporal or Head of a Room who shall in future be reported idle or inattentive to his studies will be immediately reduced; but as the circumstance of an unfavourable report will, by this regulation, be rendered in some respects of more serious consequence than formerly, care will be taken to ascertain before such report is inserted in the Monthly Return, whether the person concerned has had due warning given him that every reasonable allowance has been made for a Corporal whose Academy duties have caused an interruption in his studies."

15th March. Mr. Cruikshanks, who was appointed Chemist to the Ordnance on the death of Dr. Crawford some months back, being directed to deliver the Chemical Lectures as part of his duty, the Chemical Apparatus, under the charge of the Academy Clerk, was delivered to Mr. Cruikshanks. Sergeant Robinson retaining the allowance he had received as before.

The Board signified their approval of Mr. Peckham been allowed ten shillings for travelling expenses each journey to Woolwich, for the purpose of teaching the Gentlemen Cadets Surveying and Plan-Drawing.

22nd June. The Master-General approved of Mr. Catty being allowed £150 per annum from 1st July, provided he resides at Woolwich, and gives up as much of his time as the Lieutenant-Governor may find it necessary to require of him, conformable to his agreement with the late Master-General; and in consequence of the Lieutenant-Governor's representation that it is highly expedient to employ a second French-Master, his Lordship approved of Mr. Fabrier, the present assistant of Mr. Catty being retained in that capacity at £50 per annum, which is the same salary he has hitherto been allowed.

28th June. Letters addressed to Messrs. Charles Graham and Holberton, Gentlemen Cadets, by the Master-General's Secretary, Captain Apsley.

"I am directed by the Master-General to inform you that he has appointed you to do duty as an Assistant Engineer under Lieutenant-Colonel Twiss with a view to your further improvement, until you shall acquire a suitable degree of height and manliness for the proper appearance of an Officer; after which, if his Lordship should have a good account of your endeavour to make yourself useful to the service, he will be ready to recommend you to his Majesty for a Commission in the Corps of Engineers, in the same turn as if you had succeeded to a 2nd Lieutenancy in the Regiment of Artillery, on completing your course of studies. You will receive orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Twiss for repairing to your station, and you are implicitly to follow such directions as you may from time to time receive respecting the duties you will have to perform, either from him or any other Officer under whose orders he may think proper to place you. An allowance of four shillings per day will be made to you for this service, to commence from 1st August, when your appointment in the Company of Gentlemen Cadets is to cease, but you have the Master-General's permission to to wear the uniform of a Corporal of Cadets until you become an Officer."

Stools supplied for chairs in the Cadets Barrack Rooms.

1797.

On the Lieutenant-Governor's representation of the necessity of such an Officer, Richard Robinson, now Clerk to the Academy, is appointed Quarter-Master. Richard Robinson, junior, is nominated Clerk to the Academy.

The Lieutenant-Governor reported to the Master-General the behaviour of Mr. M——, Gentleman Cadet who, taking advantage of his powerful size, had beaten Mr. E——, one of the Corporals, very severely; adding that he thought it the more necessary to report it as it was upon record that about 10 years back a Mr. S—— was dismissed by the Duke of Richmond for striking one of the Corporals a single blow notwithstanding the strongest interest was made to save him, and there does not appear to have been any instance of such a misdemeanour since that time. This Mr. M—— positively refused to make any apology whatever. 24th Feb.

The Master-General wrote in answer that his Lordship, in support of that discipline and subordination which he deems so essentially necessary to the Institution, is pleased to order that Mr. M—— be dismissed from the Academy. 27th Feb.

The Scarlet Fever having broken out amongst the Gentlemen Cadets, the Master-General ordered a vacation to take place immediately instead of the usual one in Summer, to finish on 14th May. 31st March.

Mr. Alexander Smith was reported to the Master-General as having attained the usual qualification for a Commission, having remained during the vacation; his good conduct enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend him for promotion, but being no more than 4 feet 9½ inches in height, which is 2½ inches shorter than anyone who has yet been promoted into the Artillery, he may not be thought in that respect eligible at present to take upon him the duties of an Officer. Messrs. Holberton and Graham, who were last year in the same predicament, were appointed to act as Assistant Engineers and were promoted into that Corps in their turn, and had Mr. Smith wished to follow that line, the Lieutenant-Governor would not have hesitated to recommend him in the same manner, but as Mr. Smith and his friends prefer the Artillery service, the Lieutenant-Governor begged leave to submit his situation to his Lordship the Master-General's consideration, trusting that some means may be devised for preserving to him the rank to which he has a claim from his diligence and good behaviour, as the spirit of emulation so necessary to be kept up in this Institution might otherwise suffer some abatement. 24th April.

By a new regulation of the Medical Department, the allowance for Medicine-money for the Company of Gentlemen Cadets ceased, and Medicine ordered to be supplied through the same channels as the rest of the Regiment. Mr. Irwin was appointed to do duty with the Company, with an allowance of £30 per annum for his trouble, it being considered that his duty is fully equal to that of the Subaltern Officers attached to the Company. 16th May.

Orders by the Master-General to the Cadet Company :— 1st Aug.

The Master-General is extremely dissatisfied at the late proceedings amongst the Cadets, and it does not appear to him that they have brought forward all that were to blame in the one instance, or that they have given up the most culpable in the other; his Lordship therefore, finding so much difficulty in discovering the persons who most deserve punishment in cases of general or concealed misconduct, thinks it proper to have recourse to the best means of prevention, and with this view the Master-General has determined to reserve some of the vacancies in the Royal Regiment of Artillery so as to keep it in his power to put a certain number of strangers over the Cadets, if their future behaviour should render such a step necessary. His Lordship does not mean to revert to the long course of studies immediately provided he finds, when the Cadets are obliged to wait for vacancies after having completed the present course as must soon happen, that they apply themselves diligently to make a further progress; and as such vacancies as may occur from time to time will be given to those who may be the furthest advanced in their studies, subject however to the regulations hereafter mentioned. As the frequency of promotion will be lessened, and the obtaining a Commission will become an object of greater importance then when so many were vacant, it will be right to give every person an equal chance of success, depending entirely on his own diligence and capacity; and as it may not be convenient to the friends of every Cadet to pay for private instruction, the Master-General desires that no others besides those who already have permission, should be allowed to take private lessons of the Masters.

It appears to his Lordship that the disgraceful irregularities, which have been reported to him by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy, must have arisen from relaxation in the interior discipline of the Cadet Company, which the Master-General must consider as depending in a great degree upon the Corporals and Heads of Rooms; and his Lordship is of opinion that any person who may prove himself unworthy of confidence in these stations is to be deemed undeserving of a Commission which would place him in a situation of still greater trust. It is the Master-General's intention that, for the future, the rank of Corporal of Cadets shall be an indispensable step to promotion as an Officer. If therefore any Corporal or Head of a Room shall be reduced for illness, misconduct, or neglect of duty, whatever may be his situation with regard to the studies, he must remain at the Academy until, by his good behaviour, he may deserve to be restored and until there has afterwards been an opportunity for proving whether he is capable of fulfilling the duties of a confidential employment with zeal and fidelity, which are two qualifications of as much consequence in an Officer as any that are derived from his studies.

The Master-General is much concerned to find two Corporals and a Head of a Room amongst the persons reported to him as being concerned in the unmilitary and riotous behaviour of part of the Company on Wednesday last; his Lordship will however, on this occasion content himself with adopting measures for the maintenance of good order in future; and he consents that those who have been implicated in the late transactions should be released and restored to their former situations, with the exception of the two principal offenders, Messrs. C—— and J——, who are to be confined to the green for one month, and as they will assuredly be dimissed the next time that they trangress the Rules of the Institution, their friends are to be informed how they are circumstanced, with the cause of their present disgrace. Mr. B—, who appears to have been very forward in this tumultuous behaviour of Wednesday, and whose conduct during a long period has been frequently very reprehensible, certainly deserved some mark of public disgrace on leaving the Academy, but as his friends were previously convinced that he was become a worthless burthen on the Institution, and had applied for his discharge, which was actually signed, the Master-General has not thought it necessary to make any alteration in the form of it. The regulations herein contained are to be considered from this time as making part of the standing orders of the Royal Military Academy.

The Master-General allowed Gentlemen Cadet P——'s friends to take him away and put him to school (as a situation August.

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better suited to his refractory and childish behaviour) for the remainder of the year, when should he not return much more manly and tractable, he would not be suffered to remain.

14th Aug. *Memorial from the Professors and Masters, Royal Military Academy :—*

My Lord and Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned Professors and Masters of the Royal Military Academy, beg leave to represent to your Lordship and the Honourable Board, the inadequacy of our present salaries to the circumstances of the times, and the hopes we have formed of obtaining such an augmentation of them as well as to support ourselves and families with that credit and decency which our situation in the Institution in which we have the honour to be placed seems to require. Your Lordship and the Honourable Board must be well aware that, from the enormous increase in the price of almost all the necessaries of life (which of late years has been nearly doubled), it will be impossible for us to subsist upon an income which before that time was barely sufficient for our support, and more especially as we are now deprived of certain advantages which, upon different occasions, we have been permitted to enjoy.

What we here allude to, my Lord and Gentlemen, is the suppression of Gentlemen Attendants in the Academy, for whose education we were formerly rewarded by themselves, and our being lately prevented from giving private lessons to the Cadets, after the usual hours of instruction, from which our incomes must suffer a considerable diminution. We are therefore led, with the utmost deference and respect, to solicit the protection of your Lordship and Honourable Board, and shall remain in anxious expectation of receiving a favourable answer to our request.

We have the honour to be, &c.

W. Green,	C. Blumenheben,
C. Hutton,	L. Catty,
I. Landmann,	T. Sandby,
J. Bonnycastle,	F. Ware.

1st Sept. In answer.—The Secretary to the Board signified that the Master-General and Board are fully sensible of the difficulties the Professors and Masters must experience, and, whenever it can be done with propriety, they will take their case into consideration.

R. H. Crew.

2nd Sept. Mr. C—— having stated, in excuse, that he had dined at the Mess, and was so drunk that he knew not what he did, the Master-General thought proper to desire the Commanding-Officer of the Garrison to express to the Officers of the Regiment his wish that they would not invite any Cadets to dine at the Mess, and in order to prevent effectually a practice which seems so likely to prove the source of irregularities, his Lordship forbids in the most positive manner any Cadet from dining at the Mess, and he directs that such prohibition do henceforth become one of the standing Rules of the Institution.

6th Sept. The Board sanctioned Mr. Read, Draftsman to the Royal Military Repository, performing the duty allotted to Mr. Peckham, at the Royal Military Academy, during such time as he may be absent for the purpose of completing a survey in Kent. Mr. Read not to be entitled to any allowance for the additional duty he has undertaken to perform for Mr. Peckham.

Letter signed by nine Corporals of the Cadet Company :—

My Lord,

Impressed with the highest sense of your Lordship's candour and justice, we presume in the most submissive manner to request your attention to the following circumstances:—We feel the very glaring impropriety of the conduct of several of the Company who, on a late occasion, were certainly guilty of insulting their Officer, and on our all being put under arrest by direction of Colonel Twiss, (in order to wipe off a stigma we were conscious we did not deserve), we requested every Cadet who felt himself innocent to give his honour that he was not concerned in such insult. We then did, and are now ready to declare upon the word and honour of soldiers and gentlemen, that we took no part whatever in such mode of conduct; we are convinced it never can be your Lordship's intention to involve the innocent with the guilty, nor that we should all suffer for the faults of individuals, and we request you will be pleased to take into consideration the very unpleasant predicament in which we stood by being deprived of our usual promotion in the Regiment of Artillery by your Lordship's order of 2nd instant.

Nor are we without hopes, my Lord, that your forgiveness will be extended to those individuals who are truly sensible of their error, and will willingly make any apology that may be thought proper; they are young, inconsiderate, and acting upon the impulse of the moment, without any bad intention; they will ever feel grateful for your Lordship's goodness, and will think it doubly incumbent upon them to pursue a line of conduct that will merit your approbation, and we hope your Lordship will conceive this to be the sense of all the suffering part of the Company.

To the Master-General of the Ordnance. Signed by the Nine Corporals.

8th Sept. The Lieutenant-Governor having reason to believe that the indulgence granted to the Corporals of permission to quit the Academy on Saturday afternoons, after saying their French lessons, has in some instances been abused; he desires the French-Master will be particular in not extending such permission to any but the Corporals, and to those Corporals only who have leave from the Commanding-Officer to go from Woolwich; if any others are found to avail themselves of this indulgence, the Lieutenant-Governor will think it necessary to put a stop to it altogether.

Answer addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor.

20th Sept. The Master-General has received a paper, dated the 6th instant, and signed by nine Corporals of the Cadet Company, on the subject of the orders you gave out by his Lordship's directions the beginning of this month; the Master-General is willing to believe that these Young Gentlemen were not aware of the impropriety, in a military point of view, of making a remonstrance through any other channel than their immediate Commanding-Officer; and his Lordship desires they may be informed that he cannot pay attention to any representation from the Company of Cadets, unless it comes to him through the Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy.

A. Apsley.

1797.

The Upper and Second Academies being now filled up, and the vacancies in them being likely to occur but seldom, it becomes necessary to revert to some of the regulations which were suspended in the year 1793:—

The Gentlemen Cadets of the Lower Academy are expected to proceed beyond Simple Equations in Algebra; they will be examined on their admission into the Second Academy to such extent as their qualifications shall be certified; and if admitted they will be classed in that Academy accordingly. The Mathematical Master in the Second Academy will allow such of the Gentlemen as he shall find perfect in Algebra and through Quadratic Equations, to begin Euclid. He will teach Geometry in that Academy on Thursdays, and Algebra on Saturdays,

The study of Architecture is to be transferred from the Second to the Upper Academy, where it is to be taught on those Monday afternoons when the Professor of Fortification attends. Artillery will therefore be taught on Monday mornings and Fortification on Wednesday mornings and Thursday afternoons. The Assistant Teacher of Fortification will attend in the Upper Academy with the Professor of that branch one morning and one afternoon in each week, instead of attending on Friday in the Second Academy. The questions and answers on Artillery, when written out and said by heart, will be equal to four plates of Fortification done in the Second Academy. The questions and answers on Architecture equal to one plate of Fortification, and of course each plate of Artillery and Architecture will be reckoned equal to a plate of Fortification; when twenty plates have been done, whether of Fortification, Artillery, or Architecture, they will be considered equivalent to the seventeen plates of Fortification and three of Artillery, which at present constitute the whole course. The Second Mathematical-Master will teach Euclid on Friday mornings in the Upper Academy, and in the afternoons the application of Algebra to Geometry.

As Drawing is an accomplishment which depends in a great measure upon genius, it is not to be expected that every Gentleman Cadet should become an expert draftsman; and as their knowledge of the French language must be considerably affected by their previous education, it is not to be supposed that they can all be proficients alike in this branch of the studies; but although it may not be in the power of every Cadet to excel in French or in Drawing, it will not be denied that they can all if they please, endeavour to learn both, and therefore it is intended strictly to require certificates of diligence from the Drawing-Master, as well as from the French-Master, previous to the recommendation of any Cadet for a Commission, and likewise previous to the examination for admission into the Upper and Second Academies, and it is to be hoped, for the good of the Institution, that those certificates will never be granted unless well deserved by continued industry and attention.

The person furthest advanced and best qualified in each Academy at the time any vacancy happens, will be deemed to have the best pretensions either to be examined for admission into a higher class, or to be recommended for promotion as the case may be. When the Lieutenant-Governor shall be called upon to recommend any Gentleman Cadet for promotion, it is his intention to cause the medium rank of all those Corporals who may be advanced beyond the late course to be ascertained from the class lists of the two Professors and the Second Mathematical Master; and if these three lists should in any instance give the same medium to two different Gentlemen, their rank will be decided by seniority under the French-Master; or if they should be in the same class of French, the Drawing-Master's list is to determine the point; but if it should so happen that they are also in the same class of Drawing, the person who stands first on the list of the Professor of Mathematics is to have the preference.

It is not intended to adopt immediately any specific addition to the qualifications for the Second Academy or the Upper for a Commission, leaving it to any Gentleman to get as forward as he can in the Academy where he may be, and taking care that he shall derive all due advantage from his progress on his promotion, or on his being removed to a higher class, but it is to be understood that after the next vacation no Cadet will be deemed admissable into the Second Academy until he becomes perfect in Algebra, at least as far as Quadratic Equations inclusive; and before he can be examined for admission into the Upper Academy, it will be expected that he should be acquainted with the higher branches of Algebra and the first four books of Euclid; and he will likewise be required to pass at least eight plates of Fortification before he leaves the Second Academy.

The qualification for a Commission will then be increased in some degree, but the Master-General has authorized the Lieutenant-Governor to renew his promise of not insisting on the long course of studies (which the present complete state of the Regiment might warrant him to do), provided that he finds that the Gentlemen Cadets apply themselves diligently to make what further progress they can under the two Professors and the Second Mathematical Master beyond the late temporary course; but if any relaxation should take place, his Lordship will think it absolutely necessary, now that the pressing wants of the service have been supplied, to require of the Cadets every qualification that was expected before the war. After the vacation, five plates will be added under the Professor of Fortification, whose course will then consist of twenty-five plates of Fortification, Artillery, and Architecture, taken attentively. Surveying and Artificers work will be deemed part of the Mathematical course, and the fifth book of Euclid, together with some knowledge of the application of Algebra to Geometry, will be required under the Second Mathematical Master. It is intended that a further increase of the course should take place after the Summer vacation.

Dark Blue Pantaloons were issued to the Company to be worn every day, Sunday excepted, when the Cadets were to appear in their white breeches as heretofore; those Gentlemen having old breeches might wear them out before the vacation, but on no account to wear the *new* breeches on any day but Sunday. 31st Oct.

Spatt Shoes *only* to be supplied by the Company's Shoemaker.

The Master-General and Board having had under consideration a letter from the Masters of the Royal Military Academy, soliciting an increase to their present allowance for house-rent, coal, and candles; and being of opinion that these allowances to the Masters of the Academy are not equally proportioned to the salaries of the Professors, the following augmentations have been granted by his Lordship and the Board, to commence the first of next month:— 20th Dec

Messrs. Green and Bonnycastle to be allowed: £20 house rent, eight chaldrons of coals, and eight dozen pounds of candles per annum; Messrs. Mollard, Catty, Blumenheben, and Barny: £15 house rent, six chaldrons of coals, and six dozen pounds of candles.

The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch, Royal Military Academy, increased this year to £2527 15*s*. 1799

1799.
16th Jan. The Lieutenant-Governor reported to the Master-General and Board that Dr. Hutton, Professor of Mathematics, encouraged by the late Master-General to prepare for the Press a regular course of the Mathematical studies at this place, which have hitherto been taught from separate books in a detached manuscript, has now got the first volume of the work ready for publication. Dr. Hutton was given to expect that the Mathematical Course would be published at the expense of Government for the use of the Cadets, and he would no doubt claim some recompense for his trouble.

The Lieutenant-Governor says: I have however, considered this subject with much attention, and am induced to propose that the Cadets should continue to pay for the books they employ in their studies as at present, being apprehensive that the destruction and waste would be greatly increased if the books were supplied without being paid for; but I would recommend that each Cadet should receive the two volumes, of which the Mathematical Course is to consist, as a present on getting his commission.

The following terms were proposed and agreed to by the Board and Dr. Hutton, viz:—

It is proposed that Dr. Hutton should immediately publish the first volume of the course of studies which he has prepared for the use of the Royal Military Academy, viz.:—1000 copies of that part which treats of Arithmetic; 850 of Logarithms and Algebra; 700 of Geometry, with the application of Algebra to Geometry. 300 copies of each of the above neatly bound together in calf and lettered; the rest to be bound separately in common strong bindings of sheepskin. 100 guineas to be paid to Dr. Hutton, as soon as the books are brought into use, towards defraying the expense of the publication; Dr. Hutton to deliver into the Academy Library in such proportions as may be required, free of any charge whatever, the 300 copies bound in calf; and to be allowed seven shillings each for any further quantity of the same that may be wanted. Dr. Hutton is also to supply the Paymaster with the separate parts bound in sheep, for the use of the Cadets at two shillings and sixpence each part.

Dr. Hutton will prepare the remainder of the Mathematical Course as soon as convenient; to be comprised in one other volume, and to be published on the same terms and in the same manner as the present one.

On 7th September, 1798, the Lieutenant-Governor reported that Dr. Hutton had completed his publication of the first volume, and that the different parts were in use by the Cadets, and requested that orders may be given for paying Dr. Hutton 100 guineas conformable to the arrangement of 16th January. The Lieutenant-Governor, at the same time, stated that Dr. Hutton having represented that he made a very erroneous estimate of the expense of printing this book, and although he still offers to adhere to the terms of his agreement, yet as I have reason to believe that the publication has cost him much more than he expected, I have taken upon me to permit that Cadets should pay three shillings for each of the separate parts, instead of two shillings and sixpence, but the Dr. will repay the money advanced him by delivering the 300 copies of this book in the manner stipulated; he, however, wishes to reserve to himself the right of making a proportionate advance upon such further number of the whole volume as may be wanted; that is to say, he proposes to charge them at eight shillings and sixpence each instead of seven shillings, which appears reasonable.

24th Feb. The Company was reminded of the mode of cutting their Hair, viz: the Hair to be worn short at the sides and top, combed back with powder and pomatum, and tied behind in a neat Queue. In future the Queue to be four inches from
March. the tie; those Gentlemen whose length of Hair will not permit of so long a Queue will use their endeavours to promote the growth of it as much as possible. Any one who shall, after this order, Crop his Hair will be degraded for it, and continue in that state till his Hair has acquired the Regimental length of four inches.

The Cadets allowed to wear washing waistcoats in Summer.

June The Master-General signified that it was not his intention to recommend for Commissions in the Artillery those Gentlemen Cadets who may be ultimately intended for the Corps of Royal Engineers, as he thinks it more advisable that a limited number of such Cadets as may be found to have a turn for the profession should (after being duly qualified at the Academy) be sent to some station where they may improve themselves in practice by acting as Assistant-Engineers until vacancies occur for them in the Corps; and while so employed it is proposed to allow them five shillings per day, together with a servant, upon the same footing as those attending upon Engineers. It is not, however, the Master-General's intention that this regulation should affect the pretensions of any Gentlemen already in the Artillery who may have applied to change their Corps.

June. Orders by the Master-General. It was formerly understood that the Cadets were not subsisted at the Royal Military Academy on their pay and that their friends were at a considerable expense in addition thereto, to supply them with such articles as were necessary. Regulations were in consequence established for such a distribution of the Cadet's pay as should in general provide for each young Gentleman a sufficient supply of everything requisite; but although these regulations have had effect for several years past, the friends of some of the Cadets continued to let them have considerable sums of money which served only to lead them into dissipation, and this practice, in many instances, proved the source of irregularities that in the end caused the dismission of several young Gentlemen. The Master-General therefore thinks it right for the good of the Institution to recommend that the friends of the Cadets will not listen to any applications that may be made by them for supplies of money under any pretence whatever. The Cadets are allowed one shilling a-week pocket-money while in the Lower Academy, one shilling and sixpence in the Second Academy, and two shillings a-week while in the Upper, besides which every proper expense is paid for them out of their pay, and if the expenses of any Cadet should exceed his pay, the Paymaster is instructed to give notice to the friends of the Cadets, who is to certify at the same time that he is satisfied as to the correctness of such excess, which is to be repaid to the Paymaster.

It will appear from this statement that no Cadet can really want a supply of money to be placed at his own disposal while at the Academy, and that if the friends of any Cadet, notwithstanding, think proper to furnish him with money, they put it in his power to commit irregularities which must always retard his studies, and may tend ultimately to his dismission. The Master-General directs the Lieutenant-Governor to cause these orders to be annexed to the distribution of the pay of a Cadet, to be read by the Paymaster to every Candidate after having passed his examination, and to be delivered or transmitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to his friends, along with the Regulations on admission.

CORNWALLIS.

14th June. I am commanded by the Lieutenant-General and Board to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter, dated 4th instant, with copies of the papers therein referred to, which I have received from Captain Apsley, communicating the

1798.

Regulations which His Lordship the Master-General has been pleased to institute for the future government of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in order that the benefits of the Education at that Institution may be extended to the East India Company's Service; and I am to desire you will cause these Regulations to be carried into effect from the 1st of next month.

To the Lieutenant-Governor, Royal Military Academy.

R. H. Crew.

Enclosure, dated Whitehall.

I am directed by the Master-General to desire you will inform the Board that his Majesty has been pleased to order the Company of Gentlemen Cadets to be augmented from 90 to 100, for the purpose of extending to the East India Company's Service the benefits of the education of the Royal Military Academy. The additional Cadets are to be appointed on the recommendation of the Court of Directors; who are to nominate to two vacancies out of every five that may occur (exclusive of those among their own Cadets) until they have 40 at Woolwich. 4th June.

The Establishment of the Royal Military Academy will then consist of 60 Cadets for the King's Service, and 40 for that of the East India Company; but as those numbers would not afford a sufficient supply of Officers, especially in time of war, additional or extra Cadets are to be appointed, who after being admitted according to the usual forms, are to be sent to the different schools in the neighbourhood of Woolwich, and instructed under the inspection of the Officers of the Academy. Those extra Cadets will be called into the Institution as vacancies happen, with the advantage of having made some progress in the course of studies; and their places will be supplied at the schools by Cadets newly appointed. The Court of Directors have consented to pay at the rate of £100 per annum for each of their Cadets at Woolwich, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem for each of their Cadets at the preparatory schools; the sum of £3000 is also to be paid in the first instance by the East India Company for providing accommodation at Woolwich in consequence of this arrangement.

The Cadets recommended by the East India Directors are to be appointed by warrants from the Master-General, and are to be considered in every respect on the same footing as the Cadets for the King's Service, until reported qualified for promotion, when the Master-General will cause notice to be given to the Court of Directors. At the close of each year a demand is to be made on the East India Company, according to a list to be transmitted to the Board by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy, for the expense of their Cadets calculated at the rates before-mentioned.

The extra Cadets are to be included in the Muster Rolls, with the schools they may be at expressed against their names, and the Paymaster of the Cadet Company is to draw their subsistence along with that of the Cadets on the establishment; he is to pay the schoolmasters quarterly, conformable to the terms contained in the enclosed paper, No. 1, upon which some of them have agreed to receive and instruct the extra Cadets. As the extra Cadets are to be provided with clothes by their friends while at school, the Paymaster of the Cadet Company is to be authorized to draw quarterly upon the Agent for each of the Cadets the sixpence a-day that is stopped out of their full pay for clothing, until they join the Academy at Woolwich. The Paymaster is to give credit to each extra Cadet in his accounts for the sixpence a-day, setting against the contingencies allowed to be paid for him while at school, and the balance is to be applied towards fitting out such extra Cadet when he joins at Woolwich.

As the trouble of the Paymaster in keeping the accounts will be considerably increased, and the assistance of a clerk will become necessary, he is to be allowed £30 per annum on this account, in addition to the allowance of £100 per annum, which was granted to the Captain-Lieutenant and Paymaster of the Cadet Company when the establishment consisted of only 60 Cadets. This additional £30 is to be considered an allowance for a clerk; it is to commence the 1st of next month, and is to be paid quarterly to the Captain-Lieutenant and Paymaster along with his other allowance.

The Master-General has thought it right on this occasion to form a new establishment for the Civil Department of the Academy, and the several persons upon this establishment are in future to receive a part of their incomes as an allowance for each time of their attendance, conformable to the regulations contained in paper No. 2 (afterwards revised under date, 25th September, 1798, and is the one given below), and his Lordship desires the Board will give directions for the same to take place from the 1st of next month; these regulations are to be considered as relating solely to the Academy, and are not meant to interfere in any way with any other part of the Civil Branch of the Ordnance. The enclosed paper, No. 3, contains an account of the Civil establishment of the Academy, after the new Regulations shall be adopted, compared with the present expense; by which it will appear that it is meant to give some increase of income to each individual who shall attend constantly to his duty.

A. Apsley.

Paper No. 1, referred to in the above.

Proposed terms for educating some of the Gentlemen Cadets at schools in the neighbourhood of Woolwich. Two shillings per day will be paid for each young Gentleman, which is to include every customary expense for lodging, board, instruction, books, paper, pens, and other incidents; but for such as may be absent from school during the vacations, or on any other account, only one shilling a-day is to be paid while they are away.

No entrance money is to be allowed, nor any bills to be made out on the friends of the young Gentlemen.

The Paymaster of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets will pay for each young Gentleman regularly every quarter in a year.

The friends of each young Gentleman will supply him with clothes, but a sum not exceeding sixteen shillings for repairs, and six shillings and sixpence for shoes will be allowed in each quarter, together with sixpence a week for pocket money, provided those expenses are actually incurred, in which case they are to be paid by the Paymaster; each young Gentleman is to be instructed in Latin, French, Arithmetic, and Mathematics.

Those who may advance into Logarithms are to be supplied with Dr. Hutton's Treatise, which being an expensive book, the price of it will be allowed.

N.B.—Sixpence a-day additional was afterwards allowed to the Schoolmaster on account of the dearness of provisions from 1st April, 1800.

1798.

Paper No. 3, enclosed.

An Account of the expense of the Civil Establishment of the Royal Military Academy, conformable to the proposed arrangements, compared with the present salaries of the different persons.

	Allowance.			Salary.			Total Proposed.			Present Salary.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant-Governor				300			300			300		
Inspector	91	5		250			341	5		300		
Professor of Mathematics..	147			200			347			300		
Professor of Fortification	147			200			347			300		
Second Mathematical-Master	100	16		130			230	16		200		
Arithmetical-Master	102	18		130			232	18		200		
Second Master for Fortification* ..	63			100			163			150		
French-Master*	63			100			163			150		
Drawing-Master for Landscapes.. ..	31	10		90			121	10		100		
Drawing-Master for Figures*	63			90			153			150		
Second French-Master	25	4		50			75	4		50		
Fencing-Master*	63			90			153			150		
Dancing-Master	83	12		90			123	12		100		
First Modeller	39	2	6	40			79	2	6	73		
Second Modeller	31	6		30			61	6		54	15	
Clerk	18	5		40			58	5		36	10	
Total ..	£1019	18	6	1930			2949	18	6	2614	5	
Present expense							2614	5				
Difference							335	13	6			

N.B.—The Clerk has not hitherto been paid upon the Establishment, but has received two shillings per diem from the Storekeeper.

The persons marked thus * have lately had their salaries increased.

Two Dark Rooms ordered to be built behind the Cadets Dining Hall. **11th July.**

The Board signified it to be their intention that Mr. Blumenheben should not derive any advantage from the periodical increase of extra pay provided by the new Regulations, until the conditions contained in their order of 9th February, 1796, found in the Lieutenant-Governor's and Inspector's recommendation in December previous, had been complied with. **15th Sept.**

The Lieutenant-Governor having compared the portion of time allotted for drawing plates of Fortification in the Upper Academy, with the time allowed for the same study in the 2nd Academy, it appears to him that three plates done in the 2nd Academy should be considered as equal to two drawn in the Upper; the Lieutenant-Governor therefore desires the Professor of Fortification will, for the future, estimate such plates as are brought to him out of the 2nd Academy and meet with his approbation, accordingly. **19th Sept.**

Dr. Maskelyne having reported the Rev. Lewis Evans to be qualified by scientific knowledge and abilities for the situation of Arithmetical-Master in the Royal Military Academy, he was appointed to succeed the Rev. Mr. Green, who retired on a pension of £130 per annum under the new Regulations. The appointment is dated 1st January, 1799. **1st Oct.**

Mr. Crew wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor that he was commanded by the Lieutenant-General and Board to inform him that, in consideration of the long service of the late Mr. Thomas Sandby near the King's person, it is their wish that Mr. Sandby's nephew, who is also his son-in-law, should have his income for his attendance as Drawing-Master at the Royal Military Academy made equal to what his father Mr. Paul Sandby received in that station; the Lieutenant-General and Board therefore desire you will report your opinion in what manner this object may be best carried into effect, without interfering with the new Regulations for the establishment of the Academy, and without being considered as a precedent that would entitle the younger Mr. Sandby's succession to the same increased allowance. **15th Oct.**

Directions were given, in consequence of the Lieutenant-Governor's report, that the Acting-Storekeeper at Woolwich should pay Mr. Sandby, by a separate voucher, the difference between 30*s.* for every time of his attendance, and the allowance which he will receive on the pay-list with the other Masters. **21st Oct.**

42 attendances at 30*s*	£63
Permanent salary	90
	153

The Annual Estimate for the Civil Establishment, Royal Military Academy, increased this year to £3151 14*s.* 9*d.* 1799.

Memorandum given to Mr. Bonnycastle :— **3rd May.**

It is proposed that the 94th Theorem (inclusive) of Dr. Hutton's Geometry shall be considered as equal to the end of the 4th book of Euclid; that the remainder of the Theorems, together with the problems in Dr. Hutton's Geometry, be estimated as equivalent to the 5th and 6th books of Euclid; and that those who have learnt the new Geometry shall perform ten questions in the application of Algebra before they are considered to be on a footing with those who have done the 11th and 12th books of Euclid.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, by Dr. Hutton, Professor of Mathematics, established and commenced. The Gentlemen Cadets of the Upper Academy attended 40 lectures in each year at two guineas for each lecture, to be paid on a certificate signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Inspector. £51 1*s.* 6*d.* was paid in the first instance for Instruments; in the next year £133 14*s.* 6*d.* **8th May.**

In conformity with a General Order of 5th May, the Gentlemen Cadets are to wear their hair queued; to be tied a little below the collar of the coat; and to be ten inches in length, including an inch of hair to appear below the riband. The Company's Hairdresser will supply those Gentlemen with false queues that may require them according to a pattern he will receive. The Gentlemen Cadets are directed to encourage the growth of their hair behind during the next **5 May.**

1799.

vacation. Any Gentleman who shall have cropped his hair will, upon his return, be confined to the green until it is of sufficient length to tie again.

16th Nov. Lord Howe has observed, with much concern, so many bad reports in the last Monthly Return of the Royal Military Academy, particularly amongst the 2nd class; and that the principal instances of remissness have occurred with regard to Mathematics; The Lieutenant-General therefore desires the Mathematical Masters may be authorized to make known to such of the Gentlemen Cadets as may appear to stand in need of admonition, that he is determined, in the absence of the Master-General, to adhere strictly to his Lordship's resolutions respecting the Royal Military Academy, by dismissing those who do not make a proper use of the advantages of their situation and by recommending other Gentlemen to his Majesty for promotion instead of the Cadets, if they do not diligently endeavour to qualify themselves for Commissions. The recent augmentations have induced the Lieutenant-General to dispense with some part of the qualifications which were previously required; but he expects every Cadet to make some progress in the Upper Academy before he is promoted; and if the wants of the service cannot be from time to time supplied with Cadets qualified, the Lieutenant-General will think it his duty to propose to his Majesty that Commissions should be given to some of those Gentlemen who have applied to him; and who, from being older and more manly than most of the Cadets, are more likely to prove useful as Officers at the present juncture; and if the Lieutenant-General should be reduced to the necessity of adopting this measure, through the idleness or indolence of the Cadets, he means to propose to the Court of Directors of the East India Company to act in the same manner.

19th Dec. The Women-Servants hitherto employed to clean the Barrack Rooms and make the beds discontinued, and the Men-Servants ordered to do that work; three of the four shillings per diem allowed to the Housekeeper for Women-Servants to be divided among the Men-Servants, and the other shilling to be paid to the Housekeeper as usual.

Gentleman-Cadet Fyers recommended to be employed as an Assistant Engineer under his father at Gibraltar, until he can receive an Engineer's Commission, for which he has been waiting a considerable time, and has allowed several of his juniors to be promoted into the Artillery.

1800.

20th Jan. The Lieutenant-Governor finding so great a waste of books, and other articles used in the studies, has directed that the allowance of pocket money shall be stopped towards paying for such articles as are demanded after being once supplied, except india rubber and verdigris, which may be had once between the vacations if required, and will be charged in the Paymaster's account as usual.

16th Feb. The frequent rejections from the examinations for admission into the Upper and Second Academies seems to call for some regulations in order to prevent trifling on an occasion that should be so serious; for the future therefore, any Gentleman who shall fail in three attempts to pass his examination will be set aside for at least two months, so that he may have an opportunity of perfecting himself, after which he will again be examined from the beginning of his studies, as if he had not before been under examination; and should he fail in three attempts upon such second trial, he will be considered as an unfit subject to remain in the Institution from the want of either capacity or application, and will be reported accordingly to the Master-General, with a view to the removal of a person unlikely ever to attain the qualification for a Commission.

22nd May. Mrs. Roskruge, the Housekeeper, allowed one penny a-day additional, to be stopped from the pay of each Cadet for his board, on account of the high price of provisions; and for the same reason Mr. Green of Deptford and the Rev. Mr. Watson of Shooter's Hill, the two Schoolmasters engaged in the instruction of the extra Cadets, are to be allowed the full pay of two shillings and sixpence for each Cadet whilst present, instead of two shillings, being still restricted from making any charges to their friends. These allowances are to be considered as temporary only, and of no longer duration than the present high price of food.

May. A new Hospital for the Gentlemen Cadets in the Warren erected and ordered to be fitted up. The pay of the Surgeon for attendance upon the Cadet Company to be increased from £30 to £50 per annum.

17th June. In consequence of a certificate of proficiency from Mr. Landmann, Professor of Fortification, the Board directed that Mr. Charles Blumenhehen, the Assistant Teacher of Fortification, should be allowed the increased extra pay which the Regulations of 14th January and 23rd September grant to the Masters of the Academy.

Letter addressed to the two Schoolmasters instructing the extra Cadets.

1st Oct. The Lieutenant-Governor having understood that doubts have arisen in the minds of some of the Gentlemen Cadets with regard to the punishments to which they may be liable for neglect or misbehaviour while at school, I am directed to desire you will explain to those under your charge the intentions of the Master-General of the Ordnance, which are that they should be subject to the same regulations as the rest of your scholars, and that they should be treated in every respect like your other pupils of the same age.

8th Dec. His Majesty having thought proper to issue a proclamation recommending the strictest economy in the use of *bread* the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt but that the Gentlemen Cadets will cheerfully submit to a temporary reduction in the quantity of that article, in common with every respectable member of the community at large; and he has given orders that they shall be supplied each with a slice of bread equal to the tenth part of a quartern loaf for breakfast, and the same for supper; also, that only a sixteenth part of a quartern loaf should be allowed to each Cadet at dinner, being the same quantity that the Officers in the Regimental Mess have restricted themselves to; and in further compliance with his Majesty's proclamation, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it his duty to direct that the use of hair powder should after the present month, be discontinued.

1801.

1st Jan. The intended junction of the Irish with the British Artillery, it is expected, will cause several vacancies in addition to those at present, and this expectation has given rise to many applications to the Master-General from Gentlemen whose height and manliness render them in some respects more eligible for immediate duty than most of the Cadets; as to the number of these applications that may be complied with, it will in a great measure depend upon the Cadets themselves, in favour of whom it is proposed that some of the existing rules should, for a short time, be dispensed with, in order to help them forward with the greater expedition, but diligence and good conduct will in every case be most strictly insisted on as essential qualifications, without which no indulgence is to be conferred. No examination will be required to pass from the Second Academy to the Upper, but the following recommendatory certificate must be signed by all the

1801.

Masters attending the Second Academy; and every Gentleman, if he tries, may deserve the opinion thus expressed :—

"We the undersigned, Masters of the Royal Military Academy, do hereby certify that we are convinced Mr.——, Gentleman Cadet, has used, and is using, his best endeavours to pursue his studies diligently in our respective departments, and have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct in all respects. We beg leave to recommend him for one of the vacancies in the Upper Academy."

The removals from the Under Academy to the Second will continue to be by examinations, but no specific qualifications will be required. The Arithmetical Master is to recommend from time to time those Cadets that appear to him most deserving under all the considerations of diligence, progress, and ability; and they will be examined to such extent as his certificate shall express them to be qualified.

As hair powder is discontinued in the Company, the wearing of queues will for the present be dispensed with, therefore the Gentlemen Cadets will in consequence have their hair cut short both on the sides and behind; but it is recommended to those Gentlemen who are in the Upper Academy to leave a sufficient length of hair behind to enable them to tie a queue on if necessary. 16th Jan.

The Quarter-Master of the Company will in future supply the Gentlemen Cadets with the following articles, viz. :— Looking-glasses, black stocks, spatt hooks; knee, spatt, and stock buckles; small and dressing combs; comb, clothes, and whiting brushes.

Each Gentleman Cadet is directed to have at all times complete :—A regimental hat with cockade, frock or coat, cloth waistcoat, blue cloth pantaloons, black velvet stock, spatt shoes. Neither boots nor plain shoes to be at any time worn.

The Lieutenant-Governor intends the leave of absence granted on Sundays should be subject to the following regulations, founded on the orders of 3rd October, 1793, and 19th February, 1794, viz. :—The Corporals may have leave after their French lesson. The Upper Academy after studies on Saturday afternoons. The Second Academy the whole day on Sundays. The Lower Academy after Church, but not to go from Woolwich. No Gentleman having leave is to dress in plain clothes previously to going to the Academy, or to put on a great coat to hide them. It is not however, to be understood that the Gentlemen of each Academy are to have leave, as a matter of course, to the extent herein expressed; on the contrary, it must depend upon their invitations and the distance they have to go. In every particular case it is to be left to the Commanding-Officer to exceed the limits allowed to each Academy, but these instances are seldom or never to be repeated in respect to the same person. 4th Feb.

No Gentleman is to have leave to be absent from Church two Sundays together, but it does not follow from this regulation that any persons, except those who have leave for the whole day, are to be excused from going to Church every Sunday. The Commanding-Officer only can give leave of absence from Church, or after the last rounds at nine o'clock in Winter and ten in Summer. The Subaltern for the week may give leave after Church to such Gentlemen who may satisfy him in regard to their engagements, which must not extend to London, or further than Greenwich, and he must require all those who have his leave, to return by the usual time of locking up the Barracks, which are to be opened again by the Serjeant of the Guard only to admit those Gentlemen who have had the Commanding-Officer's leave to go to London when they return by the coach. All applications for leave, whether to the Commanding-Officer or the Subaltern of the week, are to be in writing, and must fully express where and to whom the person is going, and in every case where any deception is found out, all further leave will be denied for some months at least.

Mr. Bonnycastle appointed to be temporary Mathematical Teacher to the Corps of Royal Military Surveyors and Draftsmen at the Tower, two days in each week, when his presence will not be necessary at the Royal Military Academy. 17th April.

The Master-General being desirous to afford the Officers who have joined at Woolwich from the late Irish Corps of Artillery and Engineers an opportunity of acquiring some theoretical knowledge of their profession, intends that they should attend the Professors of the Royal Military Academy, at their houses, four days in each week, viz.: two for Mathematics, and two for Fortification and Artillery, every lesson to be of three hours continuance, and the Professors to be paid by the Ordnance. One guinea for each lesson to three pupils, or any less number, and seven shillings per lesson for every pupil more than three who may attend for instruction. The Officers to find their own books, stationery, and instruments, and it is expected that, by constant application, they may in about six months obtain as much information as is now required of the Cadets on their promotion as regards these two branches. 19th Aug.

Dr. Hutton having requested to be allowed an increased price for his Books on Mathematics, on account of the great advance on paper, &c., the Board consented to allow him ten shillings and sixpence for such number of his books as he may have furnished since the 12th August, instead of the price originally stipulated; also, three shillings and sixpence for each of the separate parts of the 1st volume. Further, that the Board will consider 250 complete copies of the whole work equivalent for the sum of 200 guineas advanced to Dr. Hutton to provide 300 copies. 8th Sept.

The Lieutenant-Governor reported the right wing of the Cadet Barracks in Woolwich Warren so defective in plan and in such very bad repair, as in his opinion to make it absolutely necessary to rebuild it. The Master-General approved of new Barracks being built in front of the present wing the following Summer, and £4000 to be included in the estimate for that purpose. 25th Oct.

The Board sanctioned a proposal of Mr. Catty to publish a French Grammar for the use of the Gentlemen Cadets 200 copies plainly but strongly bound were to be delivered to Captain West, Paymaster, when ready, who would pay Mr. Catty, £25, and 200 more copies at the end of six months, for which £25 more would be paid to Mr. Catty. 10th Dec.

The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy increased to £3151 14*s.* 9*d.*

1802.

The Master-General and Board having taken into consideration the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals for augmenting the pay of the Inspector, Professors, and Masters of the Royal Military Academy, for increasing the number of Cadets, and for defraying the additional charges, by calling upon the Directors of the East India Company as well to bear part of the increased expense of educating the Cadets, in consequence of augmenting the pay of the Inspector, Professors, and Masters, as to participate in the expense of erecting the additional buildings requisite. 10th March.

His Lordship and the Board approved of the proposal for increasing the pay of the Inspector, Professors, and Masters, and have directed the Storekeeper to make the payments accordingly in future.

1802.

His Lordship and the Board also approved of the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals for requiring the East India Company to pay at the rate of 6s. per diem, instead of £100 for each of their Cadets educated at Woolwich, but they postponed for the present any alteration in the number of Cadets, or deciding upon the sort of demand which it may be hereafter proper to make upon the East India Company for the increase of buildings made by the Ordnance, in consequence of instructing Cadets for their service in the Royal Military Academy.

REGULATION FOR THE ALLOWANCES OF EXTRA PAY UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, REFERRED TO IN MR. CREW'S LETTER OF 2ND MARCH, 1802; ORDERED TO TAKE PLACE FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1802.

Employments.	Greatest number of times of attendance in one year.	ALLOWANCES FOR ATTENDANCE TO BE RECEIVED FROM THE STOREKEEPER AT WOOLWICH BY QUARTERLY PAY LIST.																											
		PERIODS OF INCREASE.								II.				IV.				VI.				VIII.				X.			
		During the first 3 years				Amount of each increase.				After 6 years service.				After 12 years service.				After 18 years service.				After 24 years service.				After 30 years service.				Permanent salaries to be received at the Tower.
		Allowance for each time.		Amount per annum.		Allowance for each time.		Amount per annum.		Allowance for each time.		Amount per annum.		Allowance for each time.		Amount per annum.		Allowance for each time.		Amount per annum.		Allowance for each time.		Amount per annum.		Allowance for each time.		Amount per annum.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	s.	d.	£	s.	s.	d.	£	s.	s.	d.	£	s.	s.	d.	£	s.	s.	d.	£	s.	s.	d.	£	s.	£
Lieutenant-Governor																														300
Inspector	365	5	0	91	5	1	3	22	16	7	6	136	17	10	0	182	10	12	6	228	2	15	0	273	15	17	6	319	7	250
Professor of Mathematics ..	147	8	0	58	16	2	0	14	14	12	0	88	4	16	0	117	12	20	0	147	0	24	0	176	8	28	0	205	16	200
Do. Fortification ..	147	8	0	58	16	2	0	14	14	12	0	88	4	16	0	117	12	20	0	147	0	24	0	176	8	28	0	205	16	200
Mathematical Master	252	5	0	63	0	1	0	12	12	7	0	88	4	9	0	113	8	11	0	138	12	13	0	163	16	15	0	189	0	130
Arithmetical do.	294	4	0	58	16	0	8	9	16	5	4	78	8	6	8	98	0	8	0	117	12	9	4	137	4	10	8	156	16	130
French do.	210	7	0	73	10	1	0	10	10	9	0	94	10	11	0	115	10	13	0	136	10	15	0	157	10	17	0	178	10	100
Fortification do.	252	5	9	72	9	0	9	9	9	7	3	91	7	8	9	110	5	10	3	129	3	11	9	148	1	13	3	166	19	100
Figure-Drawing do.	126	10	0	63	0	1	3	7	17	12	6	78	15	15	0	94	10	17	6	110	5	20	0	126	0	22	6	141	15	90
Landscape do. do.	42	16	0	33	12	4	0	8	8	24	0	50	8	32	0	67	4	40	0	84	0	48	0	100	16	56	0	117	12	90
Surveyor and Draftsman ..	182	12	6	82	10	1	3	8	5	15	0	99	0	17	6	115	10	20	0	132	0	22	6	148	10	25	0	165	0	
Fencing-Master	126	6	0	37	16	0	9	4	14	7	6	47	5	9	0	56	14	10	6	66	3	12	0	75	12	13	6	85	1	90
Dancing do.	84	6	0	25	4	0	9	3	3	7	6	31	10	9	0	37	16	10	6	44	12	12	0	50	8	13	6	56	14	90
2nd French do.	84	7	0	29	8	1	0	4	4	9	0	37	16	11	0	46	4	13	0	54	2	15	0	63	0	17	0	71	8	50
Clerk	365	1	6	27	7	0	6	9	2	2	6	45	12	3	6	63	17	4	6	82	2	5	6	100	7	6	6	118	12	40
Modeller	313	2	4	36	10	0	2	2	12	2	8	41	14	3	0	46	19	3	4	52	8	3	8	57	7	4	0	62	12	40
2nd Modeller	313	1	10	28	13	0	2	2	12	2	2	33	18	2	6	39	2	2	10	44	6	3	2	49	11	3	6	54	15	30

6th March. The Lieutenant-Governor being extremely desirous of removing every impediment to the advantages which might be derived by each of the Gentlemen Cadets from their respective abilities and individual application, has consulted with the Inspector and Professor of Mathematics upon the expediency of a general and uniform arrangement for conducting the Mathematical studies in the different departments of the Institution, and recommends the following particulars to the attention of the several Masters employed in this object.

1st. That every Student should have his turn to come up to the Master and be allowed at each turn to do as much work as his capacity and diligence has enabled him to prepare in the interval between passing his lessons.

2nd. As this mode of teaching must at any rate cause considerable intervals between the turns of each person, it cannot be expected that those who go up to the Master unprepared, should be permitted to take up his time to no purpose, every Student therefore on being found imperfect is to be sent back to his place without delay, having credit given him only for so much work as he may have been able to pass in a manner satisfactory to the Master.

3rd. Such of the Students as may persist in missing their turns, or in coming up unprepared, will of course be noticed in the Masters' Monthly Report, and upon any appearance of an agreement amongst several not to do any work, or to perform only such a certain quantity at each turn, the circumstance is to be made known to the Lieutenant-Governor or Inspector, that measures may be taken immediately for breaking a combination so inconsistent with the principles of the Institution.

4th. All the Rules and Definitions are to be repeated by heart; the work of the first example only in each rule is to be entered in the written book; as for the rest, the questions with the answers are to be entered, but the work of the slate is to be rubbed out in presence of the Master, after being approved and passed by him, the written book containing that part of the course about which the Student is employed, is to be carried up to the Master at each turn for instruction, in order for him to ascertain that it is kept in a due state of progress.

5th. Every Rule, Example, Definition, Theorem, and Problem, is to be learnt, and must be distinctly said or explained to the Master, unless dispensed with by the Professor of Mathematics, who will mark in one of the printed books for the use of each Master what is to be omitted.

6th. The Geometrical part of the course is to be commenced upon after going through the Algebra; the Definitions and Axioms, also the titles and conditions of all the Theorems and Problems, are to be fairly entered in a book with figures to each neatly described, and by these figures only when thus prepared, are the demonstrations to be admitted.

th June. In consequence of the Master-General having made known his intention to resume Public Examinations of the Cadets that are to be promoted, the Inspector submitted for His Lordship's consideration the following opinion thereon, through his Secretary, Colonel Hodden :—

"There are about thirty vacancies in the Ordnance Corps, and perhaps several others will occur, so as to cause an excess within the next twelvemonths beyond the number that may afterwards be expected annually in time of peace, now if any obstacles are raised by which the promotions from the Academy are to be immediately retarded, the vacancies, must become so numerous as to leave no hopes of ever filling them up by Cadets.

1802

"The situation of the two Corps is very different at present from what it was at the conclusion of the former war, where each had a number of supernumerary Officers, and not one Cadet was called upon for promotion until four years afterwards, indeed only two were promoted in the course of five years, which enabled the Duke of Richmond to establish these Public Examinations that did so much credit to the Institution during the remainder of the peace. His Grace's presence contributed most essentially to the good order with which these examinations were conducted, and when again open to the public I am persuaded it will not be possible to preserve proper decorum, or indeed the degree of silence and regularity which is necessary for the purpose without the presence of the Master-General or some high officer to represent him, as it was fully proved in one or two instances of examinations which took place after the war when the Duke of Richmond's other avocations prevented him from attending.

"It is only step by step that we can approach the extent of qualifications which the Cadets attained in the last peace, or make it creditable to produce them at a Public Examination, and in the meantime it seems highly expedient at least to prevent the increase of vacancies; both these objects may be kept in view by promoting periodically for some time to come a few of the best qualified Cadets without Public Examination, lessening the number of promotions according to circumstances, by this means the vacancies may be kept within bounds while the Cadets, by remaining longer and longer at the Academy, will by degrees become older and better informed previous to getting their Commissions. Some improvement will be constantly going on, but the Academy has been so excessively drained of late, that it must require a little time to recover from the disadvantages thereby occasioned; the pressing want of Officers rendered it necessary to dispense with part of the forms of removal from the subordinate to the higher classes; these we are restoring, but it cannot be suddenly done without giving a check to the general progress of the Students; yet these forms should be re-established and time allowed for them to take effect before Public Examinations for promotion are adopted.

"I do not mean to argue against the principle of Public Examinations generally, for although I think on such occasions a little impudence may make those who have least knowledge appear to the best advantage, and therefore that the real abilities of the individual cannot be justly appreciated by such a trial; yet I mention the objection only to shew that in my opinion no great inconvenience will arise from delaying to have recourse to Public Examinations, until the Cadets have had time to possess acquirements worth exhibiting. It may then be thought proper, in justice both to the Masters and Pupils, that a display should be made of their respective exertions, and it may be right to afford the public an opportunity of knowing that they have some equivalent for the expense of the Institution but neither of these purposes would be answered by Public Examinations at present. If a total stop could be put to all promotion from the Academy, and of course to all appointments of Cadets for two years, the qualifications would of course be much increased, but if, instead of adopting such an expedient which must be attended with great inconvenience, the promotions are allowed to go on, under certain limitations, until the average time of the students of the Upper Academy can be raised to three or four years from their entrance into the Institution, they may in such a period be expected to reach some of the consequential attainments.

"In the meanwhile, if it should be thought improper to continue the recommendations of candidates for Commissions by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy, assisted by the Officers under him, whose opinions although founded on the progress and good conduct of the individual in question, without any other consideration whatever, may not be deemed so impartial as those of strangers, it is suggested that a committee of two or three persons might be appointed by the Master-General to investigate the claims of candidates, and to report thereon previous to each promotion; but in respect to formal examinations, it may further be observed that they will always have the effect of keeping back the cleverest lads by preparatory trials which must be suited to the dullest capacity in the class, and those when repeated cannot but encroach upon the time of the Masters to the disadvantage of the pupils; such an inconvenience would scarcely deserve consideration after the Academy has regained some part of those qualifications which were frittered away by the exigencies of the war, but in the present state of the Institution every circumstance that has a tendency to impede the general progress of the studies will prove more or less detrimental."

The Master-General ordered Mr. F——, Second French Master, to be dismissed, for not returning from Paris at the expiration of his leave, On the same day Mr. F——'s resignation of his appointment was notified by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Master-General. It was arranged that Mr. Catty should give the attendances hitherto given by Mr. F—— in addition to his own. 4th Oct.

At the commencement of this year an arrangement was concluded between the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Governor of the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, that the extra Cadets should be sent their for instruction (instead of the schools in the neighbourhood of Woolwich) till there should be vacancies in the Royal Military Academy. 1803

Two Assistant Mathematical-Masters were added to the establishment by the following order:— 13th Jan

It appearing to the Master-General that the Professors and Masters of the Royal Military Academy bear no proportion to the pupils under their instruction, the progress of the Cadets has evidently been delayed by the want of assistance, the Master-General has therefore been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Evans, First Assistant, and Mr. Olinthus Gregory, Second Assistant to the Master of Mathematics, upon the pay and allowances undermentioned:

	No. of attendances.	Allowance for each time			Total extra pay.			Permanent Salary.			Total at first.			Increase every 3 years		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First Assistant.. ..	336	0	6	3	105	0	0	100	0	0	205	0	0	11	4	0
Second Assistant ..	357	0	5	9	102	12	9	100	0	0	200	12	9	10	8	3

The Master-General ordered Mr. H. L., who had been twelve months at the Royal Military Academy, to be sent back to school at Shooter's Hill, owing to his troublesome behaviour, to remain three months on the footing of an extra Cadet as formerly, and if his conduct should be perfectly correct during that time, to be called into the Academy in the first vacancy afterwards. 17th Jan

The Lieutenant-Governor, Royal Military Academy, notified to the Governor of the Royal Military College, that thirteen Gentlemen had passed the examination required at Woolwich, and had been admitted as Cadets in the Royal 5th Feb.

1803.

Regiment of Artillery, and that they were ready to present themselves at the Royal Military College so soon as a day should be appointed for that purpose.

1st March. The Master-General approved of a proposition submitted to him by the Lieutenant-Governor, by which the Candidates for the Engineers (instead of remaining at the Academy an extra six months as had been customary for the last few years) were, conformably to the suggestions of the Inspector-General, to be sent to the Royal Military Surveyors, who are under the direction of Major Mudge, Royal Artillery, to be instructed in Surveying, and to have their Commissions at such time and in such seniority as General Morse, Inspector-General of Fortification, may recommend to the Master-General. These Gentlemen to be paid as Assistant Engineers, at six shillings a-day, from the day they quit the Academy until they obtain their Commissions, and to be allowed ninepence a-mile for travelling expenses from London to wherever they may be employed, and the same to return to London when ordered to do so.

The Muster Roll of the Cadet Company to contain 153 names, but recommended to be increased to and kept at 180 or very near it, so as to have 40 Gentlemen ready for promotion every year after the present one. Further, that when the Establishment is complete, viz.: 100 Cadets at Woolwich, 60 Ordnance Cadets at the College, 15 or 20 India Cadets at College, there should be over and above from 5 to 10 extra Cadets admitted and studying at such private schools as their friends may prefer, ready to replace immediately at the College any that may be drawn from thence to Woolwich. Without such an expedient it would be impossible to derive all the advantages from the different establishments which they are capable of affording.

15th March. Three Cadets (candidates for the Engineers) ordered on the survey according to the foregoing proposition, and struck off the Muster Roll of the Cadet Company, it being explained to these Gentlemen that the seniority will ultimately depend on the reports made to the Inspector-General of Fortification concerning their assiduity and proficiency in the service they were going upon.

6th June. In consequence of a most serious want of Officers to complete the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the Master-General feels it indispensably necessary to resort to some extraordinary means for obtaining them, and in order to give the Company of Gentlemen Cadets every means in his Lordship's power to qualify themselves for Commissions at the present moment, he directs that the usual Summer vacation shall not take place, but that a fortnight be added at Christmas this year.

18th June. The Master-General gave instructions to the Inspector (in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor) to arrange with the Deputy Adjutant-General and Commandant of the Garrison, the means of the Cadets attending Gun and Mortar Practice, and carrying it on with their own Officers, or the Field-Officer of the day, for the instruction of the Young Men, *after the Academy hours*, to commence immediately.

26th June. The Master-General directed that he may have a fair copy of the practice carried on with Guns, Mortars, and Howitzers, by the Company of Gentlemen Cadets which is to be kept in a book and sent to his Lordship as their Captain at the end of the Summer, made out in any way judged best, and accompanied with drawings of the several natures of ordnance used on the occasion, of which the Corporals and all other Cadets capable of making them out are to take copies at their leisure hours (or at least keep rough memorandums daily), without interrupting the ordinary course of their studies.

13th Aug. The Inspector, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, notified to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance the enrolment of the Professors, Masters, and others on the establishment of the Royal Military Academy, to serve as Military Volunteers under the orders of the Master-General and Board; that Colonel Twiss (the Lieutenant-Governor) had desired the Inspector himself to join him in case any circumstance should occur to interrupt the studies of the Royal Military Academy.

8th Sept. In consequence of an augmentation to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 34 Gentlemen Cadets left the Academy; 21 for the Artillery, one for the Engineers, and 12 for the East India Company's Service.

2nd Nov. The Lieutenant-Governor ordered that Gentlemen Cadets leaving their keys in Barracks, and having their Academy desk locks picked, are to be confined to the Green for a week.

7th Nov. The Lieutenant-Governor in an order animadverted upon the indolence of the Senior Cadets ever since the late promotion, and assured them that should a demand for Officers occur, the preference would be given to such of the juniors as may appear to have made a better use of their time, in this manner the number of Officers required would be completed; no one to be recommended that had not finished the Geometry.

12th Nov. The Lieutenant-Governor heard with concern of the little effect produced by the communication made to the Gentlemen in the Upper Academy the previous Monday, and repeated his determination not to recommend any for promotion who has had a reasonable time to qualify himself in Geometry and has neglected to do so; the Lieutenant-Governor imagines that the present state of the Academy must delay the intended promotion, in which case the Cadets will only have themselves to blame for the disappointment, but if a supply of Officers is to be given immediately, the Lieutenant-Governor will advise the Master-General to select those in whatever part of the Institution they may be found, who from their present exertions may be expected to improve themselves, after obtaining Commissions, rather than make Officers of such as from their actual habits appear unlikely to remedy the want of information with which they would enter the service; with regard to the Geometry it is a point not to be given up, and concerning which a little obstinacy seems now to prevail, it will be optional for the future to pass the Geometry in six portions or fewer.

17th Nov. The Geometry is in future to be done in the Medium Academy from the time of entering, six propositions or an equivalent proportion of Definitions are to be required of every Cadet the first thing on each of the mornings for Mathematical study, and the lesson is expected to be prepared out of the Academy hours.

28th Nov. The Master-General is confident that the Professors and Masters will, at this time of universal exertion, cheerfully contribute their endeavours to forward the Public Service by giving up part of the usual vacation, his Lordship therefore intends that the studies should only be suspended for a fortnight at Christmas next, and in consideration of the time being shortened instead of increased as was meant to have been done had circumstances permitted the Permanent Salaries of the Professors and Masters will be augmented in proportion to the eight weeks attendance which will have been required of them, during the two usual periods of relaxation.

1803.

Nineteen Cadets were appointed to Commissions in the Royal Artillery, and five in the East India Company's Service; six Cadets had been promoted on the 3rd December, three for each service. 22nd Dec.

The Annual Estimate for the Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy increased this year to £4,144 14*s* 9*d*. 1804.

Two Officers of the Royal Artillery were placed in arrest by the Subaltern on duty of the Cadet Company, on two charges, viz.:—1st. Disobedience of Orders, in being at the Barracks of the Gentlemen Cadet Company at 8 o'clock Evening Parade on 11th February, 1804. 12th Feb.

2nd. For behaving, at the same place and time, unbecoming the characters of Officers in disturbing and interrupting the parade of the Company, and ordering Gentleman Cadet J—— G—— in arrest without just cause for so doing, and for disturbing Mr. C—— W——, Corporal, when in the execution of his duty.

The Master-General, by a General Order to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, released the two Officers, stating that from the enquiry instituted he was induced to consider their irregular conduct to have arisen from inexperience and inconsiderateness; but that he cannot, consistent with military discipline, allow such behavior to pass without marks of his displeasure. His Lordship therefore directs Lieutenants —— and —— to be placed on the list for recommendation for promotion as the junior Officers of their rank; and his Lordship requires from the Colonels, when these Officers are recommended, that they certify in particular as to their military conduct having been exemplary. It is repeated as a General Order that the young Officers are upon no account to go to, or mix with the Cadets. 21st Feb.

J. Macleod, D.A. General, R.A.

General Harcourt, Governor of the Royal Military College, having proposed to the Master-General, as a measure of economy, that the Dress of the Ordnance Cadets at the Royal Military College should be the same as they would afterwards wear at Woolwich, it was suggested that the best effects at the Royal Military Academy had been experienced from avoiding all manner of distinction between the Cadets for the King's service and those destined for India, and that it was feared that the introduction of a different Dress for the Ordnance Cadets at the Royal Military College might heve a tendency to create and keep up jealousies and invidious comparisons, and also that the appearance of the two Dresses when brought together would be bad, as there cannot be a greater contrast than between the long (blue) Coat with round Hat, worn at Woolwich, and the smart (red) equipment of the Cadets at Marlow. It was finally arranged that, as the Ordnance Cadets sometimes remain but a very short time at Marlow, many suits were returned into store but little worn. The Master-General agreed to order payment for such additional charges for the clothing of the Ordnance Cadets at the Royal Military College, as the Governor may judge reasonable to be demanded. Of the clothing returned into store at Marlow but little worn, some of the articles to be re-issued to Cadets joining, and the rest disposed of, so as to lessen the additional expense. 2nd March.

Mr. Blumenheben, Assistant Master of Fortification, and Mr. Short, First Modeller, were drawn for the Militia; the latter got off by reason of his age exceeding the limit prescribed by law; the former not having paid the fine or procured a substitute within the period allowed after having been drawn, was taken into custody by order of the Magistrates as a deserter. Mr. Blumenheben, had previously stated to the Secretary at War that he was a foreigner, who gave it as his opinion that he was exempt, but the Justices refused to receive this circumstance as an excuse, he was delivered over to a serjeant of the West Kent Militia, who conducted him to head quarters of that regiment at Ashford as a deserter; however on producing to the Commanding-Officer at Ashford the letter containing the opinion of the Secretary at War, he was liberated on the instant. 23rd March.

Mr. Thomas Evans, First Assistant Mathematical Master, was drawn for the Militia, and not being able to get off by pleading his regular attendance at the Academy, he paid the fine of £15, which was refunded to him by the Board. 14th May.

An Order issued that arrest to the Green for *one* week should be awarded to each Cadet, for *every* piece missing from his case of instruments at the monthly inspection; Corporals being expected to set a good example in this, as well as all other instances, such of them as produce their instruments incomplete or out of order will be reduced, unless duly accounted for and immediately made good. 26th June.

The Inspector certified that Dr. M'Culloch had given two Courses of Lectures on Chemistry to the Gentlemen Cadets, and that he appeared to be eminently qualified to communicate instruction to them on that subject. 29th June.

The Inspector reported to the Board that certain Officers of the Hanoverian Engineers had, by their orders, been examined by the Professor of Fortification, who found them to be well informed concerning the position, tracing and construction of Field Works, as well as in Practical Geometry and Surveying. Two (by their own desire) were likewise examined by the Professor of Mathematics, who reported them to possess a considerable degree of knowledge in the different branches of his department. 4th Sept.

The Ordnance Estimates included £4,133 18*s*. for the Civil Branch, Royal Military Academy. 1805.

The Inspector, Professors, and Masters, &c., granted an allowance proportionate to their permanent salaries for their additional duties during the time usually allotted for a vacation at Midsummer, 1804.

The Cube House on the Common, near the New Academy Building, purchased from Dr. Hutton, Professor of Mathematics, ordered to be converted into an Hospital for the Gentlemen Cadets. 22nd March.

The Master-General approved of an augmentation to the allowance given to the Officers who perform duty with the Cadet Company, making that to the Subalterns 2*s*. 6*d*. a-day. 9th April.

His Majesty George the Third, accompanied by the Queen and Princesses, on visiting the Establishment in the Warren, went over the Academies while the Cadets were at study, and ordered a whole holiday to be given to them. On this Royal Visit to Woolwich the "*Warren*" was ordered to be styled the "Royal Arsenal" in future.

The Annual Estimate this year amounted to £4,143 18*s*. 1*d*. 1806.

One of the Field Officers' houses, near the Cube House on the Common, ordered to be appropriated to the Surgeon doing duty with the Cadet Company. April.

1806.

2nd Aug. The Establishment of Gentlemen Cadets to be borne on the Muster Rolls directed to be 200, and 46 additional for the East India Company.

11th Aug. White Cotton Gloves ordered to be worn on Sundays, and to be considered part of Regimental Necessaries. A Pattern Trunk established for the Company, price 16*s*.

12th Aug. After the Midsummer Vacation the Gentlemen Cadets (128) joined and first occupied the new building for the Royal Military Academy on the Common. Four Rooms (or Academies) were occupied for study.

22nd Aug. Mr. Thomas Compton, Corps of Military Surveyors and Draftsmen, appointed Assistant Drawing Master for Ground, to be retained on the Drawing-room Establishment at the Tower, where he received 5*s*. a-day, and also to be allowed 5*s*. 6*d*. on the extra Pay-List of the Royal Military Academy, for each attendance at the Academy.

Extract from a Circular sent to Candidates for the appointment of Mathematical Assistants.

"Three additional Mathematical Masters are required. The Senior will be required to attend four hours in the morning, and three in the afternoon, four days in each week. From the other two Masters the same attendance will be expected for five days in each week. That the salary of all three will be equally about £200 in the first instance, with an increase of about £10 per annum every three years, but no other allowance of any kind, and one-half of the income liable to diminution in case of any failure in attendance, whether from sickness or any other cause."

1st Oct. The following is a copy of the Report made upon the Candidates by a Board appointed to examine them, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Professor of Mathematics, and Major Mudge, Royal Artillery, at the head of the Government Trigonometrical Survey:—

My Lord.

We have with great attention examined the Gentlemen whose names have been transmitted to us by Lieutenant-Colonel Neville, as Candidates for the employment of Mathematical Masters, viz,:—Messrs. Thomas Myers, Peter Barlow, William Moore, William Kilburn, George Pickering, and John Whitty.

The name of Mr. John Blacke was also sent, but he did not appear.

The merits of the several Candidates appear to us exactly in the order we have placed them, and we consider Messrs. Thomas Myers, Peter Barlow, and William Moore, as possessing talents and good conduct capable of rendering them very useful Masters in this Institution, and in all respects far superior to the remaining three.

W. Twiss,
C. Hutton,
W. Mudge.

The Earl of Moira.

When the above-named Gentlemen joined, after appointment, the Mathematical Masters instructed in rooms as follows:—

1st Academy, Dr. Hutton, Professor; 2nd Academy, Mr. Bonnycastle. Assistant, Mr. Myers.

3rd Academy, Rev. L. Evans; 4th Academy, Mr. T. S. Evans. Assistant, Mr. Barlow.

In the Arsenal.

5th Academy, Mr. Gregory; 6th Academy, Mr. Christie. Assistant, Mr. Moore.

About this time Long Gaiters or Spatts were ordered to be worn with White Breeches.

1st Oct. Messrs. Thomas Myers, Peter Barlow, and William Moore, were appointed 4th, 5th, and 6th Mathematical Assistants at £100 salary, and about the same allowances. The Board at the same time directed Captain West to pay Messrs. Kilburn and Pickering, two of the unsuccessful Candidates, the sum of £5 each, and £10 to Mr. Whitty (the third), to be charged in the Contingent Account.

10th Oct. Captain William Hall, Royal Artillery, appointed Assistant Inspector, at £150 per annum, and 1*d*. 3*s*. extra pay, a house in the Royal Arsenal, and an allowance of coals and candles equal to the Inspector, and an increase of £22 16*s*. 3*d*. per annum on his extra pay at the end of every three years, but to retire from the Regiment on his pay.

Captain West, Senior Captain-Lieutenant of the Cadet Company, to have the additional duty of Paymaster to all the Cadets wherever situated, and like Captain Hall, to retire from the Regiment on his pay, or give up his future promotion. Salary £120; allowance £60 for a house, and £50 for a clerk.

27th Oct. The Lower Establishment of the Royal Military Academy in the Royal Arsenal was opened for 60 Cadets. The Barracks were part of the old Cadet Barracks on the Green. The Academy Rooms for study were formed from the old Hospital, two rooms for thirty each.

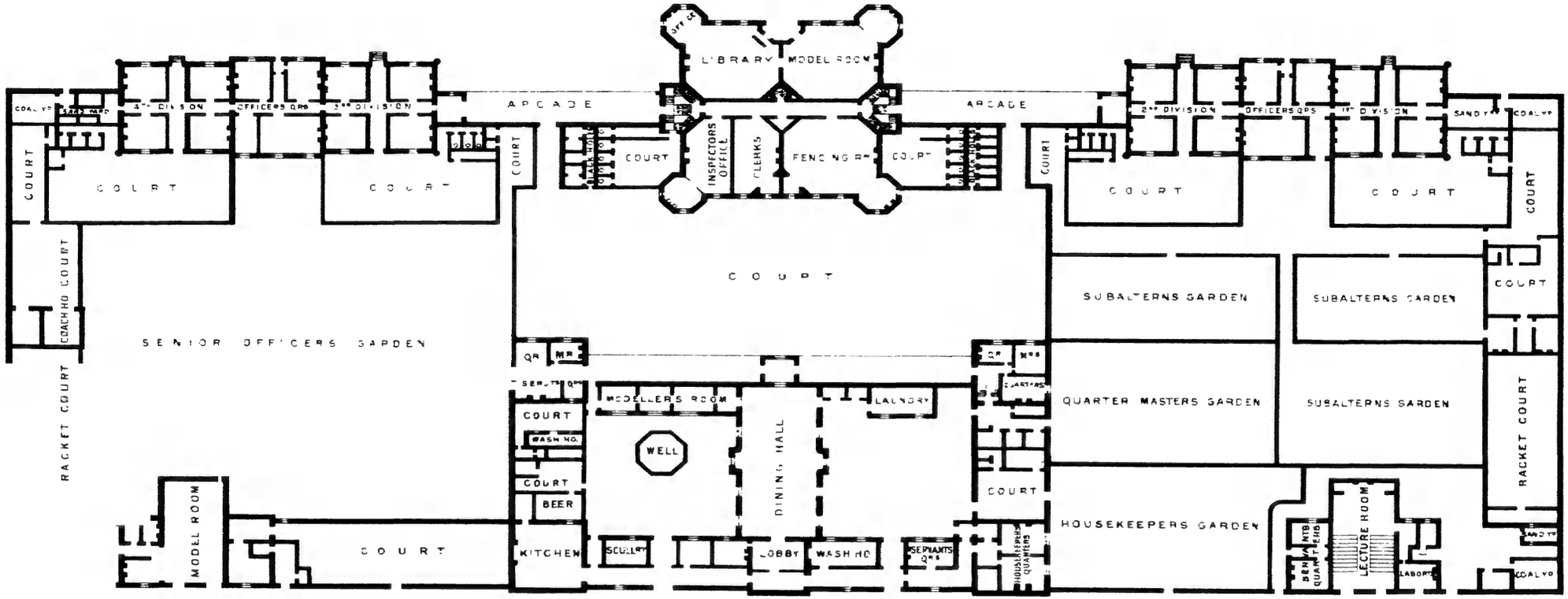
The entire Establishment of Cadets now consisted of 128 at the Upper Establishment on the Common, 60 at the Lower Establishment in the Royal Arsenal, and 60 at the Royal Military College, Marlow.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor.

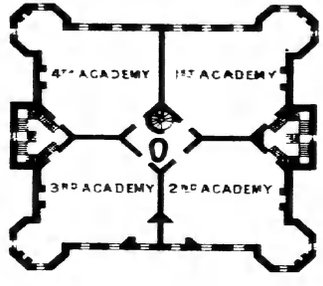
3rd Nov. For the convenience and good of the service, it has been found necessary to appoint Corporals in the Junior Department of the Institution. Having thus broke through the usual mode of making these appointments, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the discipline of the Company will be improved by extending the same principle to the Senior Establishment, but he intends it should take place gradually, and that upon the next promotion the new Corporals shall be selected from some part or other of the First Academy; also, that the Heads of Rooms shall not be taken from any lower situation than the Second Academy, but upon every occasion afterwards the most eligible subjects will be sought for through the whole Institution. Regularity of behaviour, attention and alertness in the military duties and avoiding all complaints as to the studies, will be sure recommendations.

No individual can have any reason to complain of the alteration, as it will not in any respect interfere with the succession to Commissions, which will as much as ever depend upon the progress in the studies, where it is only intended that a preference shall be given to the Corporals when in the same medium rank with the Cadets, and it must be

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1806.



GROUND PLAN OF THE WHOLE



FIRST FLOOR OF CENTRE BUILDING

1806.

admitted that many who might lose rank from being reduced, if they were appointed Corporals or Heads of Rooms, will now escape that penalty.

The Lieutenant-Governor having had under consideration the very backward state of the Mathematical studies in the Royal Military Academy, recommends the greatest uniformity in the new mode of teaching by adhering closely to the prescribed course. There are, however, some parts of this course not insisted upon at present. These have been marked by the Professor of Mathematics. 4th Dec.

The Lieutenant-Governor inclines to short and frequent lessons, and he recommends to the Masters the adoption of this practice. Every pupil should be called up for instruction at least once in each day.

The Lieutenant-Governor judges it expedient that the studies in the branch of Fortification in the Second Academy should be conducted on the same principle as those of Mathematics.

The Class of the First Master is to consist of 15, and that of the Second Master of 18 pupils.

The Annual Estimate for the Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy increased this year to £6,050 15*s.* 5*d.*

1807.

The Lieutenant-Governor being apprehensive in respect to that part of the regulations of 4th December, for conducting the Mathematical Studies, whereby the pupils are allowed to work the greater part of the examples at their seats, that it may lead to an over-hasty and unprofitable progress, he therefore thinks proper to direct, with the concurrence of the Professor of Mathematics, that all the examples which are retained in the course shall be done under the eye of the Master; each pupil is to go up for his lesson with a clean slate, and the time is to be divided as equally as possible, by which means those who have good capacities will still derive all due advantage from that circumstance. In the intervals between their lessons the pupils are to write their books, learn their rules, and endeavour to acquire some facility with regard to the work which they are next to do under the Master; those who stand in need of most instruction will of course make the slowest progress, and with persons of this description it must sometimes happen that a whole lesson will be taken up by explanation, which they should afterwards practice at their own seats, so as to insure some progress when they have another lesson. 12th March.

In going through the Geometry of the Mathematical Course, after the Algebra has been completed and revised, so many propositions may be passed at a time as the usual length of a lesson will admit of being well explained and understood, according to the capacity and industry of the pupil. The subject is to be revised from the beginning, at four different periods of progress, after 30th, 65th, and 117th Theorems, and at the end of the problems; the heads of the propositions are to be written and the figures constructed in the manuscript books as part of the course. 20th March.

Number and distribution of Gentlemen Cadets, at this date, as sent to the Master-General:— 26th March.

		KING'S	E.I. COMPANY.	TOTAL.
Royal Military Academy	Woolwich Common	102	24	126
	Royal Arsenal	45	15	60
Royal Military College	Great Marlow	57	3	60
With their Friends		10	3	13
Total on the Muster Roll		214	45	259
Notified for Examination		19	1	20

A New Dress established and issued to Cadet Company; a blue cloth jacket, single-breasted, with red cuff and collar, a high cap and feather in front; white breeches and long black spatts on Sundays, and dark-blue pantaloons and short black spatts on week-days as before. For the first month the cap and feather was worn only on Sundays, after which the Company was ordered always to appear in their jackets and caps, and whenever they went out of the enclosure they were to wear their cross-belts. 18th April. 27th May.

The Lieutenant-Governor represented to the Master-General that he considered the service would be much benefited were the Inspector and the Senior Second Captain allowed forage for one horse each, as they have occasion to visit both the Departments of the Institution repeatedly in one day. 17th June.

An answer received from the Board regretting that they cannot, consistently with the regulations, comply with the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion.

The Master-General and Board having granted Dr. Charles Hutton permission to retire from his situation as Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, upon an allowance of £500 per annum; his Lordship and the Board further signified that, notwithstanding his retirement from the common duties of his situation, they expect he will, as he has spontaneously offered, assist in the examinations of new Masters and Cadets; also, that he will give his advice on any matters and occasions in which his judgment and experience may enable him to be useful to the Institution of which he has been so long a member. 26th June.

The Master-General having received from Mr. J——, Gentleman Cadet, a representation touching certain grievances which he states himself to have undergone as well as others, to which the Company of Gentlemen Cadets was subject, and concluding by offering his advice on points of discipline and education, as connected with this Establishment, the Master-General observed "that he is in no degree desirous of suppressing complaints when well founded, and when the statement of them is conveyed in that regular channel as prescribed by the Articles of War on such occasions, yet he can never feel disposed to countenance any measure which, despising all forms and actuated by self opinion, rests its supposed merit solely on the novelty by which it is introduced; under this impression of Mr. J——'s behaviour, the Master-General desires that the Lieutenant-Governor will assemble the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and in their presence express to Mr. J—— his marked disapprobation of his conduct, and that his Lordship is surprised at his presumption which has led him to offer his opinion on points of which he is so ill-qualified to judge, and which he has treated in a manner disrespectful both to the Master-General and the Lieutenant-Governor." With this reprimand the Master-General further desires it to be signified to Mr. J—— that he should be cautious as to any future complaints he may prefer, and that he will do better in giving close application to that course of study laid down for him, than in suggesting innovations which are as destructive of true discipline as they are discreditable to the person who proposes them. 8th Sept.

1807.
17th Sept. The Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Hutton, and Major Mudge, assembled to report upon four candidates as Third Mathematical-Assistant, when Mr. William Saint was reported as the fittest person, and remarkably well-qualified to fill the situation.

25th Oct Mr. Wm. Saint appointed Third Mathematical-Assistant. The unsuccessful candidates were allowed compensation for loss of time and travelling expenses, viz.:—Mr. Marriot, £15, and Mr. Collins £5.

October. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the frequent changes which take place from one class to another, render it advisable to dispense with some of the examinations in the Mathematical Studies, and with all the revisions, except those which relate to the Geometry, and a general one from the beginning of the course after each vacation.

1808. *Extracts and Regulations for Teaching in the Department of Fortification, &c., with reference to a printed course lately published.*
18th Feb.

Orders by Lieutenant-Governor. The Gentlemen Cadets after having been through Practical Geometry as far as figure 1 and 2, plate 2nd, including the method of shading solids, are to be required to learn the names of the several members of a column of Architecture and those of the entablature, which names they may get from the 1st plate in the course of the five orders, then the questions and answers of Architecture, and at the same time to begin the construction of the first order, according to a scale of inches and tenths of an inch, the proportional length to be taken by the Gentlemen themselves, in presence of the Master, from the scale of inches divided decimally which each of them has in his case of instruments.

Each Gentleman, after having constructed a plate of Architecture and drawn it in ink, is to be shown by the Master how to shade it, before a copy is given to him. After they have drawn the 1st plate of Architecture, they are to begin the construction of the several systems and the questions and answers on the principles of Fortification, and to continue certain days of the week the drawing of Architecture. The plates of Architecture and Fortification are to be described on half sheets of imperial paper, the rectangle to contain the drawing, being 19 inches long, and 12 inches broad.

The Gentlemen when beginning a plate of Fortification, are first to read that part of the description explaining the proportional scale which belongs to its construction, they then are to take the length from their scale as already mentioned before the Master. During the time a Gentleman is constructing a plate of Fortification, he must be required to shew now and then to the Master what he has done, in order that should any mistakes be made they may be rectified in time. A plate being constructed in pencil, the Master will explain the nature of the lines, whether to be drawn strong or faint, red or black. The plate being drawn in lines, a shaded copy made by the Master is to be produced, and instructions must be given by him how to shade and to mix colours; the plate being finished, the Gentleman who has drawn it is to explain the construction of it from the printed description before it is put down to his account.

The writing of the heads of the plates of Architecture to be a capital letter of 0·25 of an inch in height, and distant from the top of the drawing once and a-half the height of the letter; the figures in the three columns at the left hand shewing the dimensions to be done in a neat hand. The writing of the heads of the plates of Fortification are to be a round or Roman letter of 0·1 of an inch in height, the distance from the front line of the top margin to be three times the height of the letter; when the writing of the head consists of two or more lines, the distance between them to be likewise three times the height of the round letter; the figures on the plates expressing the dimensions of the several works must likewise be a print hand. The initials to be capital letters of once and a-half the length of the round letter.

Each Gentleman after having finished a plate, whether of Architecture or Fortification, is to write his name at the right hand on the bottom margin, of a round print hand, 0·8 of an inch in height, and distant from the strong line of the margin twice and a-half the height of the round letter; at the left of the same margin is to be written Royal Military Academy (1st or 2nd Academy, 1st or 2nd class) and the date when the plate has been finished and received, these letters to be of the same dimensions as those of the name at the right hand. On the back of each drawing, near the top of the sheet, the Professor or Master will sign and date each plate.

25th April. The Lieutenant-Governor is very anxious to prevent the dissatisfaction that would naturally arise amongst the Gentlemen Cadets if some of them should pass through the same parts of the course, with different degrees of strictness, under the different Mathematical Masters; he therefore wishes to call their attention to those parts of the regulations of 4th December, 1806, and the supplemental, 12th March, 1807, which have particularly in view the establishing of uniformity in the mode of teaching, such as, "That all the examples that are retained in the course shall be done under the eye of the Master"; "That each pupil is to go up with a clean slate," and "That it is expedient in most cases to alter the figures, but without changing the conditions of the questions."

Those questions which are worked out at length in the printed course cannot be omitted, consistently with the tenor of the regulations, and indeed it seems to be essential that after being studied by the pupil at his seat, these examples introductory to each rule should be gone over step by step before the Master, with the printed book shut, so as to prove that the process is understood before the pupil is allowed to pass on to the subsequent questions in the rule, Although it is specified that only one or two examples are required to be entered with each rule in the written course, still it is meant that such of the practical questions at the end of each subject as are required to be done, should be inserted but without the operations. All diagrams, however, are to be drawn to the questions requiring them, and it is expected that pains will be taken to make those ornamental when the subject permits.

The only portion of the 2nd volume intended to be omitted consists of problem 1 and 2 prefixed to the Trigonometry, but the notes containing the demonstrations of the rules in Mensuration should be thoroughly comprehended by each pupil before he is permitted to write the questions in the rules to which they respectively apply; the last edition of the course is always to be followed. Too much attention cannot be paid to the written books, in order to prevent the pupils from becoming careless in this part of their business, and the Mathematical Masters are requested to bear in mind the suggestions they were furnished with from the Lieutenant-Governor upon this subject dated 1st October, 1807. Pencil or black lines should be used, and whenever an alteration in the handwriting is perceived, the circumstance should be enquired into, so that the book may be reported and condemned, in case any assistance has been given.

Details respecting the department of the Housekeeper to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, Royal Military College, Great Marlow:—

1808.

DIET.

For Breakfast—Every day one-eighth of a quartern loaf of bread and pint of milk.

For Dinner—Sundays, roast beef or roast legs of mutton. Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays, roast or boiled legs of mutton. Tuesdays, roast shoulder of mutton, with fruit pies or rice pudding. Wednesdays and Saturdays, roast or boiled beef. Potatoes or greens; pepper, salt, vinegar, and mustard each day.

The joints are cut so as to weigh as near as possible one pound for each person, and the allowance of bread is one-twelfth of a quartern loaf.

For Supper—One-sixth of a lb. of Gloucester cheese and one-tenth of a quartern loaf.

N.B.—The Cadets are divided into squads of seven, including a presiding Corporal.

The Housekeeper is usually an Officer's widow; she is not allowed any salary, but has 1*s.* 1*d.* per diem from each Cadet out of his subsistence, while actually present, for his board; with this sum she finds a cook, table linen, and utensils of all kinds for the table. The extra price of meat above 5*d.* per lb., and of bread above 6½*d.* the quartern loaf is paid by Government. The Housekeeper is allowed 1*s.* per diem for a servant to take charge of the bed linen, and has 5*d.* per set for washing the same, it being changed every fortnight. The Barrack Rooms are kept clean and the beds made by the men servants, who are under the control of the Housekeeper.

At the Establishment on Woolwich Common, where there are 128 Cadets, 24 chaldrons of coals are allowed annually for the kitchen, and a proportional quantity in the Royal Arsenal, where there are 60 Cadets with a separate Housekeeper on the same footing.

The Annual Estimate for the Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy increased this year to £6,528 8*s.* 4*d.* 1809.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in conformity with his promise to the five candidates for the Engineers who have been examined by him, has not allowed the result of such examination to affect the period of their leaving the Academy; after being enabled to judge of their respective talents and qualifications, he felt it incumbent upon him to give these circumstances their due weight when the arrangement of the seniority was in question. 17th Oct.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not hesitate to pronounce Messrs. Elliott and Matson to be the best qualified, and he has therefore recommended them as 1st and 2nd on the list; this distinction he is happy to find fully borne out by the general good character of these Gentlemen. Messrs. V——, Grierson, and B——, follow in succession as they stand on the Monthly Return; for although Mr. B—— may be allowed the preference amongst these three as to information, yet having forfeited the rank of Corporal, he cannot claim to be placed before Mr. Grierson, who has always conducted himself well in that station, and who would have superseded Mr. V—— (reduced from Head of a Room) if he had not been deemed the last in some points of qualification.

The Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to the Master-General the promotion of Messrs. Story, Love, Oliphant, and D——, who stand in the New Return next to the candidates approved for the Engineers; in so doing the Lieutenant-Governor considers Mr. Oliphant as entitled to the first on the list of recommendations for his superior information, and he would have equally placed him so had he been intended for the same service as the other three Gentlemen, between whom the Lieutenant-Governor does not perceive any shade of difference, and he therefore leaves them, with regard to each other, in the order of the Monthly Return. The circumstance of Mr. D—— having been reduced from Corporal has not been overlooked on this occasion; but the Lieutenant-Governor, willing to believe that appearances chiefly were against Mr. D—— in regard to the fault for which he was reduced, has not thought it necessary to detain him at the Academy for the purpose of being superseded in his promotion. 2nd Nov.

Candidates for admission into the Royal Military Academy, with the exception of those at present living with the Masters, are hereafter not to be instructed in Mathematics, or other branches of knowledge, previous to such admission, by any of the Professors and Masters without leave expressly obtained from the Master-General. The Professors and Masters are therefore hereby warned not to receive into their houses, either for the purpose of instruction or otherwise, any Candidate beyond those whom they may at the present date have at their respective houses for private tuition, or may otherwise privately teach. 13th Dec. Master-General's Orders, dated 15th November.

By order of the Master-General,

W. Mudge, Lt.-Gov.

In consequence of the above order, the Professors and Masters are required to give in immediately to the Inspector the names of every scholar they may have of the description alluded to. The Professors and Masters were long since forbid to give private lessons to the Cadets, and it would be contrary to the spirit of that regulation, as well as to the views of the Master-General in the present order, if they were to receive any Cadets into their houses during the vacation.

The Annual Estimate for the Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy for this year was £6,547 12*s.* 1810.

The regulations for the Mathematical studies are to continue in force, except when dispensed with, in the following orders:— 17th Jan.

The several particulars of Dr. Hutton's printed course are to be taught as detailed underneath.

Arithmetic.—From the beginning of vulgar fractions to the extraction of the square root inclusive—extraction of the cube root by the short way—single and double position, and such of the practical questions at the end of arithmetic as are applicable to the rules retained.

Logarithms.—The description and use of the tables with multiplication and division.

Algebra.—The four first rules; fractions; involution, leaving out the binomial theorem; infinite series; the remainder of simple equations, omitting such as involve three unknown quantities; quadratic equations; cubic equations.

Geometry.—Application of algebra and geometry; and application of arithmetical and geometrical progression to military affairs.

The subjects in the 2nd volume remain in the order, with the exception of the surveying which is to be omitted

1810.

so far as the Mathematical Teachers are concerned. Dr. Hutton's Logarithmic Tables to be used in the application of Logarithms to Plane Trigonometry, and thence forward in the course. The parts not included in the above detail are not to be taught.

The following certificate is to be annexed to every future Mathematical Class-list, and to be signed by the Master or Assistant-Master whose class it may be :—

"I do certify that the above-named Gentlemen Cadets are well-qualified to the extent expressed against their respective names, and that it appears from the signatures of the Masters in the course books that they have done at the Royal Military Academy all the prescribed work to the same extent."

The Assistant-Master will give in his Class-list through the Master in each Academy. Every Teacher will use his own judgment as to the best means of enabling himself to give the required certificate without however, departing from the spirit of the former regulations, which direct that each pupil shall perform the same work in regular progress through the printed course, and in turn have lessons of the same length of time as nearly as possible; but during the investigation of a pupil's former progress at the Royal Military Academy, although the lesson to each should still be of equal length, it is not meant that more examples should be given to any individual than the Master shall judge sufficient for satisfying himself as to the state of the scholar's knowledge; in this manner superior capacities with diligence will have every reasonable advantage over those of a different description, and whoever possesses good talents for mathematics, or previous information on that subject, may advance through the Institution with all the rapidity that is consistent with the acquirement of the other essential branches of a military education.

W. Mudge, Lt.-Gov.

17th Jan. *Circular to the Professors and Masters, Royal Military Academy.*

Sir,

With a view to forwarding the Cadets in their various studies with all possible effect, I am desirous to impress upon your mind that the periods allotted for being in the Academy with your pupils are, when divided amongst them, so very short that the scholars cannot benefit essentially from any thing less than all the observations or assistance that can be given to them by you for their instruction, and I wish to offer for your consideration how improper the example to the Cadets would be, were any Master to occupy himself while in the Academy in any other manner than the purpose for which he is there. I have also to mention another circumstance which *may* not at first appear of much consequence, but being convinced that the Cadets entering the Academy Rooms in an orderly manner, going to their places, and setting to work without any delay, must greatly influence their behaviour during the rest of the time, and produce in them a better disposition to receive instruction, I have to hope that every Master will make a point of being in his place in the Academy, at the hour appointed for the commencement of the studies, so as to be in the Room before the Cadets.

W. Mudge.

29th Jan. We, the undersigned Masters of the Royal Military Academy, have to acknowledge the communication of the Master-General's orders, by which we are precluded from giving private instruction to any candidate for, or any Gentleman Cadet actually in, the Royal Military Academy; while we readily submit to this regulation, we beg leave to observe to you, that by it we are deprived of the only means we have hitherto had of making up for the smallness of our salaries, which you must be aware are totally inadequate for the support of our families; we therefore hope you will have the goodness to lay our situation before the Master-General, and make such observations as may induce his Lordship to increase our salaries so as to compensate for the serious loss we sustain by the late orders, and enable us to live with that comfort and respectability which our situation in the Royal Military Academy requires.

We take this opportunity of mentioning a hardship under which we labour, and which greatly tends to a further diminution of our income; it is our being liable to lose our daily pay when we are obliged to absent ourselves on account of illness. This is so great a grievance that if you will only have the goodness to mention it to his Lordship, we have no doubt it will be redressed. We confidently intrust you with our interest, as we are sure you are convinced that the good of the Institution is intimately connected with the welfare of the Masters.

P. Barlow,	T. Compton,	C. De Malortie,
J. Barny,	L. Evans,	T. Myers,
C. Blumenheben,	T. S. Evans,	F. Peckham,
L. Catty,	O. Gregory,	C. Wharin.
S. H. Christie,		

To Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge,
Lieutenant-Governor, Royal Military Academy.

January. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that the whole of the time and attention of the Masters, while in the Academy, absolutely belongs to the scholars, and should be conscientiously and actively given to them, so that during each lesson there may be no supineness on the part of either the Teacher or the pupil; long pauses must be *then* unprofitable to the latter, who may recollect himself with more advantage when at his place, in consequence of instruction previously acquired, but his lesson should consist either in giving proof of his knowledge by doing his work without hesitation, or in acquiring information from the explanation of the Master; if a pupil cannot do his work without hesitation, assistance should be given undelayed and unasked for, but he should not have credit for the work in question, until he can do it without help in a future lesson.

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that if a Cadet can perform and understand the work contained in Dr. Hutton's printed course, it will be sufficient under present circumstances; but to enable Masters to communicate this knowledge, the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to their employing whatever examples or explanations they may judge necessary keeping in view the end proposed, viz., that the pupils should understand the printed course, and that nothing further is required from them at the examinations.

31st Jan. The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that a combination exists among the Gentlemen Cadets in the Senior Department of the Royal Military Academy, the object of which is to impede the progress of those Cadets in their studies who possess a knowledge of their own interests, and the means by which those interests may be forwarded, and

1810.

this information has been supported by evidence substantiating in the mind of the Lieutenant-Governor the truth of this circumstance. The Lieutenant-Governor turns with disgust from the consideration of the particular instances of violence used for the purpose alluded to, as well as the intent of preventing the Corporals of the Junior Department from doing their duty, but he is firmly determind to put a stop to all proceedings of this nature, and he calls therefore thus publicly on those Gentlemen to come forward, who may in future meet with such arbitrary and oppressive treatment, to avow the perpetrators of the deed.

The Lieutenant-Governor promises every justice to the complainant, and every satisfaction to the Institution. He declares that of all misdemeanours that can be committed, none can surpass those he now contemplates, and he now assures the Company of Gentlemen Cadets that, once determind on this point, no persuasion shall induce him to relax from his resolution to report to the Master-General the objects of censure, and to request their immediate dismission.

The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of announcing his fixed intention to do all that can be done by him to arrest the spirit of idleness which has almost everywhere shewn itself among the Gentlemen Cadets; he assures them that, vested with the responsibility attached to his situation, he will not fail to bring forward by every encouragement all such Gentlemen as shall be distinguished by diligence and by worth of character, to the confusion of those who act as those have acted composing the party which has called forth these observations; the Lieutenant-Governor is fully determind that neither age, circumstances, nor recommendation shall weigh with him in deciding on the step he is to take when he is to compare the diligent with the indifferent and the idle, and that he will with the strictest impartiality transmit to the Master-General his opinion of those Cadets who may come under his consideration for promotion.

The Lieutenant-Governor has the names of some of the members of the disgraceful combination which forms the subject of these orders, and he has every reason to believe Messrs.—— are the principals, he shall therefore hold them responsible that all such gross irregularities are discontinued from this time.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. 5th Feb.

SIR,

I have it in command to desire you will communicate to the Professors and Masters of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich the following declaration, which the Master-General and Board expect they will make upon honour, when they receive their salaries at the Tower, viz.:—

"I————, Professor or Master (as the case may be) do declare, upon honour, that in no instance since 13th December, 1809, when the order of the Master-General, dated 15th November, 1809, was promulgated, have I acted in contradiction to it." Vide page 59.

And at the time I am to desire you will order the Professors and Masters to transmit quarterly to the Chief Clerk of the Ordnance at the Tower the said declaration in writing, upon which vouchers, payment of their salaries will be made, provided no other objection has occurred.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge,
Lieutenant-Governor, Royal Military Academy.

P. OUVERY,
for the Secretary.

15th Feb. Having laid before the Master-General your letter of the 11th instant, and its enclosures, relative to the conduct of Mr.——, one of the Masters of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, I am instructed by his Lordship to desire that you will signify to Mr.—— that his services are no longer required at the Institution.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge.

CHAS. NEVILLE.

26th Feb. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the unanimity which should subsist among the Masters will induce them to place confidence in the certificates of each other, so as to give credit for the certified portion of knowledge with which a pupil is received, until the contrary shall appear in further progress; cases of forgetfulness must be expected to occur, but those when they exist only in a slight degree should be remedied without public notice. However, in any instance of absolute deficiency, if in the class of a senior Master, the individual will, in his report, be exchanged for a better subject from the class of the junior Master; or if belonging to the 2nd class, the circumstance being investigated and confirmed by the senior Master of the same Academy, the pupil will in like manner be exchanged for another from the class he was in before. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that all the Masters will have the same object in view, viz., the effectual instruction and advancement of their pupils, and therefore he feels assured that no one will be stopped unnecessarily; but on the other hand the Masters may naturally be scrupulous as to certifying to the qualifications of a scholar in those parts of the course, which have not been minutely inquired into by them, and to do away with this objection, the Lieutenant-Governor desires in future to have a certificate of a more limited responsibility than that expressed in the orders of the 17th January last, with a class list in the following form:—

Monthly Return of the Class under ——, Mathematical Master, in the —— Academy, 24th March, 1810.

Order.	Names.		Entered the class.	State of progress.		Character.
				On entering the class.	At present.	
1.	A.	B.	3rd March, 1810.	Algebra.	Quadratic equations, ex. 3.	Very diligent.
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—

I certify that the above-named Gentlemen Cadets have done all the prescribed work, and are well-qualified in those parts of the Mathematical Course, constituting their progress while in my class, the extent of which is herein specified against their respective names.

A. B.

9th March. The Board granted Dr. Wittman an allowance of £100 per annum, instead of £50, for his attendance upon the Company of Gentlemen Cadets from this date.

17th March. Mr. Thomas Peckham, Drawing-Master for Ground, died.

28th March. The Lieutenant-Governor has it in command from the Master-General to carry into effect the subjoined arrangement for the attendance of the Professors and Masters, to commence next Monday, and his Lordship has further been pleased to direct that certain alterations should take place in some of the allowances of Extra Pay, which are detailed in a paper which is likewise annexed. A memorandum will be furnished individually to explain the attendances required

1810.

of each Master, with his rate of extra pay, conformably to the present regulations. The Master-General has on this occasion referred to the various applications which have been made for increase of salaries, particularly the last, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor and dated 29th January, and his Lordship desires that the arrangement now communicated may be considered an answer to them all; but if any Professor or Master should conceive that his talents can be elsewhere employed more beneficially for himself and family, the Master-General wishes it to be understood that there cannot be the least objection to his resignation.

The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified in adding that he has received the Master-General's acquiescence as to the extra pay of the Professors and Masters not being affected by any absence owing to sickness, provided its duration shall not exceed the space of one week, and the inability to attend shall be duly certified by the Surgeon of the Institution.

The number of attendances, with the allowances of extra pay, for the undermentioned Masters on the Establishment of the Royal Military Academy:—

Employment.	No. of attendances per annum.	Rate of attendance.	Amount of Extra Pay at commencement	Triennial increase.	Amount of Extra Pay extra 30 years.	Permanent salary as before.	Estimated allowance as before.	Total Income after 30 years service.
		s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£	£ s.	£ s.
Professor of Mathematics ..	168	15 6	130 4	10 10	235 4	200	154 4	589 8
2nd Mathematical Master ..	255	12 6	157 10	10 10	262 10	150	44 0	456 10
3rd do. do. ..	336	10 0	168 0	10 10	273 0	130	.....	403 0
4th do. do. ..	336	10 0	168 0	10 10	273 0	100	.....	373 0
5th do. do. ..	336	10 0	168 0	10 10	273 0	100	.....	373 0
6th do. do. ..	336	10 0	168 0	10 10	273 0	100	.....	373 0
1st Mathematical Assistant ..	336	6 3	105 0	10 10	210 0	100	.....	310 0
Professor of Fortification ..	210	18 0	189 0	10 10	294 0	200	66 0	560 0
1st Assistant of Fortification ..	252	10 0	126 0	10 10	231 0	100	33 0	364 0
2nd do. do. ..	336	10 0	168 0	10 10	273 0	100	.....	373 0
Drawing-Master for Ground ..	336	10 0	168 0	10 10	273 0	90	.....	363 0
Assistant do. ..	336	6 3	105 0	10 10	210 0	90	.....	300 0
1st French Master	252	8 6	107 2	10 10	212 2	100	33 0	345 2
2nd do. do.	252	7 0	88 4	10 10	193 4	90	.....	283 4

As new Masters are taken in upon future vacancies, the three junior Mathematical Teachers are to be considered as assistants. The first of these is to have his extra pay estimated as commencing at 8*s.* 9*d.* for each attendance; the second at 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the third at 6*s.* 3*d.* No alteration to be made with regard to the Drawing-Masters for Figures and Landscape, or the Fencing and Dancing-Masters; but when fresh persons shall be engaged in these capacities, it is proposed that they should be paid for their attendances only, upon such terms as may be agreed for; the principal part of their time being left for their other avocations, they cannot with propriety be brought into a proportional scale with the other Masters.

Statement of the additional expense that will be incurred by adopting the proposed alterations in the Establishment of the Royal Military Academy. The two vacancies for the Mathematical Teachers not being filled up.

Employment.	Names.	At present. Attendances per annum.	At present. Total Income.	Proposed. Attendances.	Proposed. Total Income.	Additional. Attendances	Additional. Income.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.		£ s.		£ s. d.	
Professor of Mathematics ..	Mr. Bonnycastle	168	574 14 0	168	578 18	..	4 4 0	Gives 42 Lectures, besides attendances, the expense (88*l.* 4*s*) is included in present income, and in that proposed.
2nd Mathematical-Master..	Rev. Mr. Evans	168	294 16 0	252	383 0	84	88 4 0	The 2nd Math.-Master was not proportionably paid before.
3rd do. do. ..	Dr. Gregory ..	210	257 15 0	336	319 0	126	61 5 0	
4th do. do. ..	Mr. Christie ..	210	216 7 6	336	278 10	126	62 2 6	
5th do. do. ..	— Myers.. ..	210	216 7 6	336	278 10	126	62 2 6	
6th do. do. ..	— Barlow ..	210	216 7 6	336	278 10	126	62 2 6	
1st Mathematical Assistant	— Moore	336	212 0 0	336	215 10	..	3 10 0	Had 84 attendances more in his former situation of 3rd Math. Assistant.
Professor of Fortification ..	— Landmann ..	168	501 4 0	210	560 0	42	58 16 0	
1st Assistant for do ..	— Blumenheben	210	274 15 0	252	311 10	42	36 15 0	
2nd do. do. ..	— De Marlortie	294	302 6 0	336	338 0	42	35 14 0	In consideration of increased duty, it is proposed to allow the addition, notwithstanding the restriction under which the allowance of £70 included in this amount is received.
Drawing-Master for ground	— Peckham ..	314	304 11 4	336	310 10	22	5 18 8	
Assistant do. do.	— Compton ..	336	193 9 0	336	205 10	..	12 1 0	5*s.* per diem from the Drawing Room included in present income but a salary of 90*l.* on the Establishment of the Academy has been included in proposed income
1st French-Master	— Catty	252	301 0 0	252	303 2	..	2 2 0	
2nd do. do.	— Wharin ..	294	188 0 0	252	188 14	..	0 14 0	
Total of additional expense							495 11 2	
Deduct the expense of the two vacant employments							399 10 0	
Amount of actual additional expense, without taking credit for the saving on Mr. Shipster's pay (£75 12*s.*), as it is not known what part of the same may be allowed him in the Carriage Department							96 1 2	

1810.

On the new arrangement of the Masters' attendances, by which the vacancies of Messrs. Evans and Saint, Mathematical Masters, were not filled up, Mr. Compton, (who was lent from the Tower, and appointed Assistant Drawing-Master for Ground in 1806) was brought on to the Establishment at the Royal Military Academy, and Mr. Shipster (who was lent from the Royal Carriage Department to act as Asssistant Drawing-Master for Figures in October, 1806) was returned to that Department. 1st April.

The Fortification Studies were extended to the 3rd and 4th Academies from 1st April. 1st April.

The Lieutenant-Governor, being desirous to give every encouragement to those who draw their Plates carefully and take pains to understand the construction of them, has directed an allowance to be made accordingly, which is intended to have the effect of a recompense for the greater portion of time which may be required in this case, beyond what would be employed in hurrying on with the plates unprofitably. The future Class-Lists will therefore express opposite to each name, besides the number of plates drawn, a second number shewing the comparative execution of them, and a third denoting proficiency in explaining the construction, as well as the degree of attention given and knowledge acquired when in class at the model in the Drawing-Room or upon the ground. The total of these three numbers will regulate the seniority of the individual against whose name they stand, and the rank in Fortification thus obtained will have equal weight with Mathematics in the General Return. 5th April.

The East India Company having formed a Seminary for preparing Officers for their Artillery and Engineers, signified their wish to withdraw from the Royal Military Academy such of their Cadets as had been two years at the Establishment, which the Master-General approved, and directed ten to be discharged accordingly on the 26th February, and the remaining two at the Academy to leave when they should have completed their two years residence. After this period no more Cadets were educated for the East India Company.

Early in this year the Corporals were ordered to be distinguished by wearing a strap without bullion or fringe on the right shoulder instead of an epaulette; this continued for nearly two years, while the Subalterns of the Army wore fringe epaulettes, that is, while Sir David Dundas was Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Soon after the restoration of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the epaulette was restored to the Corporals and the bullion to the Subalterns. 28th April.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. 15th June.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint you that the Corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers are now so far complete in point of Officers as no longer to render it necessary that the number of Gentlemen Cadets should be so great as it hitherto has been; under these circumstances I beg to apprize your Lordship it is my intention not to send any more Ordnance Cadets to Marlow, and to withdraw those now there to Woolwich, according as vacancies may arise in the Royal Military Academy to admit of the measure, it appearing that on a reduced scale of the Ordnance Cadet Establishment there will be found the means at Woolwich of providing for their accommodation.

I have the honour to be,

MULGRAVE.

The Earl of Harcourt.

In consequence of his Lordship, the Master-General, having given permission to the Officers of the Regiment to make use of the Cadets Dining Hall while their Mess-Room is repaired, the Gentlemen who have given in their names to remain during the vacation must remove to the Barracks in the Arsenal to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, when they will receive Captain Gomm's orders. 11th July.

The following is a list of Officers and other persons employed at the Royal Military Academy, with their Salaries and allowances in that Department, as given in to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Names.	Offices or Employments.	Date of present employment.	Salary. £	Salary. s.	Allowances. £	Allowances. s.	Allowances. d.	Houses or apartments.	Date of first appointment in the Ordnance.	Coals chalds.	Candles lbs.	Remarks.
Lt.-Col. W. Mudge	Lieutenant-Governor	1st Oct., 1809.	300	0	——			A house.	17th April, 1777	12	12	
Lt.-Col. G. W. Phipps	Inspector	22d June, 1792	250	0	228	2	6	do.	1st Feb., 1777.	12	12	
Captain W. Hall ...	Assistant Inspector	1st Oct. 1806	150	0	45	12	6	do.	1st March, 1782	12	12	
Isaac Landmann ..	Professor of Fortification ..	25th Nov. 1777	200	0	294	0	0	do.	——	12	12	For Lectures on Natural Philosophy £2 2s. each; £88 per annum.
John Bonnycastle ...	Do. of Mathematics	1st July, 1807	200	0	224	14	0	£30 House	1st Oct., 1782.	12	12	
Rev. Lewis Evans ...	2nd Mathematical Master ...	1st July, 1807	150	0	189	0	0	£20 rent.	1st Jan., 1799.	8	8	
Dr. Olinthus Gregory	3rd do. do. ...	17th Feb. 1810	130	0	189	0	0	——	1st Jan., 1803.			
Lewis Catty ...	1st French-Master	1st Nov. 1791	100	0	170	2	0	£15 House	——	6	6	
Chas. Blumenheben	1st Assistant for Fortification	1st July, 1792	100	0	189	0	0	£15 rent.	——	6	6	
Samuel H. Christie	4th Mathematical-Master ...	17th Feb. 1810	100	0	178	10	0	——	1st July, 1806.			
Charles de Malortie	2nd Assistant for Fortification	1st July, 1806	100	0	168	0	0	——	——			Income made up to £300 per ann.
Thomas Myers ...	5th Mathematical-Master ...	17th Feb. 1810	100	0	178	10	0	——	1st Oct., 1806.			
Peter Barlow ...	6th do. do. ...	17th Feb. 1810	100	0	178	10	0	——	1st Oct., 1806.			
William Moore ...	1st Mathematical Assistant ..	17th Feb. 1810	100	0	115	10	0	——	1st Oct., 1806.			
Vacant	Drawing-Master for Ground...	——	90	0	168	0	0	——	——			
Joseph Barny ...	do. for Figures...	15th Oct. 1793	90	0	109	4	0	15*l.* house rent.	——	6	6	
Thomas Sandby ...	do. for Landscape	1st Jan., 1797	90	0	118	13	0	——	——			
George Ware ...	Dancing-Master	1st Jan., 1803	90	0	31	10	0	——	——			
Charles Wharin ...	2nd French-Master	12th Aug. 1806	90	0	98	14	0	——	——			
Joseph Roland ...	Fencing-Master	26th Feb. 1807	90	0	74	0	6	——	——			
Thomas Compton ...	As. Draw.-Master for Ground	1st April, 1810	90	0	115	10	0	——	1st Dec., 1801.			Sent from Tower, October, 1806
David Anderson, jun.	1st Clerk	8th Aug. 1806	50	0	45	12	6	——	25th Oct., 1803.			
Alexander Russell ...	2nd Clerk	1st Jan. 1807	50	0	27	7	6	——	——			
Searle Short ...	1st Modeller ... ... —	29th May, 1787	50	0	54	15	6	——	——	3½	5	Employed in the Carriage Department from 1782.
David Anderson, sen.	2nd Modeller	1st April, 1787	40	0	49	11	2	10*l.* house rent.	——	2½	5	The above persons as far as D. Anderson, sen., are upon the Establishment.
Dr. John M'Culloch	Lecturer on Chemistry ...	1st July, 1804	100	0	——			——	15th Aug. 1795.			£50 per annum for a Clerk.
Major James West	Senior 2nd Captain	1st Jan., 1801	120	0	80	0	0	——	9th Oct., 1782.			
James Gomm ..	Junior 2nd Captain	27th Nov. 1809	——		91	5	0	——	21st Aug. 1799.			
Courtney Cruttenden	Subaltern Officer	27th April, 1805	——		45	12	6	——	26th Aug. 1801.			
John Walsh... ..	Do. do.	12th Jan., 1808	——		45	12	6	——	8th Dec., 1802.			
George Foot ..	Do. do.	12th June, 1808	——		45	12	6	——	8th Feb., 1804			
Samuel Wyatt ...	Do. do.	1st Sep. 1808	——		45	12	6	——	14th Aug., 1804			
Dr. Samuel Watson	Chaplain	24th Oct, 1806	120	0	——			——	——			
W. Wittman, M.D.	Surgeon	1st Oct., 1802	——		100	0	0	——	1st July, 1794.			
Richard Robinson ..	Quarter-Master	1st Jan., 1797	——		——			Houses or	1st Jan., 1789.			Paid in the Ryl. Reg. of Artillery
Act. Ser-major Calder	Assistant Quarter-Master ...	1st May, 1806	——		36	10	0	apartments.	——			
Ann Roskruge ...	Housekeeper, Woolwich Com.	——	——		——			——	——			Paid out of the Cadets' pay for boarding them.
Charlotte Hamilton	Housekeeper, Royal Arsenal...	——	——		——			——	——			
Sarah Steel... ...	Hospital Nurse	——	18	5	35	0	3	——	——			Keeps the utensils in repair out of her allowance.
Daniel Steel ...	Hospital Servant	——	——		18	5	0	——	——			
——	12 servants, in barracks, each	——	——		9	2	6	——	——			Besides wages from the Cadets
——	3 do. attending Academies do.	——	——		18	5	0	——	——			
——	Porter for the gate	——	——		18	5	0	——	——			
——	Sweeper	——	20	0	——			——	——			
——	Three do., each	——	18	5	——			——	——			

Extra Pay liable to be diminished by absence.

W. Mudge.

E. HAGGETT & CO. DRIFFIELD.

INTERIOR OF A BARRACK ROOM AT THE R.M.A.

1810.

Mr. Richard Robinson, Quarter-Master to the Company of Gentlemen Cadet, died, and was succeeded by Serjeant-Major Alexander Calder, who had for a considerable time done the duty of Assistant-Quarter-Master during Robinson's infirmities. 25th Oct.

The Clerk to the Board of Ordnance writes :— 31st Oct.

I am desired by the Lieutenant-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, addressed to the Master-General, on the subject of an application made by the Gentlemen Cadets for holidays on the expected celebration of a jubilee, and in expressing to you the marked disapprobation of the Lieutenant-General to any request from the Company that does not pass through you as the regular channel of communication, I am further instructed to direct that you cause it to be signified to the Gentlemen Cadets that a recurrence of such conduct will be immediately reported to his Lordship the Master-General.

Six Gentlemen Cadets who had remained at the Academy to prosecute their studies from 8 to 12 months after they might have been promoted in the Artillery, were privately examined in presence of General Morse and Dr. Hutton, and General Lloyd, Commandant of the Garrison (to whom the Lieutenant-Governor wrote to say his presence would be considered as a compliment) and appointed to the Royal Engineers. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote at the same time to request the Master-General's pleasure whether he might send six names of Gentlemen Cadets to the Deputy-Adjutant-General for promotion in the Artillery, upon the same footing as for several years; that is to say, without examination. That one of the number has been a long time at the Academy, and was in the 20th year of his age, and not likely ever to acquit himself with credit at an examination in Mathematics, but a fine young man in other respects; submitting to the Master-General whether in the change of system now bringing about, this Gentleman, and perhaps two or three others in the same predicament, who are not far below him in the list, might not meet with some consideration, they having got into the higher classes when, owing to the frequency of promotion, advancement was to be attained at a cheaper rate than it could be had in future. That should the Master-General consent to this arrangement, all the Ordnance Cadets could be withdrawn from the Royal Military College at the Christmas Vacation. 1st Dec.

The Master-General's Secretary wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor in answer, "That he was instructed by the Master-General most distinctly to state, that his concurrence to the foregoing proposal arises entirely from his recommendation of the measure, which inclines him not to interpose his opinion." 11th Dec.

In promulgating the above, the Lieutenant-Governor said it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of each individual how much it behoves him to be well prepared for passing a creditable examination when called upon, especially as it is intended on every future occasion to produce more candidates than are meant to be promoted, so as to afford opportunities to the Examiners for selecting the best qualified for Commissions.

The Ordnance Estimates for the Civil Branch, Royal Military Academy, this year was £6,645 4*s.* 2*d.* 1811.

The last 12 Cadets remaining at the Royal Military College were withdrawn and joined at Woolwich this day, agreeably to the Master-General's notification of 15th June, 1810, to Lord Harcourt the Governor. 8th Jan.

The Master-General approved of the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation that the sum which is deposited in the hands of the Paymaster, on the admission of a Cadet into the Royal Military Academy, should be increased from 14 to 20 guineas, exclusive of the Fees of his Warrant, according to the estimate of articles necessary to be supplied to every Gentlemen Cadet at the expense of his friends, viz. :- 25th Jan.

	£	s.	d.
Regimentals complete	10	14	7
Two pairs of Shoes	1	7	0
Clothes Brush, Whiting Brush, Gloves, Glass, Spathook, Stock, Spat and Knee Buckles, Combs, Brush, &c.		17	0
Dr. Hutton's works	2	2	0
Mr. Landmann's do	1	19	6
French do		17	0
Geography and Prayer Books		7	6
Box of Colours, Penknife, Inkstand, &c.		11	0
Case of Instruments	1	15	0
	£20	10	7

An examination of Gentlemen Cadets for Commissions was notified to take place the following week, for the purpose of selecting 12 out of the 24 to be brought forward. After the seniority of the 12 successful candidates has been determined, the Master-General, or Officer presiding in his absence, to ask them in turn which of the Ordnance Corps they may prefer to serve in, and they will be allotted accordingly; they all chose the Royal Engineers. In the selection and arrangement of the 12 names, the Mathematical List, as given in by the examiner, was allowed to have a double influence, and the other Lists as made up for the Monthly Return, were taken in the usual manner to form the totals which regulated the rank of each person. 20th June.

An examination for Gentleman Cadets for Commissions took place before Lieutenant-General Lloyd, Lieutenant-General Mann, Major-General Macleod, Major-General Nepean, Lieutenant-Colonel Millar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Malcaster, on the following arrangement:—The whole of the Upper Academy consisting of 29 Cadets were examined, and in order to maintain the principle of competition, not more than 24 of the best qualified were promoted, these 24 to be equally divided between the Artillery and Engineers, that they should be allowed to choose ther service according to the seniority established by their examination, until half the number shall have chosen one corps, after which the remainder to be decidedly allotted to the other, as neither the circumstance of the service, nor the present state of the Institution, admit of any Cadets remaining at the Academy for the purpose of having another choice on a future occasion. 6th Dec.

PLATE V.—Interior of a Barrack Room at the R.M. Academy, showing different costumes worn during 1810-12. The *Neat* at the cupboard going for water shows the long great coat; the Cadet at his "Woolwich Trunk" in his shirt sleeves shows a regimental Kerseymere waistcoat; the Cadet next to him is in undress, forage caps were not then worn, his regimental cap and feather are on the table behind him; the next Cadet is in full dress with white cravat, silk stockings, buckles, &c., fitted out for an Artillery ball and carrying the round hat, which was thought correct on such an occasion; next to him is a Corporal of 1812 in undress, with one small epaulette; on his left is a Corporal of 1810 and 1811, in Sunday dress with one strap without bullion; the one by the fire is wearing his banyan, regimental nightcap and cotton drawers. The pictures over the fireplace (not allowed of course) represent two well-known characters of that period. The blackbird and cage were sometimes allowed.

1811. The 12 for the Engineers were ordered to join Colonel Mudge, on the survey of Great Britain, for instruction.

1812. The Lieutenant-Governor notified that, in future, previous to every considerable remove, the Cadets in each Academy shall be examined in Mathematics by a set of questions which none of them have seen before, the two classes being mixed together, and they will be arranged in the Mathematical List according to the result of such examination in the same manner as practised in the final examination for Commissions; any one found very deficient must expect to remain in the same Academy until better qualified in Mathematics, whatever claims he may derive from the other studies. As this examination has for its object to ascertain the state of each Pupil's knowledge, no assistance can be allowed, and whoever gives or receives any will be placed at the bottom of the List. The desks to be locked, and nothing kept out but the book of logarithms.

2nd July. Twenty-nine Gentlemen Cadets were examined before a Committee of Officers; Lieutenant-General Lloyd, Commandant of the Garrison, President; the examination was conducted precisely on the same principles as the last. The following report was made:—It is the joint opinion of the Committee that although they have acquitted themselves very well on the subject of Fortification, and have produced very good drawings, yet the examination in Mathematics not having proved satisfactory, it is proposed that they should be examined upon that subject as soon as convenient after the vacation. The Master-General approved of the suggestion of the Committee.

9th Sept. The same twenty nine were re-examined before a Committee of Officers, and passed in Mathematics, and then were Commissioned, 12 to each corps, and 5 remained at the Academy.

12th Dec. The Examination of twenty-nine Gentlemen Cadets was carried on as the last, 12 Commissioned to each Corps, and 5 left at the Academy; two days were devoted to Mathematics; the written course books were directed to be examined by the Inspector and reported upon before this and every future examination, and also when Gentlemen are removed from the 2nd to 1st Academy.

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF MILITARY ENQUIRY.

The Papers submitted to the Commission were handed in 22nd September, 1810.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH.

The origin of this Institution may be referred to a Warrant of George the Second, dated the 30th of April, 1741; for from that Warrant it appears that it having been represented to his Majesty, "It would conduce to the good of his service if an Academy or School were instituted, for instructing raw and inexperienced people belonging to the Military Branch of the Ordnance, in the several parts of the Mathematics necessary to qualify them for the service of the Artillery, and the business of the Engineers." The Master-General was authorized to appoint a Master and Assistants for the purpose, and to prescribe such Rules as he might think fit for the instruction of the Pupils, and the good government of the Academy, "So as the expense of the whole, including the provision of Instruments, Books, &c., should not exceed five hundred pounds per annum, *Communibus Annis*." There is no further information respecting the Academy until 1776, at which time we find that the number of Scholars, then called Cadets, was forty-eight, and that the establishment of Officers and Teachers belonging to the Institution consisted of a Lieutenant-Governor, receiving in salary and allowances, two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and of an Inspector receiving two hundred and thirty pounds per annum, with only one Professor or Master in each Science or Art then taught at the Academy, the highest of whose salaries was two hundred pounds per annum; the whole charge of the Establishment then amounted to one thousand, six hundred, and forty-four pounds, five shillings per annum. In 1786 the Cadets were increased to 60, and in 1796 to 90. In 1789 they were increased to 100, 40 being allotted to the India Service. This number was continued to the beginning of 1806. It appears that at this period some small addition had been made to the number of the Masters, but none to the Officers of the Academy. The salaries, however, of the Lieutenant-Governor, and of the Inspector, and of the Professors and Masters also, had been raised as early as 1796, and in 1789 the Master-General and Board sanctioned a proposal of the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy, for granting to the Officers (with the exception of the Lieutenant-Governor) and to the Professors and Masters, allowances for attendances, in addition to their salaries. It is not stated that their had been any relaxation of duty previously to the adoption of this measure, but Mr. Crew, from whom we had the information, observes that it had been attended with beneficial consequences to the Service. The amount of these allowances is regulated by a progressive rate of length of service, as well as by the number of attendances, and exceeds in almost every instance the present salaries. We will not assume that the joint amount of the salaries and allowance, paid to the Professors and Masters at Woolwich, is more than an adequate compensation for the whole services of Gentlemen of eminence in the liberal Sciences and Arts taught at the Academy; but we doubt whether the same mode of procuring attendances should have been adopted in respect of the Officers of the Institution who were at the same time receiving their Reg mental Artillery pay. We must remark that in the Papers received from the Academy, this allowance, which is described by the Secretary of the Board as "a compensation for attendance," is there called "extra pay liable to be diminished by absence." It seems that it would be convenient to view it in the former light, for it is probable that there will always be a stricter attention to notice attendances than absences, if it is understood that a benefit is to be the consequence of the first, and a forfeiture of the second. We have said that in the beginning of the year 1806 there had been but a small addition made to the Establishment of Professors since 1776, notwithstanding that the number of Cadets had been more than doubled; but in the course of the same year, when the number of Cadets was increased to one hundred and eighty-eight, there was an Assistant-Inspector added to the Establishment, together with nine different Assistants in the various branches of instruction. This great increase to the Establishment is to be imputed not more to the increase in the number of Cadets, than to the separation of them into two bodies, for one hundred and twenty-eight of them were then placed in the new buildings on Woolwich Common, and sixty only continued in the Royal Arsenal.

By an arrangement, which was adopted on the 1st April, 1811, the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled to carry on the studies of the Mathematical branches with seven Masters instead of nine, who had been employed since the latter part of the year 1806; but at present the salaries alone of the regular Civil Establishment of the Academy amount to two thousand eight hundred pounds per annum, and the estimate for this service, for the present year, is six thousand six hundred and forty-five pounds, four shillings, and two pence; to this must be added the expense also of four houses

occupied by a part of this Establishment, and the extra pay and allowances of the Military Officers attached to the Institution, and of the Chemist, Chaplain, Surgeon, and many servants who are also attached to it. This amount is included amongst other matters in the Ordnance Estimate under the words "current services and contingencies in the Artillery Department."

The selection of the Lieutenant-Governor and Inspector of the Institution is with the Master-General, who it is stated has usually appointed Officers of Artillery and Engineers alternately to the situation of Lieutenant-Governor; but it is not considered that there is any rule for the selection of the Inspector, even with reference to his former line of service, for the two predecessors of the present Inspector were not taken from the Ordnance Corps. The Professors and Masters are appointed on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, who is guided, with respect to the Mathematical Masters at least, by the result of an examination of their merits, which is had before himself, assisted by men eminent in science. There is no rule proportioning the number of Masters by the number of Cadets, as we learned was the practice at the Royal Military College at Marlow, but it is stated that it is generally considered that one Master is equal to the instruction of sixteen.

The Gentlemen Cadets are nominated by the Master-General without any limitation on his choice, but according to the regulations for their admission, which we have seen; it is expected that they should be previously well-grounded in certain parts of learning; and it is declared that they must undergo a public examination before the proper Masters of the Academy, and that if they shall be found deficient in the necessary qualifications they will be rejected. The number of the Cadets does not appear to have been at any time fixed by his Majesty's Warrants, but to have been regulated at the discretion of the Master-General, who has been influenced, we understand, by the successive augmentations of the Artillery and Engineers, and by the number of vacant Commissions in those Corps. As early as 1798 we find that there were what are called Extra Cadets who, after being admitted, were allowed their pay towards the expense of their education at private schools; and in 1803, there were sixty of these Extra Cadets maintained at the Royal Military College at Marlow, this number was kept up until 1810, since which the Cadets of the East India Company having been withdrawn from the Academy, it has been allowed to decrease, and no more Cadets it is said will be sent to that Institution in future; the number may be considered as fixed at present at two hundred, of which one hundred and twenty-eight are accommodated in the new buildings on the Common, sixty in the Arsenal, and twelve are supernumeraries. This number was fixed on the suggestion of the present Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Mudge, on a consideration of the existing number of Cadets, and of the probabilities of Commissions falling vacant in the Ordnance Corps, and the suggestion was adopted after it had been submitted by the Master-General for the opinion of three General Officers in the Ordnance Service.

The expenses attending the Cadets in Board, Clothing, Pay, &c., are provided for in the Estimates made for the Royal Regiment of Artillery, for the Cadets are considered as the First Company of that Regiment, and receive each two shillings and sixpence per diem, or forty-five pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence per annum. This money is so distributed by an Established Regulation of the Master-General, as exclusive of the first expense of fitting out the Cadet and of keeping up his stock of linen, to cover all his future expenses except the contingencies which will be presently stated, and to leave a balance at the end of the year, which is regularly accounted for to him by the Senior Second Captain of the Company, who acts as Paymaster, and receives the subsistence from the Regimental Paymaster. The contingencies alluded to are the extra prices of bread and meat; for the agreements made with the Housekeeper at each of the Establishments are that they shall provide a fixed quantity of bread, meat, &c., for one shilling and one penny per diem for each Cadet, but to be allowed the extra price of bread above sixpence halfpenny the quartern loaf, and of meat above fivepence per pound; these extra prices are ascertained, we learn, by the Paymaster, and are certified by the Inspector, and are put therefore nearly on the same footing as similar contingencies are in the Army in general. The coals and candles consumed at the Academy are furnished from the Barrack Master's stores, and the clothing of the Cadets is supplied under the same contract as the clothing for the Regiment of Artillery. The accounts of the Paymaster of the Cadet Company are stated to be examined by the Inspector very particularly, before they are transmitted to the Agent of the Regiment, and to be accompanied with Monthly Musters, made by the same person as musters the Regiment.

The Master-General is the Captain of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and is properly the Governor of the Institution, but the immediate superintendence, in respect of inspection, conduct, and discipline, rests with the Lieutenant-Governor, who, although not required to be constantly resident at Woolwich, yet has a house in the Arsenal appropriated to his office, in which it is understood that he resides. The duties of the Inspector of the Academy are to control the Professors and Masters, and to see that the Cadets are properly taught. These duties are executed at the Upper institution by the Inspector, and at the Lower by the Assistant-Inspector. The Inspector also has a house allowed him at Woolwich, and it is said to be more particularly understood that he is to be resident there.

We have observed that our inquiries respecting the Royal Military Academy could not but be almost exclusively confined to the Public Expenditure attached to it. It would besides have been entirely unnecessary to investigate the utility or efficiency of an Institution which has produced such numerous and eminent examples of intelligence and skill in the Sciences and Arts taught at it; we shall therefore merely add on this head, that we have been furnished with a "Distribution of the studies and attendances of the Professors and Masters," directed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of last year, which sufficiently evinces the diligence with which the objects of the Institution are pursued; and that we have learned from Colonel Mudge, who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1809, that Monthly Returns of studies are sent to the Master-General, shewing the relative progress of each individual belonging to the Academy in every branch of education carried on there, with the particular character of each individual subjoined; and that since his appointment, the Public Examination of the Cadets before General Officers of the Ordnance Corps, which had been instituted in the Duke of Richmond's time had been renewed; and farther, that the Cadets now obtain Commissions according to the Reports of their merits, which are made to the Master-General by the Officer presiding at those Examinations. It is the present practice also for the presiding Officer to ask the Gentlemen in the order of their apparent merits, which service they would prefer, the Artillery or the Engineers (for it is expected that they should be equally qualified for either service) and it is stated they are distributed according to their answers.

1814.

The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy this year amounted to £6816 7*s.* 6*d.*

20th Feb. Captain Hall, Assistant-Inspector, died, after a lingering illness, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gravatt of the retired list Royal Engineers.

22nd Feb. *Observations made by the Lieutenant-Governor upon a representation made by Mr. Christie and other Masters.*

The Lieutenant-Governor understood that, in general, the salaries of the Masters at the Royal Military College were about the same as those at Woolwich, exclusive of house-rent, coals, and candles, which, in the former establishment, are universally allowed. Had the case been so, he would have endeavoured to get the Masters at Woolwich placed upon the same footing; but, after inquiry, it now turns out the Senior Masters at the Royal Military College have only £200 per annum at the commencement, besides 10*s.* a-week for lodging-money to those that have not houses, and an allowance of coals and candles, estimated at £24 per annum; and that the salaries of the Junior Masters are from £150 to £182 10*s.* per annum, with similar allowances. All the salaries at the Royal Military College are increased 5 per cent. after 3 years, 10 per cent. after 6 years, 20 per cent. after 9 years, 35 per cent. after 12 years, and 50 per cent. after 16 years. The attendances being twice a-day, or 12 per week, from every Master.

Those Masters at the Royal Military Academy whose attendances extend to eight per week, and who have not any allowance of house rent, coals, or candles, have from £268 to £195 per annum to begin with, and an increase of £10 10*s.* every three years for ten periods. The Masters of the Royal Military College having their increase at 12 years service are somewhat better off at that period than the Masters at the Academy, but most of the latter have rather more income at the beginning, and the continued increase of their extra pay gives them alternately a higher salary.

All things considered, therefore, it is imagined that the Master-General would, on a comparison, deem the Masters of the two Institutions as possessing already very nearly equal advantages; yet as the additional income is given in larger proportions at the Royal Military College than at the Royal Military Academy, after 9, 12, and 15 years service and as most of the Masters at the Royal Military College have houses found them, which are probably of more value than the stated allowance of lodging-money, possibly such consideration might induce the Master-General to accede to some modification of the present arrangement for the distribution of the increase of the extra pay, without altering its amount, at least the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it would not be inconsistent with his duty to countenance such a request, provided it was made the prayer of a memorial from the Masters, but nothing further can be expected at present, for it may be looked upon as certain that no general addition to the allowances of the Royal Military Academy would be granted by the Ordnance under any denomination, without communicating upon the subject with the Military and Naval Colleges, and knowing how far these Institutions might be effected by the measure. The Lieutenant-Governor will be always ready to transmit to the Master-General any memorial or representation for the Masters, but he must take care not to incur blame to himself by recommending applications which, if complied with, might tend to produce discontent and inconvenience in the other departments under government.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

17th March. SIR,

Under a full persuasion of your readiness to promote every measure that shall have a tendency to benefit the Royal Military Academy, or to remove any disadvantages which may be experienced by those who are connected with it, we take the liberty of soliciting the favour of your interposition with his Lordship the Master-General in our behalf. You are well aware that by reason of the pressure of the times, and the exorbitant price of all the articles of human subsistence (especially at Woolwich, a much more expensive place in many respects than the Metropolis itself), the remuneration that we at present receive for our services from the Board of Ordnance is totally inadequate to the comfortable support of a family; and you must be equally aware that men whose minds are frequently agitated with anxieties on such an account, cannot at all times be so prepared for the discharge of their duties, as they would be if placed in circumstances in which prudent men would be free from all embarassments of this nature.

But beside the original lowness of the salaries, their is another circumstance, the effects of which are very seriously felt; according to the present arrangement there is a small triennial increase of £10 10*s.*, which at the end of *thirty* years, would add a little more than £100 to the original income; an augmentation which, if the first salary were adequate, would not be at all commensurate with the rapid advance in the price of provisions, which all of us have experienced during our residence here; beside which, as men who are competent to instruct others in any science must have devoted some years to the acquirement of knowledge, and the establishment of character, before they *can* join such an Institution as the Royal Military Academy, it will be found that the majority of us were at least 30 years of age when we received our appointments, and have therefore but little prospect of receiving the full benefit of an arrangement which assigns the maximum of income to so protracted a period; add to which that the number of Masters, particularly in the Mathematical Department, is such as to leave the junior ones little or no expectation of being benefitted by promotion to higher situations.

For these reasons, and others which we might offer to your notice, we beg leave to request that will have the goodness to recommend such an arrangement as shall ensure us a more rapid augmentation of salary, and produce a steady permanent income at the end of *fifteen* instead of *thirty* years. You will doubtless recollect that the Gentlemen engaged as Masters in the Royal Military College have, in addition to the allowances of houses, coals, and candles, the benefit of such an arrangement as that which we now presume to solicit; we simply mention this as a well-known fact, and not as furnishing any additional motive to you for recommending our case to the notice of the Master-General.

To you, who know our conduct, we can cheerfully appeal as an evidence of the fidelity and zeal with which we discharge our several duties; and we have no doubt of your anxiety to see our situations as comfortable as they are respectable. We have the honour to be, &c.,

PETER BARLOW, OLINTHUS GREGORY, F. PECKHAM,
C. BLUMENHEBEN, WILLIAM MOORE, CHARLES WHARIN,
S. H. CHRISTIE, THOMAS MYERS, THOMAS COMPTON,
L. EVANS.

Colonel Mudge.

1814.

SIR,

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

The Master-General and Board having had under consideration your letter of the 4th instant, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, conveying a representation from the Masters of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich relative to their incomes, and recommending, with regard to the period for augmenting their salaries, that the ten periods of increase established by the existing regulations should be consolidated into five, each one being doubled in the amount, and that every other part of the arrangement should remain as at present. I am commanded to acquaint you that his Lordship and the Board assent to the proposal you have submitted, and have ordered it to be carried into effect, including the Inspector and others who receive extra pay under the same regulations with the Masters, and commencing from the first instant. I have the honour to be, &c.,

Colonel Mudge.

R. H. CREW.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

April. If it should be determined that any part of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, or Corps of Royal Engineers, is to be reduced, the mode of effecting such a reduction is a subject worthy of the most serious consideration, especially when it is in question to dispose of a number of individuals educated by the country for a particular line of service, the advantage of which education must be lost in a greater or less degree should they be sent away from the exercise of their duties for a length of time by being placed upon half-pay; but as the private men constitute the great bulk of the expense, and as the proportion they bear to the Officers is at present very considerable, it is hoped that the measure of reduction may be confined to the men, and that Government will not object to the comparatively small charge arising from the difference between full and half-pay to as many of the Officers as might not be retained, except to avoid the great inconvenience alluded to.

That these observations should originate from the Royal Military Academy will be thought the less presumptions or extraordinary, when it is recollected what a stake the Cadets have at issue upon the arrangement that may be adopted, and the extreme degree in which it must effect the prosperity of the Institution that has been improving from year to year, as voluntarily attested by those Officers who have attended the examinations. If however, after reducing the men to the lowest establishment that may be deemed expedient, paramount reasons should incline Government to lessen the number of Officers in the Ordnance Corps, it is suggested that whatever reduction may be thought necessary should take place gradually, by filling up only the alternate vacancies that may happen in each Corps, until such time as the numbers are brought within the proposed limits. This rule being applied to the different ranks of Officers, and the alternate successions being completed, would afford opportunities of giving Commissions to the Cadets, amongst whom any sudden and entire stop to promotion must produce ruinous consequences.

The absolute necessity for keeping up the emulation of the Cadets in their studies need not be insisted on, as it must be obvious; and with this view it is earnestly recommended that twelve Commissions, being half the usual number, should at all events be given according to custom when the next vacation arrives; after which, the promotions might take place in conformity to the rule before mentioned, viz.:—The number of Commissions for the Cadets to be equal to one-half the vacancies that may have occurred between the periods of promotion. As casualities will be fewer in time of peace, it is imagined that the Senior Department of the Royal Military Academy, on Woolwich Common, might probably be sufficient to supply the Ordnance Corps upon their present establishments; but it would be desirable to prove this circumstance from experience of two or three years of peace, unless the plan for the reduction of the Officers should become necessary, when, by extending its operation to the Academy and limiting the number of Cadets appointed to one-half of those who quit the Institution, the gradual reduction of the Junior Department might be commenced, and would, without doubt, be completed in three or four years by this means.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh visited the Royal Military Academy. 2nd May.

SIR, 19th May.

I transmit enclosed the present state of the 1st Academy, to be laid before the Master-General, trusting that the ages of the Cadets in that part of the Institution, together with the time they have been under instruction at the Public expense, will prove inducements to His Lordship to permit an examination to take place as usual at the end of next month, and to recommend some of these young men for Commissions, I should hope not fewer than twelve, so as to keep up emulation in the studies. The number proposed is only one-half of what has been taken from the Academy previous to each vacation for several years past; this proportion is suggested under the idea that now it may not be in contemplation to complete the Ordnance Corps in Officers to the last establishment; these might be afterwards gradually diminished to the prescribed limits for a peace arrangement, by filling up only the alternate vacancies that arise in future, and allowing the rest to lapse, thus avoiding the injurious consequences of an entire check to the prospects of the Cadets, who must of course become careless as to their progress from the moment that they know there is a stop to their promotion. I have to add my humble request that His Lordship will afford me an opportunity, at His earliest convenience, to submit further explanations to Him upon this very important subject.

Colonel Chapman.

W. MUDGE.

List of the First Academy, extracted from the Monthly Return for the 1st of May, 1814.

	Names.	Age.		In the Academy.	
1.	W. E. Richards,	19 years	7 months.	5 years	3 months.
2.	S. Hore	19 ,,	1 ,,	4 ,,	1 ,,
3.	G. W. Lemon, ..	20 ,,	3 ,,	5 ,,	4 ,,
4.	W. Stronach, ..	18 ,,	4 ,,	2 ,,	8 ,,
5.	P. Foote, ...	18 ,,	10 ,,	4 ,,	0 ,,
6.	H. W. Scott, ..	19 ,,	3 ,,	4 ,,	8 ,,
7.	M. Williams ..	18 ,,	2 ,,	2 ,,	8 ,,
8.	H. Marsh	19 ,,	7 ,,	4 ,,	8 ,,
9.	A. Gordon ..	19 ,,	9 ,,	4 ,,	3 ,,
10.	W. Fraser.. ..	21 ,,	1 ,,	5 ,,	10 ,,
11.	J. J. Hope.. ..	18 ,,	6 ,,	4 ,,	2 ,,
12.	G. Hotham ..	17 ,,	8 ,,	2 ,,	4 ,,
13.	J. Townsend ..	20 ,,	2 ,,	5 ,,	2 ,,
14.	W. Marlow ..	20 ,,	3 ,,	4 ,,	3 ,,
15.	J. Hawshaw ..	18 ,,	9 ,,	3 ,,	1 ,,
16.	G. F. Bordes	17 years	6 months.	2 years	4 months.
17.	T. Lempriere ..	17 ,,	11 ,,	2 ,,	4 ,,
18.	W. Forbes.. ..	18 ,,	3 ,,	2 ,,	8 ,,
19.	F. Randolph ..	18 ,,	5 ,,	2 ,,	8 ,,
20.	H. Chamberlain ..	17 ,,	6 ,,	3 ,,	3 ,,
21.	J. P. Kennedy ..	18 ,,	0 ,,	2 ,,	6 ,,
22.	N. Cavenagh ..	18 ,,	9 ,,	4 ,,	2 ,,
23.	T. Foster	18 ,,	3 ,,	2 ,,	8 ,,
24.	D. Thorndike ..	19 ,,	9 ,,	4 ,,	5 ,,
25.	F. Holcombe ..	20 ,,	4 ,,	4 ,,	3 ,,
26.	H. F. Slater ..	19 ,,	10 ,,	4 ,,	8 ,,
27.	G. R. Luke ..	19 ,,	3 ,,	4 ,,	1 ,,
28.	C. Rose	19 ,,	3 ,,	4 ,,	7 ,,
29.	W. Jones	20 ,,	4 ,,	5 ,,	0 ,,

1814.

On the foregoing papers and letter by the Lieutenant-Governor; the Master-General made the following minute:—

"I do not concur with Colonel Mudge on this general view with respect to stimulus in the Academy, which will be destroyed if there be not a reserve so as to command some steady *future* progress to Commissions. I must, before I determine, know the actual existing vacancies, many of which will be merged in the reduction to a peace establishment which may close the prospects of the Academy for a year or two, unless the present time be very sparingly used."

MULGRAVE.

31st May.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

MY LORD,

At the termination of the American War in 1783 there were 241 Officers in the Artillery, of which 17 were supernumerary Lieutenants; the Officers of the Engineers were 68 in all. The first public examination of Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, after the above period, was held in 1786; at that time the 17 supernumerary Lieutenants had been taken into the Regiment, and three vacancies had occurred, two of which were filled up by Cadets, the other being given to an Officer of the Line who had acted as Assistant Engineer during the war. The next public examination was held in 1787 for 5 Commissions, there being then a similar number of vacancies. In the year 1788, there were 11 vacancies, and 11 Commissions given away on an examination. In 1789 there were 6 vacancies, which were all filled up by examination from the Academy. In 1790, owing to arrangements on an appearance of war, the vacancies became more numerous, but of 23 which were then subsisting, 8 only were filled up, no more Cadets being deemed qualified at that time; for the same reason but 5 Cadets were promoted in 1791, when the vacancies had increased to 35 on account of an augmentation of two Companies of Artillery for India; and in 1792, the last year of the peace, only 6 Cadets were considered eligible for promotion, although the vacancies then amounted to 28. This circumstance, together with the augmentations which took place on the breaking out of the war, rendered it necessary to diminish the required extent of qualification, and by degrees reduced it very low, which caused the examinations to be discontinued. I have only to add that at the present time, I understand there are about 40 vacancies in the Artillery and 28 in the Engineers.

W. MUDGE.

The Earl of Mulgrave.

The Master-General decided on 9 Cadets being commissioned in June, 3 for the Artillery, and 6 for the Engineers.

13th June.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duke of York, the Master-General, Generals Blucher, De Yorck, Bulow, and Count Platoff, with other distinguished characters visited the Royal Military Academy. A royal salute was fired by the Gentlemen Cadets under Lieutenant-Colonel West on their arrival, from the light 3-pounders attached to the Company; a guard of honour, consisting of 100 Gentlemen Cadets, was inspected by the Allied Sovereigns, who also went up and down the ranks; the manual exercise was likewise performed by the guard of honour.

The illustrious party then went through the Barrack Rooms, during which the Gentlemen Cadets were marched into the Academy and commenced their studies. From the Barracks the royal party proceeded to the Academy through the grand entrance, into what is now the Library, where the drawings of the Gentlemen Cadets, consisting of Landscape, Architectural, and for Ground, as also those appertaining to Fortification were laid out; likewise the original plans of the Professor of Fortification, from which are taught the attack and defence of places, and the operation of mining. In this room was also exhibited a model of a wooden bridge thrown over the Terrebone River near Montreal, North America, the original bridge being 750 feet; after standing some time it was carried away by the ice. Thence they entered the Model-room adjoining, where the large model of a fortification, with two half fronts fortified according to the manner of Vauban and Coehorn, specifically shewing the construction of each system, with the attack of the same, and the miners for mining the counter batteries of the glacis, with 16 other models, including the original one of Gibraltar from his Majesty's Library.

In the 1st Academy.—The Cadets were at Mathematics; in this room were the philosophical apparatus used in the Professor's lectures on Mechanics, and also Attwood's machine for measuring the descent of falling bodies.

2nd Academy.—Cadets at Fortification; in the 3rd, at French; and in the 4th, at Plan-drawing.

A sumptuous breakfast in the Cadets' Dining Hall was then partaken of by the royal party, and the Cadets went to dinner in the Racket Court, which was prepared for the occasion; each Cadet was allowed half-a-pint of port wine to drink the healths of the illustrious visitors. The guard of honour was again formed, and presented arms as the Sovereigns left the Institution.

The Lieutenant-Governor received the following letter from the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery in the evening:—

DEAR SIR,

I have the Master-General's directions to desire that you will notify to the Gentlemen Cadets, the Prince Regent's perfect satisfaction, and the high approbation of the Emperor, who has required that the Gentlemen may be permitted to rest to-morrow from their studies, after the attendance and fatigue of this day.

J. MACLEOD.

Colonel Mudge.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

SIR,

26th July.

We are now arrived at the period which puts an end to the old Regulations for admission into this Institution, and the adoption of the new ones, long since printed and promulgated by order of his Lordship the Master-General; since I had the honour of proposing this new measure to his Lordship, reflection and experience have united to convince me that a wiser measure could not have been laid down for the interests of the service.

1814.

As I am very well aware, for some time to come the Candidates under the new regulations, will be liable to fail, I have caused such a set of examples to be drawn out for them as shall have in view the accomplishment of the design, and be lenitive to the individuals; under the old regulations the Candidates have always had the privilege of presenting themselves as often as they pleased after failure; thus by dint of perseverance, and an error in the rules, they have forced themselves into the Academy where they have remained but a short time, being obliged to leave it for want of application or diligence; to remedy this, I beg leave to propose that, if hereafter, any Candidate fails in his first examination he shall not be allowed to present himself for a second till 3 or 6 months, according to the degree of his qualification, shall have expired; and again if he fails, he should not have a third trial, unless by order of the Master-General, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, or in his absence the Inspector of the Royal Military Academy.

In reference to the effect the peace may have upon the promotion of this Institution, it is my opinion that the 12 Supernumerary Cadets now borne on our Muster Rolls may be dispensed with at present, and these added to the reduction made by his Lordship at my recommendation in 1810, will make an actual reduction of 72 Cadets since his Lordship has been Master-General; our present establishment, admitting it to be 200, wants 21 to complete; we have one nominated but not examined, so that 20 actual vacancies now exist.

W. Mudge.

Colonel Chapman.

In reply to this letter, Colonel Chapman communicated to Colonel Mudge, "That the Master-General observed upon the proposal that a Candidate having twice failed to pass his examination, should not be allowed a third trial unless by order of the Master-General, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, or in his absence the Inspector of the Royal Military Academy; that he would of course consult the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, but that this condition expressed in the Regulations might as well be left to the Lieutenant-Governor." 4th Aug.

The reduction of the 12 Supernumerary Cadets was affixed by the same letter.

The Master-General's Secretary wrote to acquaint Colonel Mudge, the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Master-General has no objection to the wish expressed to him to surrender the charge of the Royal Military Academy to Colonel Phipps (Inspector) till the end of October, to admit of Colonel Mudge inspecting the Trigonometrical Survey carrying on under the immediate superintendance of Captain Colby. 30th June.

The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy this year amounted to £7314 12*s*. 3*d*. 1815.

The Lieutenant-Governor wrote to Colonel Chapman—"On a former occasion I confidently stated to his Lordship the Master-General, that we should find little or no difficulty in getting Candidates for admission into the Royal Military Academy, qualified according to the terms expressed in the new Regulations; so far as we have gone, events have completely verified the truth of this opinion, for out of 24 Candidates examined up to this day, only *one* has been rejected. It appears to me that a line from you to this effect will be satisfactory to his Lordship." 9th May.

On the application of the Lieutenant-Governor representing the expediency of some accommodation being provided to admit of the Cadets in the Royal Military Academy enjoying the accommodation of bathing and learning to swim, the Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich was directed to prepare a plan and estimate for providing such accommodation, according to the Lieutenant-Governor's ideas, after consulting him on the occasion; the rear of the Veterinary Establishment being recommended. 5th June.

Mr. Landmann, Professor of Fortification, retired from the Royal Military Academy, after a service of thirty-seven years and a-half, and in the 75th year of his age; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent allowed him to receive a pension of £500 per annum, in consideration of his not having received the annual gratuity promised him when he came to England; his salary and extra pay amounted to £494, with a house, and 12 chaldron of coals, and 12lbs. candles. 1st July

Dr. Hutton retired on the same sum, £500.

On the promotion of Dr. Wittman, attached to the Cadet Company as Surgeon, the Lieutenant-Governor signified his intention to recommend Mr. Fitzpatrick to succeed him, provided Mr. Webb, the Director-General, should see no objections. To which Mr. Webb replied—"That, according to the custom of the Department, it was his duty to recommend as well as control all Medical Officers employed, which duty he had complied with by submitting the name of Mr. Kenning the oldest Surgeon in the Royal Artillery, a gentleman of unblemished character, to be successor to Dr. Wittman. After much reference and correspondence, the following decision was made:—

"The Master-General has expressed himself very desirous that an union of opinion could have been effected between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department with respect to the successor to the Surgeoncy of the Cadet Company; but as it is unattainable on this occasion, his Lordship considered it necessary for him to decide thereon, by nominating Mr. Fitzpatrick to the vacancy in question, it seeming to his Lordship, from the correspondence which took place, that the official recommendation has come through the Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy, though the Head of the Medical Department has hitherto concurred with him therein, and Mr. Fitzpatrick's professional character being stated in such terms by Mr. Webb, as to shew that he is well-qualified for the appointment."

The New Model Room, as also the new Lecture Room with the Lecturer's private room, at the rear of the Upper Barracks, were delivered over to the Academy; and orders given to issue coals for these apartments, and also chairs and tables as demanded. 29th Nov.

The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch Royal Military Academy this year amounted to £7443 7*s*. 3*d*. 1816.

The Chemical Lectures resumed; Dr. M'Culloch to attend twice a-week as formerly, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock, all the Cadets on the Senior Establishment to attend; to effect this, the Dancing-Master's instruction was removed to the Lower Establishment. 10th Jan.

Collar of the Regimental Great Coat altered from Red to Blue. 16th Jan.

The Lieutenant-Governor having reported the steps he had taken for the purpose of finding a person duly qualified to fill the situation of junior teacher of Fortification in the Royal Military Academy, the Master-General observed "That he could wish a qualified Englishman might be found, and that he should most reluctantly have recourse to the Polytechnic School for an Instructor in the British Ordnance Academy."

1816.

18th Feb. The Master-General gave instructions to the Inspector-General of Fortification for the purchase of a model of a Fortification offered for sale, and for the same to be placed in the Model Room at the Royal Military Academy. Lieutenant-Colonel Handfield reported the model in question to be that of a work on Montelembert's system, which was at the time proposed by the late Duke of Richmond to be erected on the site of the present Cumberland Fort, near Portsmouth; and Lieutenant-General Mann expressed his opinion that it would be useful at the Royal Military Academy to explain and illustrate a system which, although not much practised, should nevertheless be known to the Gentlemen Cadets.

18th March. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote to Mr. Blumenheben to acquaint him that he had submitted to the Master-General his refusal to resume his former number of attendances in the 2nd Academy, placing that refusal on the ground of the additional attendances he had given for Mr. Landmann, for which attendances he had been paid; and having at the same time stated to his Lordship the great inconvenience to the Institution thence resulting, he added—"I am commanded by the Master-General to express to you his Lordship's disapprobation of your conduct, and to direct and require you, in his Lordship's name, to resume your customary attendances, viz.: six times in each week as formerly, that is to say, Monday and Wednesday afternoons, Thursday morning, Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and afternoon, observing that Saturday afternoon is meant to be for the instruction of a class in the Drawing-room, at the model, or in the field. I am further to inform you that the Master-General has taken this occasion to desire that it may be distinctly understood by all the Masters of the Royal Military Academy, that he considers the Institution to have a claim to any and every part of their time when required."

14th March. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote next day again to Mr. Blumenheben:—

"In consequence of the contempt you have shewn by absenting yourself from your duty, after receiving the orders of the Master-General communicated in my letter to you of yesterday's date, I have taken upon myself to suspend you from your employment in the Royal Military Academy until his Lordship's pleasure shall be known."

W. Mudge.

22nd March. Mr. Blumenheben waited upon the Master-General's Secretary, and expressed that he was duly sensible that the interests of the Royal Military Academy and justice require that ample concession should be made by him, and that he was ready to make any acknowledgement which the Lieutenant-Governor may think proper either in person or in writing. Mr. Blumenheben also renewed his wish to retire upon what may be allowed by Act of Parliament, and that he would make the application through the Lieutenant-Governor, as the proper official course.

23rd March. Mr. Blumenheben waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor by appointment, and made every concession and apology required.

4th May. The Lieutenant-Governor forwarded Mr. Blumenheben's application to be allowed to retire, at the same time recommending, that should it be conceded, it should be made a condition that he should continue his attendances till the vacation, for the convenience of the Institution.

3rd July. The Master-General having received an intimation of the wishes of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the approaching vacation at the Royal Military Academy should be extended for the period of one week, in common with the great seminaries, in favour of which his Royal Highness has expressed similar wishes; the Master-General desired that this indulgence may be granted agreeably to the pleasure of his Royal Highness.

The Secretary to the Board signified that it had been decided that the Company of Gentlemen Cadets should be reduced to 188, with the present establishment of Officers.

5th July. The Master-General granted to Mr. Blumenheben, 1st Assistant-Master of Fortification, an allowance of superannuation on his retirement from that office equal to two-thirds of his salary, and of his allowance for attendances upon an average of three years, amounting to £230 10*s.* 5*d.*

25th Sept. Second Captain Robert H. Ord appointed Second Captain to the Cadet Company, *vice* Gomm, deceased.

30th Oct. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote to the Master-General's Secretary as follows:—

"I beg leave to call the attention of the Master-General to the situation of the concerns of the Royal Military Academy, as connected with the customary promotion at the approaching season, in reference to which I am to observe that one of the usual periods for giving commissions having been passed over without any promotion, the great body of the Cadets of the 1st Academy are become extremely well-qualified in every branch of their education, and amongst them there are many advancing into life, as his Lordship may perceive from the ages marked in the Monthly Return. The vacancies in the Artillery may now be taken at 55, and in the Engineers at 4, and I beg to know the pleasure of the Master-General with regard to the proportion his Lordship may intend to fill up, so that we may prepare for an examination accordingly."

9th Nov. The Master-General made the following minute on this letter:—

"Unless the utmost caution is used, I am persuaded the progress of the Academy will be entirely stopped; the system of a season of customary promotion is very appropriate to a war, but cannot be adhered to in peace; the vacancies in the Engineers being now reduced to 4 only, no further appointments can take place in that Corps, except any individuals should manifest extraordinary talent. The Artillery if not cautiously managed, will also come to a stagnation of promotion, and the Academy will grow to a college of men; under this discouraging prospect, I wish Colonel Mudge to suggest his ideas for my consideration."

Mulgrave.

On which Colonel Mudge wrote:—

12th Nov. "Having given every consideration in my power to the minute which the Master-General has been pleased to make upon my letter of the 30th of October, I beg to state in consequence of his Lordship's commands, it is certain that the progress in the Academy must be entirely stopped unless the Cadets are encouraged from time to time by some degree of promotion, and it is submitted that these effects, which it is desirable to prevent, will take place more or less, if the intervals between the promotions are allowed to exceed a year. I do therefore, most humbly intreat the Master-

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General to grant this mark of his approbation to the Academy, previous to the approaching vacation; after which it may be understood, if the Master-General should think proper, that the promotions will not in future be periodical.

The average of vacancies in the two Ordnance Corps, during the last six years, has been fully 40 per annum, and not more than one-third of those vacancies could be attributed to a state of war; indeed the vacancies in the Artillery have accummulated since the cessation of hostilities, so as to exceed what the stagnation in the Engineers required to make up the proportion of 20 per annum, being two-thirds of the general average before-mentioned. The opinion, therefore, that I beg leave to give is, that 20 Cadets might now be promoted, and that at the end of twelve months there would be again about 60 vacancies as at present, should his Lordship desire to keep so many open, but if not, in the course of the next six or eight months it would be seen whether they might not safely be diminished by promotions less distant, or more extensive. Several of the individuals now ready to do most certainly manifest extraordinary talents, I may say more than is to be expected for some time again, I should therefore feel gratified if the Master-General would allow the few vacancies in the Engineers to be thrown into the number to be filled up on the present occasion, but I do not wish to press this measure if any inconvenience should attend it of sufficient magnitude to affect the question of a speedy promotion of some kind which I look upon to be really necessary and intimately connected with the welfare of the Institution.

The Master-General signified his approval of the next vacation being increased by a fortnight, making 6 weeks; the Cadet Company having made the request, which the Lieutenant-Governor recommended on account of the good behaviour of the Company, and the progress they had made in their studies. 3rd Dec.

Twenty Gentlemen Cadets were examined before a Board of Officers for Commissions as usual. The Board reported that they acquitted themselves extremely well, and produced good drawings; also that they had to notice a gradual improvement in the progress of the studies, and especially an addition to the former stock of knowledge in Mathematical Science by the introduction of Physical Astronomy. 14th Dec.

The Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of the Board:— 17th Dec.

"I request you will represent to the Board that Mr. de Malortie has prepared a series of Questions and Answers upon the subject of Fortifications, to serve as a syllabus to the lectures and explanations given to the Cadets upon their various drawings, and for the purpose of impressing upon their minds the principles of the science in its different branches; but as making copies in writing takes up much of the time that would otherwise be employed in drawing plans or studying for information, besides the difficulty of causing every copy to be correct; it would be greatly to the advantage of the Institution if the answers to these questions were printed for the use of the Cadets, and I hope the Board will be pleased to authorize the expense attending this measure, and also that a charge be made in the contingent account as the service goes on. I do not apprehend that the whole expense can exceed £50, but the Board may depend upon the object being accomplished with strict economy."

The foregoing proposal was sanctioned.

The Lieutenant-Governor to the Master-General's Secretary:— 17th Dec.

"The theory appertaining to the strength and stress of timber, in its application to building in general, whether Civil or Military, has at times occupied the attention of the most celebrated Mathematicians, some of whom have written elaborate treatises upon the same. These theories have in some points differed, and each individual has resorted to experiments for the purpose of confirming his own opinion; however, experience has shewn from the diversity of results which these experiments have afforded, that the theory generally, and the experiments connected with that theory, have availed little towards rendering effectual assistance to the Civil or Military Architect.

It is impossible here to relate to you the particulars relative to the facts, but it may suffice to say that the French Mathematicians of the Polytechnic School, men of high scientific acquirements, very lately published a work for the use of their pupils; a work that has engaged the notice of this Department, and has afforded one among many other reasons for our considering the subject here with the utmost care and attention. The Modellers branch furnishing us with every opportunity for carrying on a series of experiments, we have within the last twelve months devoted much time to the purpose; two of our Mathematical-Masters, Dr. Gregory partially, and Mr. Barlow principally, with my own occasional superintendence, have conduced to the completion of the experiments which have afforded the most satisfactory deductions. Aware of the singular importance of the subject to the scientific world at large, and to the Ordnance Department in particular, Mr. Barlow has incorporated these experiments with a new theoretical treatise which, as it appears to me, every interest of the service requires to be generally promulgated.

I have therefore to transmit to you the enclosed letter from Mr. Barlow, and after testifying the opinion I entertain of his transcendent abilities, I beg leave to propose that his work should be published at the expense of Government.

The Annual Estimate for the Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy this year amounted to £7326 16*s.* 3*d.*

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In a letter of the 26th April, on the subject of an examination, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that one Cadet had been at the Academy since 31st May, 1809, nearly 8 years.

The Lieutenant-Governor wrote to represent that as the peace, and the consequent longer continuance of the Cadets at the Academy, affords opportunity of extending their knowledge in the Science of Fortification still further; and as the best effects are experienced from the mode of instruction by the questions and answers authorized by the Board to be printed in December, 1816; he had encouraged Mr. de Malortie to prepare much useful matter that could not hitherto be included in the course, as well as to arrange in the same form what may be most necessary for the Cadets to know on the subject of mines, hoping to receive the sanction of the Board for printing the same by degrees, so as to complete the whole course towards the end of the current year, confining the expense within the limits of as much more as the amount of the bill for printing the questions and answers, viz.: £47 11*s.* This was santioned, but cost £61 1*s.*, to which the Board of Ordnance took exception. 26th April.

The Lieutenant-Governor wrote to Colonel Chapman:— 14th May.

"Mr. Barlow having very considerably enlarged his experiments for ascertaining the strength and stress of timber, through the assistance of the Navy Board, is now desirous of bringing them before the world through the medium of

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the press, but as he is aware that, from being originally devised at, and carried on in this Institution, he cannot be considered as the sole proprietor of the facts discovered, he is desirous of receiving the Master-General's sanction for their publication at his own risk. It seems that the Navy Board, aware of the importance of what had been done here by Mr. Barlow, have subsequently given to him every possible means from the Dockyard at this place, to extend the experiments upon a larger scale, and are now very desirous for the publication of the results, engaging for a certain number of copies for the use of their own Department, and I submit to his Lordship whether the same encouragement should not be held out to Mr. Barlow from the Ordnance Department, which must be considered very nearly, if not quite, as much interested in this question as the Admiralty."

16th May. Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman signified the Master-General's approval of every part of the foregoing proposal.

29th Sept. In answer to a strong representation from the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Chapman wrote—"Having submitted to the Master-General your letter of the 10th instant, suggesting the expediency of attaching exclusively to the Cadet Company the Surgeon belonging to it, and of relieving him from the general duties of the Ordnance Hospital; I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you that no arrangement can take place till the sentence of the court martial on Mr. F. is known. His Lordship observed at the same time that the exclusive restriction of the Surgeon to the Cadet Company would require an additional Surgeon on the general establishment of the Ordnance, a measure impossible in time of peace."

15th Oct. Lieutenant-Colonel D'Arcy, Royal Artillery, who had some Persian Officers under his care, who were brought to England under his charge, having applied to have them educated at the Royal Military Academy, the Master-General referred to the Lieutenant-Governor to ascertain the practicability of the measure, who replied that great inconvenience would result were they instructed with the Cadets, but they might attend the Masters as private pupils; they were ultimately placed with Mr. Christie, 4th Mathematical Master.

1818. Estimate for the Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy this year amounted to £7314 12*s.* 3*d.*

30th Jan. The Secretary to the Board of Ordnance signified the intention of the Master-General and Board to form a new system for the remuneration of the different members of the Royal Military Academy, and that they had ordered the Regulations, granting a periodical increase of Extra Pay to the several Professors and Masters and other members of that Establishment, to be suspended from the first instant.

Copy of the Notification sent to Candidates for admission from this date:—

31st Jan. "I am directed by the Master-General to acquaint you that his Lordship is happy in having now an opportunity to nominate ————, a Cadet in the Royal Military Academy, provided he is qualified according to the Regulations, to which point I am particularly to call your attention, as the *first examination* will be final, and no candidate failing in the first instance can in future be allowed to make a second attempt. It is desirable that Mr. —— should present himself at Woolwich on the earliest Tuesday or Wednesday that may be possible, and in no case can a longer period than two months be allowed, at the expiration of which, if the candidate shall not have passed the examination, he will forfeit his appointment."

1819. The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch of the Royal Military Academy this year amounted to £7578 10*s.* 3*d.*

30th Jan. The Establishment of Cadet Company reduced to 150 Gentlemen Cadets.

19th March. The Lieutenant-Governor represented that, in consequence of his estimate having already been exceeded, he had directed Mr. de Malortie to stop all further proceedings with regard to printing "Questions and Answers upon Fortification," but that he had prepared the remaining subject, the "Defence of Places," and ascertained that the printing of the same, with the residue of "Permanent Fortification," might be done for £30. The Board sanctioned this proceeding on the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation.

2nd April. In answer to the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation that Mr. Angelo should be authorized to give six attendances in the year, for the purpose of instructing the Gentlemen Cadets in the sword exercise, the Master-General signified that he had approved of Mr. Angelo's attending 12 days in the year to instruct the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners; but his Grace considers that such instruction is not required in the Cadet Company, for the members of which, a knowledge of Fencing is essential and sufficient.

22t May. The Lieutenant-Governor having reported a violent outrage on a Gentlemen Cadet by his comrades, for refusing to sign an agreement not to do more than a certain portion of work, the Master-General (the Duke of Wellington) gave his decision, in a letter from the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

"I have received the directions of the Master-General to acquaint you that he has taken into consideration your letters of 22nd and 26th instant, reporting the misconduct of certain Gentlemen at the Royal Military Academy, and his Grace considering it to be of the utmost importance to the Institution that the disposition to combination, which appears to prevail, should be checked, has determined to mark the disgraceful transaction which you have reported, with his severe displeasure. He according directs that Messrs. —— (including eleven names) may be dismissed from the Royal Military Academy. Notwithstanding that Mr.—— was concerned equally with those names in this disgraceful transaction, the Master-General is pleased to pass over his offence in consequence of his not having been guilty of contumacy, and of his having the manliness to avow his fault. But as the combination was one to prevent a Student at the Academy from exerting himself to attain a knowledge of those branches of science which are necessary in order to enable those who are at the Academy to perform their duty hereafter with honour to themselves and advantage to the public, and as it is possible that the whole of the 3rd Academy were concerned in this combination, and certain that the whole have been inattentive to their Fortification studies, the Master-General desires that Messrs. —— (including ten names) may be reduced from the 3rd Academy to the 4th, and that none of them may be promoted from the 4th Academy till a report of their improvement shall have been made to the Master-General, and his Grace shall have given his directions thereon. Messrs. C—— and R——, appearing to have had but little, if any, concern in this transaction, are to remain in the 3rd Academy.

His Grace desires that you will take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. G—— his Grace's approbation of his conduct, and that you will advance him to the 2nd Academy as soon as he shall have recovered from his bruises. Upon

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reviewing this transaction in all its parts, the Master-General connot but be of opinion that the combination in the 3rd Academy could not have taken place without the knowledge of the seniors of the Institution, and particularly the Corporals. His Grace desires that you will take this opportunity of calling the attention of all to the disgraceful nature of such conduct, and make known to them his determination to prevent it, or punish it wherever he may find it. His Grace recommends to you to break the two Corporals who have been irregular, and that it should in future be a rule in the Academy that before a Cadet shall obtain a Commission he shall have been a Corporal, and shall have conducted himself to your satisfaction during the period of his holding that situation."

Copy of the Circular sent to the friends of the eleven Gentlemen Cadets ordered to be dismissed :— 3rd June.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

One of the Cadets having been cruelly beaten by some of his companions for refusing to sigh an agreement to limit the quantity of progress in study, my duty compelled me to report the circumstance to the Master-General, and I am very much concerned to inform you that his Grace has thought proper to dismiss your —— Mr. —— from the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, "For having entered into a combination tending to subvert good order and discipline, as well as to impede the studies of the Institution, and for contumaciously adhering to the same, when called to an account, and warned of the consequences."

W. MUDGE.

The Lieutenant-Governor represented to the Board that "Mr. Barlow, one of the Mathematical Masters, had made some discoveries respecting the magnet, which are likely to prove of the utmost consequence in the service of navigation, they have been communicated to the Lords of the Admiralty, who have encouraged Mr. Barlow to prepare an apparatus on board a ship of war fitting out at Chatham for a foriegn station, and I request the Board's permission to allow Mr. Barlow to be absent from his duties in the Academy, during a few days occasionally for this purpose without any diminution of his income." 14th Sept.

The absence sanctioned, but subject to the regular deductions, as it was presumed Mr. Barlow would be compensated for his services by the Admiralty.

The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch, Royal Military Academy, this year amounted to £7789 6*s.* 7*d.* 1820.

Mr. David Anderson, First Clerk, died. 7th April.

Major-General Mudge, Lieutenant-Governor, Royal Military Academy, died in London, and was succeeded by Colonel William Henry Ford, Royal Engineers, on 1st July following; notification made on 3rd May to Colonel Phipps, Inspector. 17th April.

The Rev. Lewis Evans, 2nd Mathematical-Master, retired upon two-thirds of his salary and allowances for attendances; the other Mathematical-Masters were advanced a step, and the vacancy of Assistant Mathematical-Master thus left vacant was ordered not to be filled up on 1st July; notification made on 21st May. 21st May.

Colonel Ford addressed to the Master-General the following memorandum :— 18th June.

In the year 1810, the late Major-General Mudge made a calculation of the probable vacancies from death and other causes in the Corps of Artillery and Engineers, with a view to determine the greatest numbers of Cadets of which the Academy ought to consist, so as to furnish a succession of Officers for both these Corps; he took a period of 8 years, from 1st January, 1802, to 1st January, 1810, and having found that 188 vacancies had actually occurred among 509 Officers of both Corps during that interval, he thence inferred that 32 vacancies would take place annually, when they consisted (as in 1810) of 891 Officers.

To pursue this enquiry for the same object, I shall carry on the comparison to the year 1820—

In 1802—The Royal Artillery consisted of 413 Officers, the Royal Engineers of 96, a total of 509. In 1810—Royal Artillery, 653; Royal Engineers, 238, total 891. In 1820—Royal Artillery 502; Royal Engineers, 202, total 704.

Between the two latter periods, namely in 1816 and 1817, one Battalion and 4 Troops of the Horse Artillery were reduced, and half a Battalion of the Engineers, but at the same time 4 Troops of Drivers were Officered from the Regiment.

A further reduction took place in 1819 of 18 Companies, two Troops of Horse Artillery, one Troop of Drivers, and 8 Companies of the Engineers.

In order to shew the actual effect of reductions, and a change from war to peace, on the number of vacancies, I shall give the strength and the casualities of each year since 1810, when General Mudge considered that 32 would be the average.

In 1810 the Officers of the Royal Artillery on full-pay were 653, and there occurred 12 vacancies. In 1811, these figures were 693, and 26 vacancies. In 1812: 679, and 29 vacancies. In 1813: 681, and 23 vacancies. In 1814: 675, and 34 vacancies. In 1815: 656, and 36 vacancies.

This statement gives 106 vacancies in six years, or 26⅔ in one year during a state of war, and before the reductions.

In 1816, 657 Officers gave 15 vacancies. In 1817, 623 gave 23. In 1818, 631 gave 8. In 1819, 521 gave 10. In 1820, 502 Officers may be assumed to give 10 vacancies.

That is 66 vacancies in 5 years, or 13 and one-fifth in one year during a state of peace and after the reductions.

As regards the Royal Engineers, the number of Officers on full-pay during the years 1810 to 1815, were respectively: 174, 201, 197, 218, 226, and 223; and the vacancies were 4, 10, 14, 9, 17, and 7 respectively.

This gives 61 vacancies in 6 years, or 10½ in one year, during a state of war and before the reductions.

For the years 1816 to 1820, the Officers were: 255, 248, 243, 209, and 202; the vacancies were 2, 3, 4, 3, and 2.

This gives 14 vacancies in 5 years, or 2 and four-fifths in one year, during a state of peace and after the reductions.

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The foregoing facts give an average of 36 vacancies and a fraction annually in both Corps, from 1810 to the peace, and only 16 from the peace to the present time.

The chance of vacancies in these two arms of the service by the effect of war will so much depend on the *nature* of the operations, as to render calculations very liable to error. General Mudge supposed the vacancies in war, compared to those in peace, would be as 3 to 2, which would bring down his calculation of 32 annually to 21; but as the two Corps have also been reduced nearly one-fourth, it cannot be expected that more than 16 or 17 will occur amongst the remainder; and as only one-half of these are allowed to the Cadets, it is not probable that more than 8 can get their Commissions annually for some time to come. This reasoning is further confirmed by facts, the number of Officers in the two Corps is now very nearly a mean between those of 1802 and 1810. Taking therefore General Mudge's proportion as before, the annual vacancies corresponding to 704, their present strength, will be 25½ and if from these be deducted one-third arising from the difference between war and peace, we shall have 25½ — 8½ = 17, which number very nearly agrees with the actual vacancies that have occurred in the two Corps during the last 5 years.

The gradual reduction of the half-pay list will, however, increase the vacancies as soon as any one rank shall be extinguished; when this happens, every vacancy in that rank will give promotion to a Cadet, and the vacancies will increase progressively from 8 to 16 or 17, until the half-pay list shall be entirely done away. It would hence appear that if 8 Commissions were given away annually, and 8 Cadets also leave the Academy from other causes, it would still require a period of nearly nine years and a-half (16 into 150) to get to the head of the list, and if the average age of admission be taken at 15, a Cadet will become a Second Lieutenant at 24½, and be placed immediately on half-pay. It is possible the retirements may exceed the number I have supposed, in which case the period will in some degree be lessened, but it is also *probable* they may be fewer, when the evil will of course be increased.

If the foregoing facts and calculations be correct, there is no remedy for the case, but a reduction of the Cadets, until the gradual extinction of the half-pay list, and other causes which cannot now be contemplated, shall render it proper again to augment them. Probably the least injurious method would be to allow the retirement and casualties to be filled up only to a certain amount, until the numbers be reduced to the demand for Officers in both Corps; for although facts and calculations have not hitherto been much at variance, it *may* occur that vacancies and retirements may fail, and then the Institution will experience all the evils arising from the mature manhood of a large proportion of its members.

With these opinions I have presumed to draw your Grace's attention to a point on which I conceive the discipline of the Academy, and the eventual benefit of the Ordnance Corps so essentially depend; it may be I am mistaken, or unintentionally overrated their consequences, and if this be the case I am sure your Grace will set me right. Trusting therefore to your indulgence,

I am, &c.,
W. H. Ford, Lt.-Govr.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Minute made by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Master-General.

1st Aug. In consideration of the state of the Academy at Woolwich, and of the number of Officers likely to be required for the Artillery and Engineers, I have determined gradually to reduce the number educated in the Academy from 150 to 100, still keeping the establishment at 150; this shall be done by naming one candidate for every two vacancies that may occur. I should wish the following rule to be adopted respecting the Academy hereafter; no Cadet to remain at the Academy after he shall be 20 years of age, or after he shall have been at the Academy 5 years, unless he shall have proved himself fit to hold a Commission in the Artillery or Engineers upon a public examination, and shall have been reported accordingly. Cadets attaining the age of 20 years, or who shall have been in a course of education for 5 years, and shall not be reported fit to become Officers in one of the Corps, shall be dismissed from the Academy as incapable and unfit. Cadets when reported capable and fit to have Commissions in the Artillery and Engineers shall, till vacancies occur in these Corps respectively, be removed from the Upper Academy to the buildings in the Arsenal; they are there under the direction of ——, to attend and learn the Repository Exercises, also the Laboratory duties of making all ammunition and stores, to be instructed in the mode of casting and proving Guns, and also of proving Gunpowder at Purfleet, to make drawings of different species of Ordnance and Artillery Carriages, to attend Gun Practice as often as circumstances will permit, to be present at all experiments, likewise such Artillery parades as their employment will allow, and to attend and acquire a knowledge of the practice of Courts Martial.

The Cadets are to be examined at the end of the year in these practical branches of Artillery, and those reported to be sufficiently instructed, shall be sent home to their friends, receiving their pay as Cadets till there shall be vacant Commissions for them. The result of this arrangement will, I hope, be to excite the Cadets to fresh exertions to make themselves masters of these branches of science which are indispensably necessary to qualify them to be Officers, and they may rely upon it that, upon every examination, I will call upon the Officers employed to conduct it to make a strict and impartial report of their several acquirements.

This arrangement is to be carried into execution from the period of the next examination. In the meantime all the Cadets upon the establishment are to be lodged in the building called the Upper Academy.

The building now occupied by the Quarter-Master Serjeant is to be fitted up for 18 Cadets. The Seniors are to be put into this building, and the oldest in the single rooms. The room inside the Fencing-room is to be fitted up for 4 Cadets. The Quarter-Master Serjeant is to be put into the same building with the Quarter-Master.

The Lieutenant-Governor will make the necessary arrangements accordingly. The Lieutenant-Governor will likewise, upon consultation with Colonel Phipps, report what reduction of Professors and Masters can now conveniently take place in consequence of assembling all the Cadets in the building called the Upper Academy.

Wellington.

8th Aug. The Lieutenant-Governor reported in reply to the latter part of the minute:—

I regret that the continued indisposition of Professor Bonnycastle leaves no hope of his being able to resume his

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duties on the opening of the Academy, and his Grace having already approved of my recommendation that the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of the Rev. Mr. Evans shall not be filled up, there remain therefore only 5 Mathematical Masters for the 4 Academies, and as the studies at the Upper Establishment have hitherto required *that* number when the Cadets were only 100, I am of opinion they cannot be conducted with fewer now that they are 150. The 2nd French-Master has almost exclusively attended the Lower Academy. The 2nd Drawing-Master for Ground entirely so; but as a considerable portion of time is devoted to the studies under the proper Masters in the Upper Academy, I think the two former may be dispensed with. The instructions of the Drawing-Master for Figures are unquestionably useful; he has been employed only in the Lower Academy; as however, I conceive the study of this branch of Drawing to be necessarily connected with Landscape, I submit the propriety of its being taught in future by the Master for that Department.

There has been hitherto a Clerk for each Academy, but one only will now be necessary. The Senior lately appointed has not been found so qualified as to answer the expectations that had been formed of him; his services can therefore be dispensed with.

The Upper Academy being already provided with a Housekeeper, that office at the Lower Academy will of course be discontinued, unless the arrangements for removing the Cadets above 20 years of age to the Arsenal should require its being kept up.

When the Cadet Company was in a state of separation, a Second Captain and two Subalterns carried on the Military duties of each Academy, now that they are united it is proper to consider whether all these Officers will be required. I have adopted the idea of assimilating the establishment of the Cadet Company as nearly as may be with that of a Company of Artillery, namely two Captains and three Subalterns, and if his Grace approve of this suggestion, one of the Subalterns may be dispensed with. The Senior is now very near promotion, and by not filling up his vacancy when it shall occur, the necessity of placing a Subaltern on half-pay will be avoided.

The reductions and retirements consequent upon the foregoing report will be—

1st Professor Bonnycastle	1st Mathematical Master.	5th Mr. Barny	Drawing-Master for Figures.
2nd The Rev. Mr. Evans	2nd do.	6th Mr. Howe	Senior Clerk.
3rd Mr. Wharin	2nd French-Master.	7th Mrs Colonel G. L. Hamilton	Housekeeper.
4th Mr. Compton	2nd Drawing-Master for Ground	8th Lieutenant Durnford	1st Lieutenant Cadet Company

The discontinuance of the above appointments will of course depend on the meeting of all the Cadets at the building called the Upper Academy; but should circumstances prevent the completion of the alterations that have become necessary, in consequence of his Grace's orders, I would recommend that the existing arrangements of the Institution shall remain in force until the accommodation be entirely finished.

W. H. Ford, Lt.-Govr.

The Master-General signified his approval of the suggestions offered, except that which affects Mr. Bonnycastle, to whom, in consideration of his long and meritorious services, his Grace was pleased to grant 6 months leave of absence in the hope that he may then be able to resume his duties at the Royal Military Academy; should this expectation, however, not be fulfilled, his Grace's intention is that Mr. Bonnycastle's appointment shall be discontinued. The Housekeeper is to be retained. Lieutenant Durnford may likewise remain in his present situation till he shall obtain promotion in the Regiment. 15th Aug.

The reductions above alluded to are not to be carried into effect till the Lower Academy shall be evacuated.

The Board notified that on reduction, the Masters will be granted the allowances undermentioned, according to the Regulations under the Act of Parliament, viz.:— 15th Sept.

Mr. Barny, Drawing-Master for Figures	27 years service,	£182 16	Mr. Compton, Assistant Drawing-Master for Ground	14 years service,	£139 10
Mr. Wharin, 2nd French-Master ..	14 ,,	131 2	Mr. Howe, 1st Clerk	4 months ,,	43 0

The Lieutenant-Governor made the following representation to the Master-General's Secretary, Lord Fitzroy Somerset: 30th Sept.

"Among the objects that have lately engaged my attention as Lieutenant-Governor, are the printed Regulations for the admission of Gentlemen Cadets into the Royal Military Academy; and having well considered the extent of qualification required of the candidates, as far as regards the Mathematics, I am of opinion that it is greater than ought to be expected from the capacity of youth at the prescribed ages, or from the means afforded by the provincial schools of this country, I therefore request you will do me the honour to submit my observations on this subject to his Grace the Master-General. My objection is chiefly to the Algebra, of which the notation and the four first rules are required from boys of 14. I am ready to admit that these under proper instruction are not very difficult of attainment, and that they might form only a small proportion of what is expected from a youth of 16; but as they are the ground work of higher studies, I would not run the hazard of their being superficially acquired for the trifling advantage of so small a progress in the service.

My objection is still stronger in the degree of qualification required from the candidate of 16, who must be perfect in the whole of Algebra, except cubic equations, as well as the first two books of Euclid. I would with due deference, ask the Mathematicians what is the whole of Algebra? Does it consist of volumes of abstruce analyis that have been written on that science during the last three centuries; and if so, can this attainment be reasonably expected at so early an age? The thing is impossible. The fact is, Algebra differs widely in its nature from the other rudimental branches of the Mathematics, and its operations requires a peculiar and more intense exertion of intelligence; the force of the understanding should, therefore in all cases be judiciously directed, and the method of instruction should be from the beginning unexceptionable; for these reasons, I recommend its being taught only by the regular Professors and Masters of the Institution.

With regard to the portion of Geometry required by the Regulations, I also think it too heavy for the candidates. The 1st book of Euclid's "Elements" may perhaps be obtained by the majority of boys of 14 or 15; but the 2nd book is, I am confident, by far too difficult to be embraced by the mind at that early age. It is worse than doing nothing to force these difficulties on immature intellects. I would, therefore, recommend the omission of the 2nd book of Euclid,

1820.

and require only the Definitions of Geometry, the Postulates and Axioms which refer to that science, and a part of the first book proportioned to the age of the candidate.

I enclose for the consideration of his Grace a paper of the amended regulations I propose, viz. :—

Regulations for the admission of Gentlemen Cadets into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

1. No candidate shall be admitted under 14 or above 16 years of age. A certificate of his birth, taken from the Parish Register, and certified by the Minister, must be transmitted to the Master-General's Secretary, at the Office of Ordnance in Pall Mall, and also an address where he may be sent for on a vacancy; if the Parish Register cannot be resorted to, an affidavit from one of the parents, or some other person who can attest the fact, will be accepted.

2. Every candidate previous to his reception must be qualified in Simple Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Involution, Extraction of the Square Root, the English Grammar, Parsing, and the French Grammar.

3. And if he be not called upon at 14, it is expected he will pursue his studies so as to acquire the Definitions of Euclid's "Geometry," with the Postulates and Axioms that refer to that Science, and to the following proportions of the first book of Euclid :—At 14 years and 3 months, 8 propositions; at 14 years, 6 months, 12; at 14 years 9 months, 16; and at 15 years, 20. He must also have made some progress in translating and parsing the French language.

4. The candidate is publicly examined by the proper Masters in the Royal Military Academy, and if found qualified, will be admitted on the principle of probation for 12 months; at the end of which period, if he shall have made such progress as to be considered likely to qualify himself for a Commission, he will then be an Established Cadet; otherwise he will be sent back to his friends.

The future progress of the candidate will be materially forwarded if he also has learned to draw. The days of examination are Tuesdays and Wednesdays, precisely at 11 o'clock; and the candidate is to present himself to the Lieutenant-Governor or Inspector at the Royal Military Academy on Woolwich Common."

6th Nov. The Master-General signified his approval of the Regulations proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the admission of candidates, with an alteration in the succession of what is therein required from the candidates, viz. :—At 14 years and 6 months, 10 propositions; at 15, 20; at 15 years 6 months, 30; and at 16, 48.

29th Oct. The Lieutenant-Governor to the Master-General's Secretary:

As the time draws nigh for carrying into effect the order of his Grace the Master-General for removing the Senior Cadets to the Arsenal, I have the honour to submit for the perusal of his Grace a few observations explanatory of the subject :—The order will begin to operate after the next Christmas vacation, when 48 Cadets, who are either 20 years of age, or have been 5 years at the Academy, will be removed to the Arsenal; the last of these being 69th on the list. There are consequently 21 above him who are either under 20, or who have been less than 5 years at the Institution; a certain proportion of these last must still remain a considerable time at the Academy before the completion of the term for their removal, during which period many who are now below them in their studies will have made that step, in consequence of having fulfilled the conditions of the rule.

The object of his Grace being not only to adopt proper degrees of restraint and discipline to the respective ages of the Cadets, but also to excite them to fresh exertions, it is impossible that any operations of this rule should go to repress that spirit of emulation which is their best incentive; but some doubt will naturally arise as to the order of succesion to Commissions, particularly on the part of those Cadets who by assiduity or talent have been advanced in the studies above their seniors; it will be very desirable to remove them by some fixed rule of promotion, and if such can be established, without prejudice to the interests of either party, the minor objections will leave no just grounds of complaint. With this view I respectfully propose that each Cadet, as above circumstanced, shall receive a certificate under the hand of the Master-General, securing to him his right of succession to a Commission according to his actual standing in the Academy, but subject to the conditions of continued good conduct, and the chances of emulation amongst his competitors.

If His Grace thinks proper to grant such certificates, I am confident they will be considered by the Professors as the most honourable testimony of their claims having been duly appreciated. In order to shew the probable effect of the new arrangements, I enclose a list of those Cadets who will be affected by them during the next three years, on reference to which it will be seen that 89 of the present number will have been removed at that period, and consequently only 60 remain behind; and if it be supposed that 24 Cadets will then have been commissioned, and 12 new candidates nominated in consequence, the total numbers at the Academy will be 60 + 12 = 72; therefore, of 149 Cadets now at the Institution, there will be 24 with Commissions, 21 at the Arsenal, 44 with their friends, 60 at the Academy, and 12 new candidates.

The *casualties* in the Academy which in my former calculations were assumed at 8 annually, have not been considered in the above statement, the number 72 will therefore be diminished as they occur.

W. H. Ford.

Office of Ordnance.

Certificate granted to A. B., Gentleman Cadet (on the occasion of carrying into effect His Grace the Master-General's order for separating the seniors of the Academy from the juniors) to entitle him to a Commission according to his standing in the Monthly Return dated——, 1820, provided he continue to deserve the same by good behaviour and also to remain subject to the chances of emulation amongst his competitors at the Academy.

Wellington.

9th Nov. Memorandum made by the Master-General on the observations submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor on 29th October—

It is obvious to me that Colonel Ford does not understand the Memorandum of the 1st August. It states,

1st. That no Cadet shall remain at the Academy after he shall be 20 years of age, or after he shall have been at the Academy 5 years, unless he shall have proved himself fit to hold a Commission upon a public examination.

1820.

2ndly. Cadets attaining the age of 20 years, or who shall have been in a course of education for 5 years, and shall not be reported fit to become Officers, shall be discharged from the Academy.

3rdly. Cadets when reported capable and fit to bear Commissions shall, till vacancies occur, be removed from the Upper Academy to the Buildings in the Arsenal.

Upon this rule Colonel Ford represents that the 69th Cadet upon the list is above 20 years of age, and must be removed to the Arsenal; and will, in consequence, have a Commission previous to several of the 68 before him. In the first place this No. 69 must be examined, and he can be sent to the Arsenal only if he should be found fit to have a Commission; if not fit, he must be discharged. If fit, it is probable that the 68 above him will be more fit, and they ought equally to be sent to the Arsenal; but this is scarcely possible, as I see that some of them have not been more than 2½ years at the Academy, and they cannot have sufficiently qualified themselves by their studies. No. 69 cannot therefore be qualified to hold a Commission, and according to the rule he ought to be discharged altogether; if he be found qualified, then the 68 above him must be found qualified likewise. The fact is this, the memorandum of the 1st August, 1820, will bear hard upon some who have not attended to their studies, or who are from nature incapable of obtaining the necessary qualifications, and amongst others upon this 69, but this I cannot help, and the Officers of the Academy must carry its provisions into execution impartially.

WELLINGTON.

The Master-General approved of the 48 Cadets who come within the meaning of His minute of 1st August, being submitted to an examination on 12th December. The two Cadets who shall, on examination, be found best qualified to have Commissions in the Artillery, the others will still continue Cadets, and are to be treated in all respects as such, only that, on their return to Woolwich after the vacation, they are to live in the Buildings in the Arsenal according to the orders of the Master-General above quoted. 30th Nov.

Lieutenant-General Ramsay reported to the Master-General that, with the Officers named in the margin, he had attended the examination of the Gentlemen Cadets who come within His Grace's minute of the 1st August, and after giving the strictest attention, in conformity to His Grace's instructions, to ascertain the proficiency of each candidate, it was their unanimous opinion that they have all proved themselves to be well acquainted with the subjects they have been taught, and there is every reason to believe that the attainments of the 45 gentlemen in question are, upon the average, fully equal to those of any set of candidates who have been promoted from the Academy for upwards of 25 years past. The Committee were particularly struck with the great improvement which has taken place in the execution and style of the Drawings laid before them. The first three Gentlemen were appointed to Commissions in the Artillery. 15th Dec. Lieutenant-General Macleod, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Sir A. Fraser, Handfield, Mann, Drummond.

In approving of the above report, the Master-General desired that a register should be kept of those Cadets who, coming under the meaning of the minute of 1st August, were examined, and thus have passed over the heads of those who were senior to them in the Academy. 19th Dec.

Annual Estimate this year was reduced to £6610 9*s.* 1*d.* 1821.

The following are the alterations that have been made by the Duke of Wellington with regard to the Academy:— January.

At the period of the Estimates for 1820, there were two Establishments, viz: the Upper Academy on the Common containing 100 Cadets; the Lower in the Arsenal, 50 Cadets. The Duke broke up the Lower Academy, and by a new arrangement of the building on the Common, the 150 Cadets were brought together in the Upper Establishment, which afforded the power of diminishing the number of Masters.

His Grace further made a regulation for diminishing the Cadets, in consequence of the diminished wants of the Ordnance Military Corps, by a progressive reduction, by appointing one new Cadet for every two that got Commissions or left the Academy from other causes; "by this progressive diminution a regular gradation of age is preserved, which is so essential in the Corps that rise by seniority, and the hopes of existing candidates are not entirely cut off. In giving Cadets Commissions, one is appointed 2nd Lieutenant on half-pay for every two reduced 2nd Lieutenants that are brought on full-pay, and by this operation it is reckoned, on a reasonable calculation, that all the 2nd Lieutenants on half-pay will be absorbed before the expiration of 1822, after which a Cadet will be appointed a 2nd Lieutenant on every vacancy: until, therefore, the Academy is lowered to the numbers requisite for the existing or future wants, as only one new Cadet is appointed for every two that obtain Commissions, and as only one Cadet gets a Commission for every two 2nd Lieutenants absorbed, it is evident that till the end of 1822 (that is till all the 2nd Lieutenants are brought in from half-pay) only one new Cadet will be appointed for every four deaths of Commissioned Officers. After 1822, when there is no longer a list of half-pay 2nd Lieutenants, a Cadet will get a Commission for every vacancy, and a new Cadet appointed for every two vacancies, till the necessary reduction is accomplished, which the Duke proposes to be from 150 to 100, but he, of course, would not wish to be tied down to an exact number."

Nothing is said of the resumption of the Arsenal Establishment, as a class, under Lieutenant Hardinge for a particular course of practical instruction, because it entails no new expense.

The Master-General, in answer to a representation from the Lieutenant-Governor that the Captain and Paymaster of the Cadet Company retained the balances of the Cadets' accounts in his hands, directed that the Cadets should see and sign their accounts on the 24th of every month, and receive the balance forthwith at Messrs. Greenwood, who are to transmit to each Cadet the amount of the balance due to him. 23rd Jan.

The Lieutenant-Governor having recommended a Cloak to be substituted for a Great Coat in the Cadet Company, the Master-General replied, that "He did not see why; and observed that if a man has even two coats, a small cloak may be preferable to what is called a great coat, but when he has only one coat, His Grace is certain that a great coat is preferable to a cloak." 24th Jan.

Lieutenant Willock, of the Cadet Company, being severely afflicted with epilepsy, the Master-General approved of his being called upon to resign his situation, and signified his intention to take advantage of the vacancy to appoint Lieutenant Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, who, he understands, is qualified to take charge of the Cadets that, under the Regulations of 1st August, are to be established in the Arsenal. 25th Jan.

Lieutenant Hardinge, Royal Artillery, was named by the Master-General to succeed Lieutenant Willock, of the Cadet Company, who had to resign through illness. 2nd Feb.

1821.

21st Feb. The Master-General approved of a suggestion made by General Sir Anthony Farrington that the Cadets of the Senior Establishment in the Royal Arsenal should be employed in making certain Drawings, which his Grace has ordered to be prepared, of the different descriptions of Field Artillery. The Lieutenant-Governor was directed to confer with Sir A. Farrington as to the best mode of carrying the measure into effect.

24th Feb. Sir Augustus Frazer, Secretary to the Select Committee, signified to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Inspectors of Artillery and Carriage Departments had been directed to afford every facility in their power, enclosing a memorandum of the Drawings required, with a request from General Sir Anthony Farrington that, as far as the Lieutenant-Governor may judge it not incompatible with the other studies and avocations of the young Gentlemen, he would have the goodness to permit copies of the Drawings to be furnished, for the purpose of being recorded in the Office of the Director-General.

23rd Jan. The Lieutenant-Governor represented to the Board, that on examining the account for butcher's meat supplied to the Cadet Company for the last 6 months, he observed the price per lb. paid the Contractor to be 10*d.*, whilst that for the Garrison under a different contract is only 6¾*d.* for the same period. The reason assigned by the Captain of the Company for this difference is the obligation by which the Contractor is bound to supply the best joints, and for his trouble in salting the beef which is served twice a-week; that after making the most liberal allowance for these drawbacks on the butcher's profits, he was unable to account for so very high a price, and he therefore recommended that the contract instead of being confined, as it had been for many years, to one individual, should be thrown open to public competition, taking care to require a proper security for its due performance. Several letters passed, and in one it was stated "That it had occurred to his Grace the Master-General and Board whether, in consequence of the comparative cheapness of provisions of all kinds, it would not be possible to give the Cadets pudding or pie every day," and calling on the Lieutenant-Governor to report his opinion thereon.

21st March. The Lieutenant-Governor in reply, detailed the diet tables in use, viz.:—Breakfast, bread and milk. Dinners: *Sundays*, roast beef and roast mutton. *Mondays*, roast or boiled legs of mutton. *Tuesdays*, shoulders of mutton, apple pie or pudding. *Wednesday*, roast or boiled beef. *Thursdays*, roast or boiled legs of mutton. *Fridays*, roast or boiled legs of mutton. *Saturdays*, roast or boiled beef, with potatoes and greens every day. For supper, bread and cheese, or cold meat when left at dinner.

He also gave a minute statement of the Housekeeper's expenditure, showing it to be 1*s.* 2*d.* seven-twentieth per diem for each Cadet, and that she only receives 1*s.* 1*d.*, making a balance against her of 1*d.* seven-twentieths; and if puddings or pies were to be provided every day, the average expense would be 3½*d.* for each Cadet, or about £350 a-year for the Upper Academy, and £140 for the Arsenal.

The Lieutenant-Governor adds, "It would certainly be desirable to increase the Cadet's ration, and particularly the dinner meal. In the morning and evening those who cannot afford the expense of tea in the barrack rooms must be satisfied with the scanty and not very grateful meal that is provided for them; but at dinner (which should be the main support of the 24 hours) the allowance is certainly small. A squad of 9 has a leg of mutton weighing 9lbs. in the undressed state, when cooked this will lose at least 1¾lbs., and the bones that remains 1¼lbs. more; the ration is consequently reduced to 6lbs. amongst 9, which is only 10⅔oz. for each Cadet. If the Master-General and Board are of opinion that this is too scanty provision, I apprehend they will think it can only be increased at the public expense. It was my intention (provided a sufficient saving had accrued by throwing open the contract to competition) to have proposed such addition as would have made the ration a pound of meat, and this might be affected for about £300 a-year."

30th March. In answer, the Master-General signified that "He considered it impossible to make any addition to the diet of the Cadets at the public expense, and that if any addition is made it must be at the expense of the Cadets. His Grace thinks the charges for milk, pudding, and beer high, and wishes those to be revised; the meat he deems sufficient."

The contract was thrown open, terms to be inserted in the contract. The meat is to be seen before dressed by an Officer of the Establishment; if he objects to it, it is to be forthwith changed for such as he shall approve of. Two or more days' supply to be always in store. If there should not be a supply of such meat as an Officer shall approve of, meat must be procured elsewhere, and the Contractor must pay for it. Bread on similar terms.

15th May. Professor Bonnycastle died, after a long illness, having had his leave prolonged for three months, on 13th March.

25th May. The Master-General notified that he has decided that the appointment held by the late Mr. Bonnycastle should be abolished, as notified on 15th August previous. The several Masters in that Department of the Academy will therefore remain in their present appointments. Dr. Gregory to be allowed to occupy the house vacated by Mr. Bonnycastle's death, and Mr. Christie to be put in possession of Dr. Gregory's.

6th June. The Master-General signified that having further considered the subject, and it appearing to be highly desirable that the Lectures heretofore delivered by the Professor should be continued, his Grace has thought proper to sanction the promotion of Dr. Gregory, the 2nd Mathematical Master, to the appointment of Professor, as held by the late Mr. Bonnycastle, and the Board ordered therefore that Dr. Gregory be paid the same allowance as was granted to his predecessor for delivering Lectures at the Academy, viz., £2 2*s.* each Lecture for 42 Lectures annually.

The Master-General further signified that it was not his intention that any further promotion should take place on this occasion, but that the Mathematical Masters will remain upon their present establishment of salary and allowances.

Dr. Gregory to be designated Professor of Mathematics and 1st Master; Mr. Samuel H. Christie, 2nd Mathematical Master; Messrs. Thomas Myers, Peter Barlow, and William Moore, to be 3rd, 4th, and 5th Masters respectively.

25th June. Mr. Angelo appointed to teach the Cadets the Sword Exercise.

30th June. Lord Fitzroy Somerset wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor: "I have laid before the Master-General the Drawings of the different natures of Ordnance, Carriages, &c., which, in pursuance of his Grace's orders, have been made by the Cadets in the Senior Department of the Royal Military Academy, and I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the Master-General's approbation of these Drawings, which his Grace considers to be very creditable to the Gentlemen Cadets employed in making them."

1821.

The Pay of the Subaltern of Cadet Company, in charge of the Cadets in the Royal Arsenal, increased from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. a-day, on the promotion of Lieutenant Durnford which has just taken place. 22nd Aug.

Agreeably to the order of the Master-General, dated the 1st August, 1820, the Cadets from the Arsenal who have been examined this day before the Committee of Officers of the Artillery and Engineers, and reported properly qualified in the several branches in which they have been instructed during the last 12 months, will go home to their friends and continue to receive their pay as Cadets, until vacancies for their Commissions shall occur in the Ordnance Corps. 14th Dec.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot allow such an occasion to pass without making his cordial acknowledgements to this detachment, for their zealous, orderly, and gentlemanly conduct during the above period; they have been emulous in acts of mutual liberality and good will, and have steadily acted upon those principles of proper feeling, which the Lieutenant-Governor is so anxious should distinguish the Cadet Company, and render it an honour to the King's service.

The Lieutenant-Governor also offers his best thanks to Lieutenant Hardinge for the temperate and judicious manner in which he has discharged the important duties assigned him, and for that correct example in his own person so essential to the discipline and character of the Army.

W. H. Ford.

Royal Arsenal. 14th Dec.

The Gentlemen Cadets of the Senior Detachment cannot quit the Barracks without expressing their warmest acknowledgement to Lieutenant Hardinge for his zeal and increasing exertions in the execution of a duty at all times arduous and disagreeable, and consider themselves particularly fortunate in having been commanded by an Officer whose acquaintance with the service, and experience in the Army, has enabled him to suggest so many useful ideas which, though not immediately pointed out in the Master-General's order, are essentially necessary to the qualification of a young Officer. At the same time they beg Lieutenant Hardinge will accept their most sincere thanks for the Gentlemanly manner in which he has conducted all transactions, and with hearty well wishes for his health and happiness, beg leave to assure him of their esteem and gratitude.

The Master-General directed the opinion of the Committee of Officers (attending the examination at the Royal Military Academy on the 14th instant) as to the acquirements of the Cadets who have been 12 months under Practical Instruction at the Royal Arsenal, and the attention paid to them by Lieutenant Hardinge, to be communicated to that Officer, and to inform him that his Grace received with much satisfaction a testimony so creditable to him, and that the Lieutenant-Governor will call upon him to state whether he still wishes to relinquish the appointment in the Cadet Company, which he had applied to be allowed to do on 5th September. 17th Dec.

The Master-General and Board having taken into consideration the mode in which the Professors and Masters of the Royal Military Academy are now remunerated, and having also considered the recommendations of the Finance Committee and the communication from the Treasury on the subject, are of opinion that all increase of salaries and of allowance for attendance in the Academy ought to cease from 1st January next, and the Master-General and Board are hereby pleased to direct that all increase shall terminate on 1st January accordingly. 26th Dec.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Parker appointed 2nd Captain of the Cadet Company, from 1st January, 1822, *vice* West, deceased. 28th Dec.

The Master-General thought proper to establish the following regulations respecting this office:—

1st. It is to be vacated whenever it may come to the turn of the Officer holding it to be promoted to the command of a Company.

2nd. There is to be no periodical increase of pay, but the allowance to be confined to the salary £120 a-year, and £50 for a clerk, if a clerk should be employed.

The Lieutenant-Governor forwarded a letter from Lieutenant Hardinge, acknowledging the Committee's of the 17th, with the extract from General Ramsay's report, adding that though very sensible of his Grace the Master-General's approbation of his superintendence of the Gentlemen Cadets in the Royal Arsenal during the last year, he still wished to relinquish his appointment in the Cadet Company. 29th Dec.

The Annual Estimate for Civil Branch this year was £5707 3*s*.

1822.

Lieutenant Harry G. Ord, Royal Artillery, appointed to the Cadet Company, and to take charge of the Cadets in the Arsenal, *vice* Hardinge, resigned. 15th Jan.

The Lieutenant-Governor represented to the Master-General: 27th Jan.

As the orders of the Cadet Company do not in their present state appear to have received the sanction of any Master-General of the Ordnance, but are still in some instances incomplete, and in others have been erased or altered without proper authority, I have thought it my duty to send them for the Master-General's inspection, together with an amended draft of what I consider will be sufficient for carrying on the discipline of the Institution. The substance of all the useful Rules has been retained, and I have added such as appear to me to be applicable to the duties of the respective individuals concerned; but all Rules that assign specific provisions for cases that must depend on the will of the person in command, have been omitted.

I wish to draw the attention of his Grace to the order (5 sec., art. 36) forbidding any Cadet to dine at the Mess. It appears to me less objectionable that they should dine with Officers to whom they are known, and perhaps related, than at the Mess of any other Regiment quartered in Woolwich, against which practice there is no order. Besides, the prohibition in its present form, and without apparent motive, acts as a reflection, and I cannot discover the cause of of its promulgation, perhaps it would be advisable to omit it.

The next order (sec. 5, art. 41) bears hard upon individuals who, although it may be proper to remove them from the Academy for ill conduct, yet do not deserve to be totally ruined in their future prospects. If such a punishment should be necessary, the power to inflict it is always in the hands of the Master-General; but if the rule is to be enforced invariably, it either prevents the Master-General from exercising his discretion in the case, or its object will be unjust.

1822.

I do not think the punishment of the Dark Room, or in other words, of solitary confinement (sec. 2, art. 13) should be applied to the Cadets as to private soldiers, because treatment that is made common to individuals, whose rank and station are widely separate, has a tendency to confound the distinctions of the Army. In the Line, it is usually adjudged by the sentence of a court martial; but in the Cadet Company the power, being common to all the Officers, is more liable to above. The buildings also, which have hitherto been used for this purpose, are damp and unwholesome.

The punishment of arrest (sec. 5, art. 38) has been applied so indiscriminately for all kinds of irregularity as to have lost its import. When a Cadet becomes an Officer, he should be strongly impressed with the serious nature of an arrest, and the still more serious consequence of breaking it. Restriction and confinement are sometimes necessary, but I would call them by their proper names, and visit their infraction by an award always proportionate to the offence.

I entertain similar sentiments repecting the order for degrading a Cadet (art. 39).

22nd Feb. In reply, his Grace the Master-General approved of the orders proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. "In acceding, however, to the omission of these articles to which his attention had been called, the Master-General desired that the Lieutenant-Governor would not, in any instance, relinquish the power which he at present possessed of restraining or punishing the Cadets. His Grace observing, with reference to the Dark Room, that a punishment which could not be given to an Officer might become necessary for the Cadets, some of whom are boys. With regard to allowing Cadets to dine at the Mess, the Duke leaves it to the Lieutenant-Governor to give them permission to dine there, or elsewhere, as he shall think proper, on their making application."

6th Feb. The pay of the Cadets, who have left the Academy under the Master-General's order of 1st August, 1820, ordered to be 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, to be paid by the agents on their drafts.

14th Feb. Captain Baynes having tendered his resignation as 2nd Captain in the Cadet Company, the Master-General thought proper to abolish the appointment held by him, and to direct that only one 2nd Captain should be attached to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets,

This year the Gentlemen Cadets were ordered to wear white Leather Gloves, instead of the white Cotton established in 1806. A plain Blue Forage Cap allowed *within* the enclosure, and at common parades.

25th Sept. Notification made of an Act of Parliament having passed on 6th July, enacting "That certain deductions shall be made from the salaries of Civil Officers towards the formation of a Superannuation Fund."

1823. Annual Estimate for Civil Branch Royal Military Academy this year £5707 3*s.*

1st April. The Lieutenant-Governor to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Secretary to the Master-General:

The present state of the Royal Military Academy, from the operation of the Master-General's order of 1st August, 1820, obliges me to propose to his Grace a further reduction of the Masters of the Institution. Within the last 2½ years the Cadets have been reduced from 149 to 79, and a further diminution of 14 at the approaching examination will leave only 65 at the Academy; if from these be subtracted the sick, absent, and other casualties that usually occur, I cannot calculate on more than 60 under constant instruction, and this would afford only 15 for each Academy, a number bearing no reasonable proportion to that of the Teachers, and certainly not admissable upon any plan of economy or expediency. I therefore feel it my duty to propose a reduction of all the Masters who attend in the 4th Academy, with the exception of the French Teacher, whose services cannot possibly be dispensed with, and to distribute the remainder among three Academies where, for about a twelvemonth longer, they will not be more than equal to the labours of the Institution.

On the event of the Master-General's intention to continue the operation of the order, will depend the propriety of reviving my former recommendation of a Professor for the Classics, who shall also give the Cadets some instruction in History and Laws, Constitution and Government of the British Empire, in which important branches of learning they are almost wholly uninformed. The great reduction that must take in the course of another year (when the number of students will not exceed 36) alone occasions a doubt in my mind of the expediency of such an appointment; for upon general principles, I cannot too strongly express my conviction of its great utility. His Grace will therefore please to determine to what degree of consideration the proposition is entitled.

The enclosed paper will show the distribution of the Cadets at present with their friends, at the Arsenal, and at the Academy, numbered according to their standing for Commissions, from which it will be seen that only one Cadet now at the Acadmy will remain there after December, 1826.

My former calculation of 8 vacancies annually has been very nearly verified, but as the chance of promotion will in some degree be accelerated by the gradual diminution of the half-pay list, it may be supposed there will be about 15 Cadets at the Academy at the above period from fresh nominations.

W. H. Ford.

24th April. Lord Fitzroy Somerset wrote in reply: "I have submitted to the Master-General your letter of the 1st instant, and its enclosures, and before his Grace decides upon the proposition which it contains, I am desired to request that you will consider and state, for the Duke's information, whether you can suggest any remedy for the growing evil arising from the want of promotion for the Cadets."

16th June. The Master-General signified his approval of the reduction of those Masters, whose services the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion can best be dispensed with, after the ensuing vacation.

10th July. The Lieutenant-Governor, in sending up the names of the Masters to be reduced, added: "Looking to the future contingency of appointing Masters for peculiar branches of instruction, I think it right to observe, with respect to that of Dancing, that as the art is now of so easy attainment, and has so entirely lost the importance it was formerly supposed to possess, I am of opinion it can never command attention as a part of military education, and therefore I recommend its abolition."

21st July The Master-General signified his approval of the reduction of the following Masters, upon an allowance according to the length of their respective services, viz. :—Mr. Thomas Myers, 3rd Mathematical-Master, 1st October, 1806; Mr. William Moore, 5th, on the same day; Mr. John Ritso, 2nd Assistant for Fortification, 29th August, 1816; and Mr. Thomas Peckham, Drawing-Master for Ground, 29th January, 1811.

1823.

With respect to the Dancing-Master, his Grace desired that he may be removed, if it should appear that he is incapable of giving instruction in his profession. The Duke considered that he had no permanent salary, that he was not entitled to any retired allowance, and further expressed his concurrence in the opinion of the Board, that a visiting Dancing-Master might be hired for the instruction of the Cadets, as is the case at large schools, and military seminaries.

Of the Gentlemen Cadets who had left the Academy by this date, under the Master-General's order of 1st August, 1820, 15 had been promoted, and 53 remained with their friends, having gone through the Practical Course. 1st Aug.

The Board approved of the employment of Mr. Cooper of Walham Green, Fulham, as Dancing-Master at the Royal Military Academy, at 30*s*. per lesson, and two lessons per week, to be paid quarterly, on certificate of actual performance of the duties. 18th Oct.

The Master-General in ordering a Committee for the examination of Cadets for Commissions, &c., observed. "The Duke thinks it necessary to insist upon the examination by the Committee being *strict*, and that the object of the examination shall be whether the Gentleman examined is himself qualified by science and acquirement to hold a Commission, and not whether he is as fit as others who have been passed by the other Committees as qualified." 29th Nov.

Estimate for the Royal Military Academy this year £4570, including £353 for Officers of the Cadet Company. 1824.

This year the white Breeches and long Gaiters were discontinued, also the Spat Shoe, with the small buckle at the side, and the tight blue Pantaloons so long worn. For Sundays white Duck Trowsers, and on week-days blue grey Trowsers were ordered to be worn, and first Cossack, and then Wellington Boots.

Mr. Catty, French-Master, died. 1st Feb.

The Gentlemen Cadets at home with their friends waiting for Commissions were written to, to ascertain whether they were ready for any duty they might be called on to perform. 20th Feb.

Twenty of the Cadets at home, recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor as the best qualified to be employed on the Trigonometrical Survey of Ireland, were ordered to put themselves under the orders of Major Colby. 11th March.

Captain Clias appointed to instruct the Cadets in Gymnastic Exercises, at £200, for two lessons in the week, without any deduction on account of vacations, and the Commanding Engineer was directed to furnish such simple machinery, ropes, &c., as he required. 20th March.

Mr. Stephen Pasquier succeeded Mr. Catty as French-Master, at £150 per annum, to increase by a per centage on such salary, according to the Regulations detailed in the King's Warrant of 16th March, 1822. Mr. Pasquier to be considered wholly a servant of the Institution, that he must reside at Woolwich, and enter into no engagement that will prejudice his duties at the Royal Military Academy. 21st May.

The father of one of the Gentlemen Cadets who had received permission to return to their friends until Commissions could be obtained for them in the Ordnance Corps, having requested the Master-General's permission for his son to employ the intermediate term in the military service of some Foriegn Power, in order that he may be prevented from contracting idle habits. 24th Dec.

His Grace the Master-General directed his answer to be communicated to the Cadets now waiting for Commissions, and to those who may hereafter return to ther friends from the Academy.

"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. E——, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of the 18th instant. The Cadets belonging to Woolwich Academy are to all intents and purposes in His Majesty's service, and cannot be allowed to serve any other Power, without the permission of His Majesty, and the Duke cannot take upon himself to ask for this permission for any Cadet. The Duke must beg to observe that it is a great mistake to suppose that the Cadets are sent home to their friends in order that they may be idle; they are sent home to their friends because the service does not at present offer any fit mode of employing them, but not only is it intended that they should not be idle, but that they should cultivate the talents and acquirements which they have gained by their education at the public expense, as the Duke intends to insist upon their passing another strict examination after their return from a residence with their friends, before he will recommend them to His Majesty for Commissions."

Estimate for the Royal Military Academy this year was £4407, and a contingency of £1286. 1825.

In the early part of this year the Corporals were ordered to wear, as a distinction of their rank, a gold lace band round the left arm above the cuff, instead of the small gold epaulette with short bullion on the right shoulder, established in 1766, and worn ever since by the Corporals, and also a *frog* shoulder belt, the Cadets wearing a bayonet belt.

In this and the following month 45 Gentlemen Cadets were appointed to Commissions in the Line, and removed from the Establishment of the Royal Military Academy, from the date of their respective Commissions. April.

Five Cadets were Commissioned in the Engineers, and seventeen in the Artillery. On the 1st April the number of Cadets that had left the Academy, under the Master-General's order of 1st August, 1820, was 93; 30 of them had been promoted to Commissions in the Artillery and Engineers, and 60 remained with their friends. 13th April.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, 2nd Captain of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, having become the Senior 2nd Captain in the Regiment of Artillery, the Master-General has referred to the circumstances of his appointment in December, 1821, as well as to your letter of the 11th April last, and having taken into consideration the general merits and services of that Officer, the severity of his wound, and the satisfactory manner in which he has executed the duties of the Cadet Company, his Grace has thought proper to direct that, on his promotion to the rank of Captain in the Artillery, which will take place at the next vacancy, Lieutenant-Colonel Parker should continue to hold the appointment of 2nd Captain to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and another 2nd Captain be promoted to the Company to which he would otherwise have been appointed." 22nd July.

1825.

20th Aug. The Lieutenant-Governor, on the contemplated retirement of Mr. Malortie, Professor of Fortification, and Mr. Robinson, his Assistant, representing the difficulty of procuring competent persons in this country to fill these situations, and the humiliation of being compelled to seek them among strangers, as not only degrading to our military character, but injurious to the regular course of education, recommended the appointment of Officers of Artillery and Engineers to instruct the Cadets in the theory of their respective professions, one Officer of Artillery and two of Engineers.

20th Dec. The Lieutenant-Governor reported that Captain Mitchell, from the Royal Military College (formerly in the Royal Artillery, and in Portuguese service) had been under trial from 27th September, for the Office of Professor of Fortification, during which period he has shown very satisfactory proofs of his zeal, talents, and acquirements.

25th Dec. The Master-General confirmed the appointment of Captain Mitchell as Professor of Fortification, his pay to commence from 27th September, 1825.

1826. Annual Estimate for Royal Military Academy, £4313, and a contingency of £1286.

February. The red Collar taken off the regulation blue Great Coat.

16th March. By some new arrangement for the instruction in Fortification, the Lieutenant-Governor signified that he could dispense with the services of Mr. D. Robinson, Assistant-Master in that branch, from the end of the quarter. The Lieutenant-Governor had opposed his retirement when he had applied for it, on not being made Professor when Mr. Malortie retired.

1827. Annual Estimate for Royal Military Academy, £4045, and a contingency of £1286.

16th Oct. The Lieutenant-Governor represented that, in consequence of the considerable increase in the number of Cadets, it would be necessary to have another Teacher of Fortification; that formerly there were three, but at present there is none but the Professor, Major Mitchell, who, while the numbers were much lower than at present, continued to instruct the Cadets of two rooms during the same attendance, which can no longer be done without great inconvenience, and in the case of illness, there would be none to carry on the studies in that department; he further represented that Captain Dubourdieu, formerly in the Corps of the British, and now in that of the Hanoverian Engineers was willing, and from the testimonials the Lieutenant-Governor had in his possession from the highest authority, apparently well-qualified to fill the situation, and requested authority to call him to Woolwich, in order to his examination and being put on trial.

22nd Oct. In answer: the Master-General signified that the reductions now making in various departments of the State, and the call made upon the Ordnance for a reduction of its estimates, compel him to postpone the consideration of a question inviting an increase of the Establishment.

1828. The Annual Estimate for this year was £4046.

7th Jan. An application from the Marquis of Pamella (Portuguese) was forwarded by the Master-General to the Lieutenant-Governor for an opinion; it contained a solicitation that the Marquis' son, Count Calhariz, might be permitted to avail himself of the military education at the Royal Military Academy, without receiving pecuniary aid, or entitling himself to any advancement in the British Army, stating that this would not be the first foreigner admitted, as amongst others there had been a Dutchman called Straubenzie, who afterwards entered the British Artillery, and another of the name of Prince, who is actually a Captain in the Engineers; but above all, there is the example of two Persians who were educated at the Academy through the recommendation of their Government.

14th Jan. In answer: the Lieutenant-Governor states, "That, with Colonel Phipps, he had examined the documents of the Royal Military Academy for 40 years, the greater part of which time Colonel Phipps has been Inspector, and he does not remember, nor could they discover a single instance, of a Cadet being received as a foreigner to be educated. The Straubenzie mentioned had many relations in the British Army, and came as an Englishman, although it is very probable his ancestors may have been Dutchmen; the same may also be said of De Ginkel, the Earl of Athlone's son, who was a Cadet in 1786. Prince had been educated in Switzerland before he came to the Academy, which gave him a foreign accent; but nothing is known of his father or himself being foreigners. Colonel Phipps recollects his uncle residing near Blackheath. Of the two Persians alluded to, the information is also incorrect; two such individuals resided at Woolwich for some time about 20 years back, and had access (as foreigners now often have) to the various departments of the Artillery, which may have given rise to the mistaken supposition that they were educated at the Royal Military Academy, but they were never connected with the Institution in any way." The Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to say: "Having replied to the facts, I feel great delicacy in giving my opinion on a point of a political nature, of which the Marquis of Anglesey is of course the only proper judge. It however, appears to me that if, on the ground of precedent (even if one could be found of which time has made a dead letter) any ambassador or minister of a foreign power, in alliance with this country, not to mention a still wider field, may lay claim to similar indulgence, there would be no end to applications, the great difficulty would be to draw the line, for whoever found himself beyond the pale would be sure to take offence. In the present case, it is not wished the party should either receive pay or take rank in the British Army; is not this itself an objection? If indeed the State had to look to the services of the individual, the education could hardly be refused; besides no individual can, I conceive, with propriety join the Institution without being subject to military law, and its whole restrictive discipline, so that the case presents another difficulty in that point of view. After all, it is a political question, which every Master-General will answer as he may judge proper; but come when it may, it is clear to me that unless the door be always open, it will be a most unpleasant office on some occasions to close it."

20th March. The Master-General signified that, under existing circumstances, he had decided to limit the Establishment of the Cadet Company to 60 Cadets, as a number sufficient to supply the vacancies of Officers that are likely to occur in the Ordnance Corps.

3rd April. The Master-General consented to the resignation of Major Mitchell, Professor of Fortification, as soon as the necessary assistance was procured for prosecuting that branch of study, and authorized the Lieutenant-Governor to send for Captain Dubourdieu, and to receive him on trial as proposed on 16th October.

1828.

Return of the number of Cadets admitted and educated at the Academy at Woolwich in each year, since 1816, *with the number now* 12th April.

Years.	Admitted into the Academy in the course of each year.	Total numbers in the Establishment.	Remarks.
1817	19	142	
1818	26	145	
1819	50	132	
1820	18	144	
1821	5	146	
1822	7	141	37, 47, 55, 56 — These numbers were permitted by the Master-General to visit the Fortresses in the Netherlands, until their Commissions.
1823	8	138	
1824	8	130	
1825	24	115	
1826	45	36	
1827	33	47	
1828	12	97	
		109	Total number at the Academy 12th April, 1828.

W. H. Ford, Lt.-Govr.

Public Examinations, in force prior to 1794, revived. 19th April.

A Committee found as below to report as to the progress made by each Cadet, and whether his first position, with reference to his qualifications for the Engineers or Artillery, be confirmed or otherwise. The reports to be strictly confidential. On a consideration of these reports, and the wants of the service, the Master-General will finally decide on the Corps to which each Cadet will be allotted.

President:
The Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Members:
The Inspector-General of Fortification.
Deputy do. do.
Lieutenant-Governor, Royal Military Academy.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Inspector, Royal Carriage Department.
Inspector of Artillery.

This Board also to report their opinion as to the most proper persons to perform the duty of examiners, as his Lordship "does not consider it advisable to continue the present practice of employing the Professors of the Academy in the first, and the Officer directing the Practical Course in the second examination."

The Master-General having had before him the report of this Committee of Officers approved of its recommendations and thought proper to direct that the following be established as the minimum of attainments to entitle a Cadet to a Commission in either Corps, viz., with respect to Theoretical attainments, a complete knowledge of Dr. Hutton's "Course of Mathematics" and "Natural Philosophy," as far as the end of "Practical Gunnery" at page 212, vol. 2, omitting Cubic and higher Equations, and the rules applicable merely to commerce. 8th May.

In Fortification, a knowledge of the systems taught by the most approved authors, Bousmard, Noizet de St. Paul, and Cormontaigne, with the reasons and principles of their constructions, together with the theory of Mines. The permanent systems to be elucidated by 25 or 30 drawings, and Field Fortification by 12 or 15 drawings. The candidates are also to produce satisfactory specimens of their talents for describing Ground in 8 or 10 drawings.

In French, the qualification to consist in being able readily to translate any military book. The Practical Course of Instruction, in the several branches of Artillery, to be pursued in the same degree as at present, with this condition however, that every student is to be required to make four drawings of Guns with their Carriages from measurement, according to the existing system of construction, to give them the habit of representing Machines and Ordnance exactly on paper. The Master-General further approved of Lieutenant-Colonel Pasley being employed as Examiner in Mathematics and Fortification, and the examinations in Practical Artillery being made by the Heads of the several Departments.

Extract from a letter to Lord Downes from General Mann: 19th May.

"With regard to a selection of the fittest subjects for the two Corps of Artillery and Engineers, the Committee have to report that they have not observed any circumstances sufficiently decisive to enable them to submit a selection, and would rather, with much deference, suggest that commencing with the first on the list, they might be permitted to choose the Corps in which to serve, to the extent the Master-General may be pleased to fix the number to be received into each Corps."

The Master-General approved of the recommendation of the Committee, and directed that the 12 Cadets examined should be offered the choice of Corps, in the manner stated; three of them being allotted to the Engineers, and the remainder to the Artillery. The Quarter-Master was dispensed with. 20th May

Captain Dubourdieu confirmed as Teacher of Fortification with a salary of £250 per annum, leaving it open whether, after a certain period of approved service, the same should be increased to £300; he had been allowed 10*s*. a-day while under trial. 4th July.

The Master-General's wish was notified that, whenever His Lordship or the Lieutenant-General may visit Woolwich, the military Officers employed in the several departments should appear in Uniform. On these occasions an early intimation of their intentions will be given through the Commandant or Deputy-Adjutant-General. The Master-General also desires that the Officers will wear Uniform when any of the Royal Family may visit Woolwich. His Lordship drew particular attention to this rule, which was to be communicated to the Officers concerned. 8th July.

1828.
11th July. The Lieutenant-Governor to Lord Downes:

"In reply to your Lordship's letter of yesterday, I have the honour to report for the Master-General's information, that the attendances of the Professors and Masters at the Academy are checked by the Inspector on duty, at the morning and afternoon attendances respectively. In all cases of absence (except from illness) the particulars are reported to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the attendance of some other Master is required, which attendance is repaid on the first opportunity by the person who was absent, so as to insure to the Cadets the regular proportion of instruction in the different branches of study. In cases of illness, the Inspector marks the failure of attendance, but the custom is of no further use than as a record of the individual's absence. When first the mode of payment by attendances was adopted in 1798, the Professors and Masters did not receive their pay when sick; but on representation of their case to the Master-General, through the Lieutenant-Governor in 1810, his Lordship ordered that their pay should be allowed during illness, their inability being certified by the Surgeon of the Institution, which practice has continued ever since. The morning studies of three hours' duration, and the evening studies of two hours and one and a-half, the latter being subjected to a reduction of half-an-hour on the shortest days, are considered separate attendances; they are certified by the Inspector, who is responsible for his own department, and on his certificate I order payment.

On my being appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1820, I found on enquiry, that there never had been any written instructions under which the Inspectors had performed their duties. Colonel Phipps had always superintended the studies, under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor. In their general arrangements there was scarcely ever any alteration though, in the daily routine, many unforseen occurrences might require his decision. As soon as I had made myself acquainted with the details of his department, I was of opinion that little could be altered, with a prospect of real advantage to the service; I therefore thought it best not materially to disturb a system which has been so long acted upon, and which I perceived wholly regulated the actual claims of the Cadets to promotion. I however, settled the alternate attendance of the Inspectors at the morning and evening studies, the *responsibility resting with Colonel Phipps*. I required his particular attention to the periodical examinations, together with their details, and a general abstract and report of the progress of the Cadets in each hall of study, shewing the comparative loss and gain in the various credits assigned to each branch of science, for establishing their standing in the general list. I also required his own opinion, as well as those of the Professors and Masters, of the various talents of the Cadets, with a view to compare them with my own; and I requested a report of every circumstance out of the ordinary course, in any way affecting the conduct and discipline of the Cadets in the department which he superintended.

All other orders, whether written or verbal, were communicated to him as necessity gave rise to them; but there has been nothing in the form of a written code of instructions for this Officer, who has alway executed his duties with the strictest regularity, and who deservedly possessed my entire confidence."

14th July. Lord Downes wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor that he had submitted to the Master-General his letter, relating to the duties of the Inspector of the Royal Military Academy, and that he was directed to acquaint him that his Lordship did not perceive anything in these duties which might not be undertaken by Lieutenant-Colonel Parker (2nd Captain of Cadet Company), and that he was to request the Lieutenant-Governor to submit a plan by which such arrangements may be carried into effect. Lord Beresford feeling confident that the Lieutenant-Governor would concur in the necessity, at the present time, of reducing the Institution to the lowest possible scale consistent with the attainment of the end for which it was established.

17th July. In reply the Lieutenant-Governor submitted for his Lordship's consideration the only plan which appeared to him calculated to meet the object, viz., to require Colonel Parker's attendance in the Academy at the morning and evening studies, to take cognizance of, and to report to the Lieutenant-Governor, all cases out of the ordinary course of the misconduct or indiscipline of the Cadets; to arrange and direct the making out of the monthly reports; to superintend the periodical examinations, collect the reports of the Professors and Masters in consequence, and to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's directions for reducing the results in the different branches of study, to a mean standard for deciding the rank of each Cadet on the general list for promotion.

It would have been a great satisfaction to me to consult Colonel Parker (who is now absent for the vacation) on the state of his own feeling respecting these new duties of which, before he assumes them, he would probably wish to know the peculiar nature and extent; but I am confident he will undertake whatever he feels competent to perform in the same spirit which actuates my prompt obedience to his Lordship's orders.

The Master-General may rely that I will concur with him in reducing the Institution to the lowest possible scale, consistently with the attainment of the end for which it was established, viz., the efficient education of the Ordnance Corps, and I will shortly submit to his Lordship the lowest establishment which I conceive may accomplish that important object.

W. H. Ford.

18th July. Lord Downes wrote in answer: "Having submitted to the Master-General your letter of yesterday on the subject of transferring the Inspector's duty to Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you that he considers Lieutenant-Colonel Parker has every right to be consulted, and that the arrangement may await his return. Lieutenant-Colonel Parker will not be expected to execute the additional duty without some pecuniary consideration. Lord Beresford observes that the more all the duties are simplified the better, and he concludes that Lieutenant-Colonel Parker will have the assistance of the Clerk."

23rd July. Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, 2nd Captain, Cadet Company, to the Lieutenant-Governor, Royal Military Academy, from Boulogne-Sur-Mer:

"I have this morning received your letter, favouring me with a copy of Lord Downes' reply to the plan you had submitted to the Master-General, respecting my undertaking the additional duty of Inspector. I have given the subject all the attention in my power, and am quite sensible of Lord Beresford's consideration in admitting my right to be consulted on the proposed change, and if I could satisfy myself I was qualified either in scientific knowledge, or bodily health, to discharge the duties of an office so totally opposite to anything military, I should not hesitate in expressing my willingness to meet Lord Beresford's wishes; this however, sir, not being the case, it may, I hope, be permitted me to decline undertaking the proposed duties."

1828.

The Cadet Hospital ordered to be united to the general Medical Establishment, and the suite of apartments in the Convalescent Barracks was reported ready for occupation. The diet table to be revised by a Medical Board, to which a mode of keeping the accounts was to be submitted for consideration. 30th Aug.

Captain Dubourdieu's resignation of his appointment of Teacher of Fortification was notified as accepted, with a minute from the Master-General, that the best mode of obtaining a Professor of Fortification would be to leave the office open for public competition. 5th Sept.

The Lieutenant-Governor to Lord Downes, Secretary to the Master-General: 2nd Oct.

With reference to your Lordship's letter of 29th ultimo, requesting me to define, as far as may be practicable, the qualifications that should be required in a Professor of Fortification, I have the honour to state, for the Master-General's information, that I think the individual holding such an appointment, should not only be completely conversant with the attack and defence of fortified places and field works, but should also know how to impart to his pupils, with facility and effect, all that may be necessary of that knowledge.

It is certainly desirable that a Professor, in the above sense, should be at the head of that department of instruction in the Royal Military Academy; but I am aware of the many difficulties in procuring one in this country. I have always discouraged the pretensions of persons who fell short of the attainments which I consider essential to the title, and it is unreasonable that a man should lay claim to the superior advantages attached to the office, if he be no better fitted for it than many who are *not* Professors. The Master-General will, I hope, perceive in these opinions, an entire concurrence with his Lordship's views, both as to economy and the high professional attainments he would expect in a candidate for the situation; and I think the credit of the Institution would be better upheld by two good teachers, thoroughly versed in the Theory of Permanent and Field Fortification, than by calling one of them a Professor, if he were deficient in those extended views which the title supposes him to possess. I would therefore, expect a Professor to undertake the actual construction of all kinds of works, and to direct their attack and defence, as well on the ground as on paper. He should be able to lecture clearly upon every branch of the art, and to explain its rise, progress, and improvement, as well as the most useful systems that have been devised, not with a view to their adoption (for almost all of them have yielded, by common consent, to the Bastioned System now generally employed in Europe), but to dwell on such of their advantages as suggest improvements. He should be able to point out why that system, still so defective, is preferred before others; he should have studied the best authors on the science, which of course implies a knowledge of their language, and be able to direct the studies of the different classes, as with authority; he should possess a competent knowledge of Mathematics, the use of the Theodolite, the Sextant, and whatever instrument and apparatus are required in reconnoitering; he should be able to instruct his pupils in making military sketches and reports, and in the various ways of obstructing an enemy in position or on the march; he should know how to take up ground advantageously, to point out its strong and weak features, in which part the position may be forced, and the means of preventing it; he should extend his Lectures, to the more advanced pupils, to the Defence of States by means of Fortresses, in aid of the various impediments to aggression derived from rivers, forests, mountains, or deserts, which are the great natural barriers to be studied in extensive warfare; finally, he should have that just confidence in his own knowledge and resources which would enable him to meet the personal enquiries of the Master-General, or any other individual of high military rank and experience, on any professional topic, instead of shrinking from such an inquiry, as the necessary consequence of a limited and a purely theoretical education. This is the distinction I would draw between the claims of a Professor and a Teacher of mere theory, and I have the honour to submit my opinions with all deference to the superior judgment of the Master-General.

W. H. Ford.

The Master-General directed that more attention should be paid to the handwriting of the Cadets, and with this view desired that a *fair legible* hand should be inserted in the Regulations, as a necessary qualification for admission; and the Lieutenant-Governor was requested to take care that this point should be duly attended to in the examination of candidates, so that none may be admitted who fail in so essential a part of education. 14th Nov.

Captain Macaulay, Royal Engineers, having been examined by a Committee to ascertain how far he is qualified for the situation of Professor of Fortification, was appointed to that office, with a notification that when the same shall be held by an Officer of the Corps retaining his Commission, and on full-pay, the salary to be £250 a-year. 17th Dec.

Ordnance Estimate for Royal Military Academy £3507. 1829.

The Master-General appointed the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, Sir William Clinton, President of a Board, for taking into consideration the Rules and Regulations by which the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is governed. Major-General Ford, Lieutenant-Governor, was appointed a member of the Board, but Sir John Webb reported him totally unfit for business, and that if he was spoken to, relative to the intended investigation, in his present irritable and highly sensitive state, a return of the symptoms, which endangered his life for a considerable period, would certainly ensue. 11th Feb.

Establishment of the Royal Military Academy. 12th Feb.

Lieutenant-Governor	Major-General Ford
Inspector	Colonel Gravatt
Professor of Fortification	Captain Macaulay
Professor of Mathematics	Dr. Olinthus Gregory
Second Mathematical Master	Samuel H. Christie
Third do. do.	Peter Parlow
Assistant in Fortification	David Robinson
French-Master	Stephen Pasquier
Drawing-Master for Landscape	Thales Fielding
Fencing-Master	Joseph Roland
Dancing-Master	Thomas Cooper
Clerk	Thomas Robinson
Modeller	Searles Short
Modelling Smith	Thomas Warnel

Two Academy servants, and three women servants to sweep the halls of study.

1829.

10th March. The Master-General instructed Colonel Drummond, C.B., Royal Artillery, to take upon himself the superintendence of the discipline, good order, and instruction at the Royal Military Academy in all its branches, until Major-General Ford shall be able again to attend to his duty.

The Building, known by the name of the Cube House, recently Cadet Hospital, allotted as a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor, instead of the house in the Royal Arsenal.

8th April. The Master-General was pleased to appoint Colonel Drummond, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in the room of Major-General Ford, deceased.

27th June. The Master-General ordered sec. 11 of the proposed new Regulations for the Royal Military Academy, respecting the admission of Cadets, to be adopted. Copies were sent to the friends of the candidates on the list, the rest of the Regulations being still under consideration.

Memorandum.—The Regulations for admission are those afterwards published in the printed Rules, dated 1st July, 1830, signed by Lord Downes, Secretary to the Master-General.

28rd July. Mr. Stephen Pasquier, French-Master, died.

24th July. By recommendation of a Committee, the Master-General directed the appointments of Fencing and Dancing Master to be abolished from the end of the vacation.

24th Aug. The whole of the Cadet Establishment being concentrated on the Common except the Inspector, a Field Officer's Quarter on the Common was allotted for him, instead of the house in the Arsenal.

19th Oct. First Probationary Board held, under the superintendence of the Commandant of the Garrison as President, with the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery, Commanding Royal Engineer, and two Field Officers of the Garrison as members; the Professors of Mathematics and Fortification were the examiners.

22nd Oct. One hour in the evening was directed to be devoted to study in the Barrack Rooms, and the Professors and Masters to assign such portions of work for this purpose as may, upon an average of a fair capacity and industry, occupy about that portion of time. It is, however, not intended by this means to limit the quantity of work, as each individual is at liberty to exert himself to the utmost. The Officer on duty to visit each room during the hour appointed for study, and the Head of each room will be held responsible for the presence of those belonging to it, and must report the absence of any one at the Supper parade to the Officer on duty.

27th Oct. Shortly before this date, the Master-General directed that Morning Prayers should be read to the Cadets by the Officer on duty; when the Rev. Mr. Henslowe, Chaplain to the Regiment, recommended the following selection from the book of Common Prayer, viz.:—

General Confession; Collect for the Week; Collect for Grace; General Thanksgiving; Lord's Prayer; Prayer for Peace; Collect for all conditions of men; last Collect in Communion Service.

The Master-General now directed Prayers to be also read in the Evening, and the Lieutenant-Governor applied to Rev. Dr. Watson, Senior Chaplain, to point out those he considered appropriate. He answered that he considered those selected for the Morning Prayer quite appropriate, and require no alteration for the Evening, but the appointed substitution of the second and third Collects instead of those for Peace and Grace; the Creed he thought ought to be recited in its place, after the General Confession, and also the Suffrages after the Lord's Prayer, especially because among these a particular versicle for the King occurs.

2nd Dec. A Committee, consisting of Major-General Bryce, Inspector-General of Fortifications, President, the Lieutenant-Governor and Captain Macaulay, Royal Engineers, Professor of Fortification, Members, ordered to assemble for the examination of Lieutenant O'Brien, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the appointment of Assistant-Instructor in Fortification at the Royal Military Academy. This Officer was appointed.

15th Dec. The Master-General appointed Mr. Faraday to deliver a Course of Chemical Lectures at the Royal Military Academy, for which he is to receive £200 per annum. The Course to consist of not less than 25 Lectures in the year.

18th Dec. Practical Surveying ordered to be introduced and taught at the Academy, and the necessary implements purchased.

22nd Dec. A Committee of Officers assembled at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall:

Lieutenant-General Lord R. E. H. Somerset, K.C.B.
Major-General L. A. Bryce, C.B., Royal Engineers.
Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B., Royal Artillery.
" Jones, C.B., Royal Engineers.
" Williamson, C.B., Royal Artillery.
" Drummond, C.B., Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Pasley, Royal Engineers.

The Committee reported, in reference to the removal of Cadets from a lower to a higher Academy, that no Cadet, who is absent from the periodical examination previous to the removal, shall be so advanced until he has been examined and found equally qualified with the others. The Committee having considered Lord Downes' letter, relative to the public examination, have drawn up a Memorandum with regard to the final examination, which is inserted below. In addition to the documents produced by the Public Examiner to the Board, he should also lay before them a written statement of the proficiency and comparative attainments of each Cadet who has been examined. The Committee are further of opinion that neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the Public Examiner should form part of the Board to report upon the final examination.

Memoranda relative to the manner of conducting the duties of the Public Examiner in the Theoretical Course, both as to the preliminary and public examinations.

Preliminary Examination and Public Examination as laid down in the printed Rules and Regulations dated 1st July, 1830, section 14, page 59.

1830. Ordnance Estimate for Royal Military Academy this year £3402.

8th Jan. The Master-General signified his wish that particular attention should be paid by the Cadets to their mode of writing, a specimen of the handwriting of each to be sent to His Lordship twice a-year, viz., at the Summer and Winter Vacations.

1830.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery was directed to publish, in general orders, the Master-General's intention to appoint a military Officer as additional Instructor in Mathematics; the candidates to be examined by the Professor of Mathematics as to their qualifications in the following points, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Conic Sections. The salary to be 5*s.* per day, on the same terms as the late appointment of Assistant-Instructor in Fortification. A communication of the like nature was made to General Mann, Inspector-General of Fortifications. 9th Jan.

The Master-General approved of an Assistant to Mr. Faraday, to enable him to perform the various experiments introduced into the Lectures, and that 15*s.* for each Lecture should be paid to the same Assistant. The sum of £57 4*s.*6*d.* was granted for the purchase of Chemical Apparatus, and authority to expend annually a sum not to exceed £20. 21st Jan.

Lieutenant Pickering, Royal Artillery, was appointed Assistant-Instructor in Mathematics, with the same pay and allowances, and on the same conditions as Lieutenant O'Brien, the Assistant in Fortification. 26th Feb.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery, notified to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Master-General had signified his desire that the 2nd Lieutenants of Artillery, doing duty at Woolwich, should regularly attend the Chemical Lectures and also those on Natural Philosophy at the Royal Military Academy. 28th Feb.

A Riding Squad, composed of the Ten Senior Corporals or Cadets off duty, to attend the Riding School on Mondays and Fridays at half-past 12 o'clock. First introduction of Riding as part of the Instruction at the Academy. 5th April.

Early this year the single-breasted Coattee, with white lining and skirts, was exchanged for a double-breasted Coattee with red lining and skirts, and the Corporals were distinguished by *two* straps on the shoulders.

Three prizes are to be given annually to each Academy (excluding such Cadets as are to be brought forward for final examination); one for general conduct, the second for Mathematical acquirement, the third for Fortification and Plan Drawing, and to consist of instruments and such professional books as from time to time may be selected by the Board superintending the final examination. 26th April.

Captain Pringle, Royal Engineers, to be employed as Public Examiner at the next examination. 6th May.

The Master-General referred the Lieutenant-Governor to some remarks he had made upon the specimens of handwriting sent to him, and added that he is not satisfied with the writing of the Cadets, as exhibited in the papers, being of opinion that it was too small and deficient in boldness. 26th June.

His Majesty, King William the Fourth visited Woolwich, and reviewed the Royal Artillery. The Gentlemen Cadets (according to the Garrison Orders issued the day before) were under arms, and formed on the right of the Foot Artillery, ready to receive his Majesty. On the arrival of the Master-General, he enquired by whose order the Gentlemen Cadets were on the ground, and on being told "That the Commandant of the Garrison had given the order," he said no one had authority to order out the Cadet Company but himself. The Brigade-Major was immediately sent to direct the Gentlemen Cadets to return to their Barracks. 27th July.

A Cadet was drowned in the Repository Pond. He had got on to a plank and floated away from shore, then losing his presence of mind he fell off the plank and failed to cling to it. None of his companions could swim, and he was drowned before their eyes.

About the same time another Cadet was drowned in the Thames. He fell into the water when trying to climb out of a boat into a barge, and his body was not recovered for a week.

Captain Pringle, Royal Engineers, charged with the examination of the Cadets in their Theoretical Studies, to be allowed £25 for each examination, this at the rate of £50 per annum; to be provided with a Quarter or small House, if vacant, without payment. 3rd Dec.

This year the Class Rooms were fitted up with apparatus by Mr. Sylvester, for heating them with warm air at 62 degrees, instead of stoves; expense £104 16*s.* 9½*d.*

Estimate for this year £3402, included in the next financial year, ending 31st March, 1832.

1831.

In consequence of the increased number of Cadets, and the demand for Officers, Dr. Myers was recalled from the half-pay (having been reduced in 1823) to be again employed (as a temporary measure) as Mathematical Master, on his former pay and allowances. 24th Jan.

The Master-General was pleased to establish the following scale of payments, by the friends of all Cadets admitted to the Royal Military Academy, subsequently to the 30th instant (June, 1831), viz.:— 21st June.

Introduction of payments by Gentlemen Cadets.

Sons of Noblemen and Private Gentlemen, not being Officers in the Army or Navy	£80 per annum.
Sons of Admirals and Generals	60 ,,
Sons of Captains and Commanders in the Navy and Colonels and Regimental Field Officers in the Army	50 ,,
Sons of all Officers in the Army and Navy under the above ranks	40 ,,
Sons of Officers of the Navy and Army who have died in the service, and whose families are proved to be left in pecuniary distress	20 ,,

Sons of General Officers, paid on their Commissions as Field Officers, pay the subscription of Field Officers.

The Sons of Officers on full and half-pay, pay alike; but the Sons of Officers who have retired on half-pay, *taking the difference*, or who have not offered their effective services subsequently to being placed on half pay (except in cases of disability to serve from bodily infirmity) can only be admitted on the terms prescribed for the Sons of Private Gentlemen, neither can the Sons of such Gentlemen be admitted as orphans.

Only one of a family can be maintained at the same time at the Academy as an orphan.

The Sons of Officers of the Civil Department of the Army and Ordnance are admissible to the Academy upon the terms prescribed for the Sons of Officers of the Ranks with which they are respectively classed, "in regard to choice of quarters" by the General Regulations of the Army.

The Lieutenant-Governor represented the disadvantageous effect which results from the practice of allowing some of the Cadets to receive instruction from Private Masters during the hours of recreation. The Master-General, concurring in the view taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of the subject, directed that the practice should be discontinued in future. 2nd July.

1832.

Let it be understood, however, that this is an exception to the general rule, which will be made in favour of individuals of extraordinary merit and qualifications only, and not for those of merely regular conduct, and of moderate diligence and acquirements.

34. No Candidate is to have more than £1 in his possession on first joining the Establishment, for Field Instruction as a Cadet; nor is he to have more than £5 on rejoining the said Establishment as a 2nd Lieutenant with temporary rank, for the pay allowed to such Candidate, whilst under Instruction for Surveying, will be quite sufficient to maintain him respectably as a Gentleman Cadet; and the pay and allowances of a 2nd Lieutenant are also sufficient to maintain him afterwards in the most respectable manner as a Commissioned Officer, after having been properly fitted out with the uniform clothing, &c. Parents or Guardians will therefore be most earnestly requested and cautioned not to make any pecuniary allowance to individuals over and above the regular pay granted, either to the Candidates as Gentlemen Cadets, or afterwards as 2nd Lieutenants with temporary rank, as such extra allowance can only lead them into dissipation and idleness, and may occasion loss of rank, or otherwise seriously injure their prospects in the service.

35. When they join the Establishment for Field Instruction, the Candidates must be provided with the same Instruments prescribed for Officers of the Royal Engineers; viz., a proper case of Drawing Instruments, a Telescope, Box of Colours and hair pencils, fifty feet Tape, small Sextant, and a pair of eighteen-inch Parallel Rulers.

Detail of Pay and Allowances.

1. The First Lieutenant Superintendant will receive an allowance equal to his ordinary pay, together with forage for one horse, and the usual allowance for one servant.

2. The Candidates will be allowed travelling expenses from Woolwich to Chatham, at the rate of 6*d.* per mile.

3. They will be allowed 4*s.* per diem whilst under instruction in Surveying, &c.; and after conpleting that course, they will be allowed 2*s.* per diem, whilst on leave of absence, which pay is to terminate at the expiration of sixty days.

4. One servant who is to attend upon, and also to cook for them, will be paid 3*s.* per diem; he is not to have any gratuity from the Candidates, nor perquisite of any description.

5. An assistant-servant, under the former, will be allowed when the number of Candidates shall exceed four, to be paid at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

Barrack Accommodation and Allowances.

6. The apartments in Barracks occupied by the Candidates at the rate of half the usual accommodation granted to Subaltern Officers, and the two apartments occupied by them as a Drawing-Room and Mess-Room, will each be supplied with the usual allowance of coals and candles, granted to a Subaltern's quarter in Barracks.

7. Five bushels of coals in the summer period, six bushels in the spring and autumn period, and seven bushels in the winter period, will be allowed to their Mess Kitchen for cooking, together with the usual allowance of candles granted to a Subaltern's quarter.

8. One-half of the allowance of coals and candles granted to a Subaltern's quarter will be allowed to the servant, and the same to his assistant-servant when there is one.

9. On rejoining the Establishment for Field Instruction, with the temporary rank of 2nd Lieutenants, the Candidates will be allowed the same pay and allowances which are granted to 2nd Lieutenants in the Corps of Royal Engineers, by the Regulations in force at the time being, and they will continue to receive the same after finishing the usual course of instruction, until their permanent rank in the Corps shall be determined.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN SURVEYING AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

THE COURSE WILL COMPREHEND FOUR DISTINCT OBJECTS.

First. *To make a Special Survey:—*

1. A Special Survey implies a survey of a moderate extent, such as an estate or spot of ground, which might be required to be occupied for permanent military purposes; in this kind of survey, every object must be marked distinctly. The extent of ground thus surveyed may be about one square mile, not only fields, but some village, or some part of a town, shall be included in the special survey allotted to each Candidate.

2. The contents of every field, or other portion of ground contained in the Special Survey, must be calculated in acres, &c.

3. Several Sections must be taken according to such lines within the said survey as may be deemed the most convenient for explaining the nature of the ground.

4. In this survey the Chain will chiefly be used, together with the levelling instruments for taking sections, and occasionally the Theodolite, the latter for the roads and other principal points only.

Secondly. *To make a General Survey:—*

5. This will consist first in the triangulation of an extent of country of at least 20 square miles, in which the principal points are to be determined by observations with the Theodolite, from a base measured by the Candidates themselves; the angles and sides of the several triangles will be computed, and the latter reduced to the level of the sea, at the low water of spring tides; various heights within this space to be measured by the Barometer or otherwise in reference to the same level. Some of the points found by this triangulation will be compared with the Ordnance Maps of Kent.

6. A portion of the tract of country thus triangulated, of not less than six square miles, will be surveyed in detail, the roads and other principal lines by the Theodolite and Chain, and the other objects being filled in according to the same systems followed in making the Special Survey.

Thirdly. *To reconnoitre and sketch ground for military purposes:—*

1832.

7. This must be done by means of pocket instruments, and the reconnaissance of each Candidate will comprehend an extent of ground of not less than six square miles.

8. In the course of the above Surveys and Reconnaissance, the use of all the Instruments in Surveying will have been acquired, together with the most approved mode of keeping Field Books, &c.

Fourthly. *To draw finished Plans, &c., relating to the above:—*

9. Preparatory to their making the finished drawings hereafter specified, the Candidates will be practised in drawing ground from models, or from approved drawings, &c., so far as may appear necessary.

10. For the Special Survey, the following drawings will be required: 1st. An outline for content of the country surveyed, shewing the area of each portion marked in acres, roods, and perches, as well as the total amount. 2ndly. A finished plan of the same Survey; the above may be drawn on a scale of about 300 yards to an inch. 3rdly. Sections of ground, taken as directed in Article III, to be drawn on such scales as may be most convenient according to the nature of the ground.

11. For the General Survey will be required: 1st. An Outline Plan of the General Triangulation, as directed in Article V. 2ndly. A finished Plan of the General Survey, directed in Article VI, on a scale of six inches to a mile.

12. For the Reconnaissance will be required a military sketch of a tract of country reconnoitred, as directed in Article VII, to be accompanied by a report on the principal military features of the ground.

13. All the documents relating to the above Surveys and Drawings must be preserved, including not only the Field Books, but other sketches, and also the calculations used in computing the areas of fields, &c., in the Special Survey, and the angles and the sides of the triangles in the General Triangulation, which must be done or entered into books.

14. The Candidates will be instructed in the manner of Surveying and Levelling, for the purpose of making a plan of comparison, or modelling plan of irregular ground, and they will make a drawing of the same, making Horizontal Contours at intervals of 10 feet, in reference to numerous levels and sections.

15. The General Triangulation and Survey being such as would serve as materials for the map of a country or district, which is not complete without the determination of the exact position of the principal points on the earth's surface; the Candidates will be instructed and practised in the mode of taking the latitude and longtitude of a given spot by astronomical observations.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENSE FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE INSTRUCTION OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS, IN SURVEYING AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING, IN REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING RULES AND REGULATIONS:—

One First Lieutenant-Superintendent.						
An allowance equal to his ordinary pay at 6*s.* 10*d.*	£124	14	2			
One servant at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem	27	7	6			
Forage for one horse at 1*s.* 10*d.* per diem	33	9	2			
				185	10	10
Candidates.						
Eight Candidates six months, each 4*s.* per diem	292	0	0			
Eight ,, sixty days leave of absence, at 2*s.*	48	0	0			
Eight ,, travelling expenses from Woolwich to Chatham, 24 miles, at 6*d.* per mile	4	16	0			
One Servant and Cook at 3*s.* per diem	54	15	0			
				399	11	0
Uniform Clothing and appointments.						
Eight suits of Cadets Clothing to be supplied from Woolwich ..	..					
Eight black Waist Belts at 7*s.* 6*d.*	..			8	0	0
Coals.						
For four Subalterns Rooms, 14 chal. 29 bush. at 26*s.* 3*d.* ⅌ chaldron	19	8	7¾			
For one Mess Kitchen, 8 ,, 27 ,, ,, ,,	11	9	8¼			
For one Servants' Room, 1 ,, 30½ ,, ,, ,,	2	8	5¾			
				33	6	9¾
Candles.						
For four Subalterns Rooms (moulds) 212lb at 7*d.*	6	8	8			
For one Mess Kitchen (dips) 53 at 6½*d.*	1	8	8½			
For one Servants Room (dips) 26½ at 6½*d.*	0	14	4½			
				8	6	8¾
Mess Establishment.						
Probable value of Mess Utensils, Table Linen, &c., Kitchen Utensils and Kitchen Fitments	..		..	30	0	0
Beds, &c.						
Beds and Bedding to be supplied from those in Store	..		..			
Instruments, &c.						
Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, to be transferred from the present Survey Establishment						
Repairs and occasional replacing of those worn out	10	10	0			
Drawing Table and Boards	8	0	0			
				18	0	0
Probable amount to be paid by Parents or Guardians	..		..	677	15	4½
Deduct for four Candidates at £50 per annum	..		..	200	0	0
				£477	15	4½

Chatham 27th November. C. W. Pasley, Col. R.E.

Contributions received from the Gentlemen Cadets for financial year ending 31st March, 1833, £4500. 1833.

1833.
31st July — The Board of Military Officers presided over by the Commandant of the Garrison for superintending probationary examinations, not being found to work well, the Master-General expressed his concurrence with the opinions given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Professor of Mathematics on the subject, and directed the Board to be composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Inspector, the Second Captain, two Professors, and First Masters in Mathematics and Fortification.

1834. Contributions from Gentlemen Cadets from 1st April, 1833, to 31st March, 1834, £6000.

15th Jan. — The Lieutenant-Governor, in consequence of the constant noise and interruption made by the 2nd Lieutenants at the Lectures on Natural Philosophy especially, represented the great inconvenience thereby caused, and the bad example set to the Cadets, recommended that their attendance should no longer be compulsory; to which the Master-General acceded, and directed that the attendance of the 2nd Lieutenants in future should be optional; but that a list of those who do attend should be sent to him on the first of every month.

14th Feb. — As a mark of distinction to those Gentlemen Cadets who receive prizes, the Master-General approved of a piece of Lace being placed on the collar of their Coattees.

21st April. — Dr. Myers, Mathematical Master, was taken suddenly ill during study, and died in a carriage on his way home to Blackheath.

1835. Contributions received from Gentlemen Cadets for year ending 31st March, 1835, £6,000.

16th Feb. — Searle Short, Modeller, pensioned at £112 per annum; he was 80 years of age, had been 62 years in the Ordnance service, 47 of which as Modeller to the Royal Military Academy.

Thomas Warnall, Modelling Smith, pensioned at £24 per annum; he was 76 years of age, and had served 41 years at the Royal Military Academy.

March. — Mr. Sylvester's apparatus for heating the Class Rooms at 62 degrees having failed, he was called upon to improve it, and £39 5*s.* 7*d.* allowed for fixing doors and inner porch to entrances into lower Hall at his suggestion; also, 8 new low grates for the several rooms and offices, which were put up the next year.

5th March. — Captain Macaulay having had his resignation as Professor of Fortification accepted, applied for the brevet rank of Major, for the great improvement he had made in the system of instruction in Fortification, which had never been at any previous period conducted on a plan so likely to be attended with the best results, the improvements being of a personal character, &c.; he also quoted the case of his predecessor, Major Michell, half-pay Captain, Portuguese Artillery, who obtained the rank of Major on his being appointed.

[*The answer to this cannot be traced.*]

10th March. — An examination of Candidates for the appointment of Professor of Fortification took place this day at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall. Candidates: Lieutenant Dennison, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Stehelin, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant O'Brien, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Alcock, Royal Artillery; Mr. William Tate. Lieutenant O'Brien, Royal Artillery, was appointed.

19th Aug. — Notification sent that a Committee had been appointed to enquire into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to assemble at the Ordnance Office on or about 3rd October. Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable George Anson, Principal Storekeeper, president. The Following Officers were summoned, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor, Inspector, 2nd Captain, Professors of Mathematics, Fortification, 1st Mathematical Master and Instructor of Practical Artillery, with copies of all Elementary and Class-Books used in the Institution; a complete set of Plans in Geometry, Perspective, Architecture, and Fortification; a Return of the Establishment, Civil and Military; a Detail of the hours of study.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, ASSEMBLED AT THE ORDNANCE OFFICE, PALL MALL, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANSON, PRINCIPAL STOREKEEPER, PRESIDENT.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

22nd Oct. — 1. The age of admission to the Institution not to be under 15 or above 17.

2. Admission to be decided by competition; for which purpose four Candidates for every three vacancies to be ordered for examination, and the most advanced in the various branches of knowledge required and general education, to be chosen.

3. The unsuccessful Candidates, if they have attained the qualification laid down, to be brought up at the next examination.

4. If they have failed, the recommendation of the Board will be required to entitle them to another trial, either at 6 or 12 months.

5. *Qualification.* Every Candidate must be capable of writing freely and correctly in English from dictation.

6. *Mathematics.* He must be thoroughly perfect in the 1st Book of Euclid, and in Algebra, through simple equations, including the determination of two unknown quantities, as contained in Hutton's "Course," but without surds.

7. *Classics.* He must be able to translate Cæsar, Virgil, and Sallust, with parsing. As it is not intended to follow up Classics as a branch of education after admission into the Institution, it is desirable that a Candidate should be well grounded in the Latin language, that he will be able to pursue the study of it hereafter, without that difficulty which would attend the recommencement of it, if he were only superficially and slightly instructed in it.

8. *French.* He must be able to read and translate any easy French author, and put English sentences into French, with parsing.

9. *Geography.* A general knowledge of Countries, their position, capitals, rivers, mountains, and seas, &c., will be required.

10. *History.* English History thoroughly, and in Ancient and Modern History generally, he must be able to answer leading questions.

11. The Candidates must have learnt Drawing, and be able to copy an easy outline.

12. The foregoing qualifications are indispensable; but an extended knowledge in all these branches, with progress in the Greek and German languages, will give such Candidates the preference for admission.

13. The examination to be conducted by such Masters of the Institution, and other persons, as will be selected by the Master-General for that purpose, before a Board composed of the following Members, which Board should report to the Master-General their opinion as to the qualifications of the respective Candidates:—the Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy; the Inspector; the 2nd Captain; the two Professors. This examination to take place half-yearly, on the first day of each vacation. A detailed report of the result of the examination to be sent to the Parents or Friends of each Candidate.

14. The Course of Studies in the Academy should be under the following heads:—1st. Mathematics, including Surveying. 2nd. Mechanical and Plan-Drawing. 3rd. Fortification and Field Reconnaissance. 4th. Landscape-Drawing. 5th. French and German Language. 6th. Geography and History. Besides the Course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

15. 1st. In Mathematics, the six books of Euclid, and problems deduced from them; the 1st and 2nd volume of the Established Course, extended to the instruction to be obtained in the 3rd, 4th, 5th. 11th, to the 14th chapter, inclusive of the 3rd volume, together with a knowledge of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and the application. The Course to be adhered to in the 3rd and 4th Academies, subject to such degree of progress for promotion to the 2nd Academy as the Professor shall prescribe, and he will consult with the 1st Master as to such other treatises as should be used to amplify the instruction of the course in the 2nd and 1st Academies, as well as to determine the extent to be acquired for admission to the 1st Academy. This arrangement will, however, require revision. as the order of the subjects may be given in the new edition of the Course in progress for publication.

16. *Surveying* will form a part of the Mathematical Course of Instruction, but it should be taught in the Field by Triangulation and Offset, and the Survey carefully plotted by all the Cadets, who should be taken by sections from the First and Second Academies during the Summer months.

17. *Fortification.* The Course to revert to the general principle of that proposed by the Committee in 1829. Mechanical Drawing, including Practical Geometry, and the principles of Perspective and Plan-Drawing, forming a preliminary Course for the Lower Academies, in which Course every Cadet must be reported qualified by the principal Master in that branch before he is to commence Fortification, the principles of which, and the construction of the most approved systems, the problems of Defilade, and the Sketching of Ground, should be taught in the Second Academy.

18. The Cadet on entering the First Academy should go through a Course of reasoning upon the different systems to shew his knowledge of their Constructions, Reliefs, and relative advantages, and the mode of applying one or two Fronts properly defiladed to a particular plan of ground represented by Contours.

19. The pupils will then be instructed in the principles of attack, including the leading features of all kinds. The construction and application of Field Works properly defiladed, and the details of Revetments, Magazines, Batardeaux, Sally-ports, Draw-bridges, &c., as used in the construction of Permanent Fortification.

20. In pursuing the Course through Fortification, it will be necessary to have recourse to the most approved French authors to be read with the Masters; but it is indispensible that each Cadet should keep his own notes and sketches in memorandum books, in the same manner as is now done in the Practical Artillery Course, which books should be exhibited at all the examinations; the number of Plates may then be reduced, notwithstanding the addition of Plan Drawing as proposed, to 45 or 50, without omitting any useful matter, thus giving more time for applying the mind of the pupil to the consideration of the science itself.

21. *French.* It is expected the Instructors will perfect the Cadets in a thorough knowledge of the language, so as to acquire a facility in reading and translating professional and other works, and of writing upon any given subject.

22. *German* will be pursued as a class study, to the extent of qualifying the Cadet to read and translate any easy prose writer.

23. *History* should be pursued by reading and frequent revisions of Russell's "Modern Europe," and the best Histories of England and her Colonies.

24. *Geography.* After a thorough knowledge of the relative positions of countries, their principal places, seaports, navigable rivers, resources and population; the instruction in this branch should be followed up scientifically, to the knowledge of the divisions of the globe, the determining meridians and parallels, the variation of the compass, and the properties of the magnet.

25. *Chemistry* should be taught by a Course of Lectures, as at present, and each Cadet required to make notes, and prepare a book on the subjects that have been explained in the Lectures; these books to be examined by the Chemical Lecturer, and classed according to their degrees of merit.

26. It may be expected that competition, in the course of progress through the several Academies, will be fully insured by the adoption of a just mode of estimating the comparative value of each branch of instruction, in order that the Cadets may be encouraged to exert themselves by receiving the fullest credit for their diligence; with this object it is proposed that the following maximum value shall be assigned to each study, as the governing principle to regulate the medium standing of the Cadets in the several Academies, according to the credit they obtain from each Master at the half-yearly examination; Mathematics, 100; Fortification, 80; French, 50; German, 50; Surveying, 50; Landscape-Drawing, 30; Geography 30; History, 20; but the scale must be left for the consideration and revision of those belonging to the Institution.

27. There should be a distribution of prizes at each examination; but they ought to be given as an encouragement to good conduct and exertion, rather than proficiency in any particular studies, the rewards for which are provided by the "Standing Medium List." It is recommended that the prizes should be as follows:—For good conduct and industry two in each Academy, 12 altogether; for Military Sketching, 2; Chemistry, 2; History, 2.

1835.

28. It is proposed that the hours of study should be increased to 8 in Summer, and 7 in Winter, viz. :—Three in in the morning, 3 in the afternoon (2 in Winter), and 2 in the evening.

This arrangement would require 72 attendances on the part of the Instructors weekly.

29. To meet this, it would be necessary that there should be a fixed Mathematical Instructor in each Academy, and the 5th Master be retained to assist in the fullest classes, till the number of Cadets is brought down to the establishment. There should therefore be: Five Mathematical Masters; 2 Fortfication; 1 Landscape-Drawing, attending 3 days each week; 2 Language; 1 Surveying, Geography, and History; and 2 Mechanical and Plan Drawing Masters.

Wanted to complete the foregoing: One Master for Plan-Drawing; 1 for German; and 1 for Surveying, &c.

30. The Probationary Examinations, at the expiration of the 1st year, should be conducted as at present.

31. The examination of Cadets for removal into a higher Academy, should be conducted by the Masters who are to receive them.

32. In the 1st Academy the Cadets who have made the requisite progress in the various branches of study, should be considered eligible for final examination, that the best qualified may be brought forward for Commissions, according to the vacancies required to be filled up, all being eligible as soon as they can qualify themselves, without reference to age; but such Cadets as shall fail to qualify themselves at the end of four years, must be removed from the Institution.

33. The final examination should be made by one or more Public Examiners in Mathematics. In Fortification by one or more Officers selected for that purpose. In Languages by some competent person, and also in Geography and History.

34. The public examinations should be held in the presence of a Board composed of the following members:—

The Director-General of Artillery,
The Commandant, Royal Artillery, Woolwich,
The Inspector-General of Fortifications,
The Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery,
The Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich.

35. The Public Examiners must be unconnected with the Institution, and the examination carried on as at present, under the provisions before stated, as to the nature of the Courses and the number of the Candidates to be brought forward.

36. It is recommended that the Cadets for both the Artillery and Engineer services should go through the whole of the Theoretical and Practical Artillery Course before leaving the Institution; but as Surveying is proposed to be taught at the Academy, whatever further instruction may be required for the Engineer Officers should be given at Chatham, under Colonel Pasley, without the necessity of their being sent there as Cadets, which would, however, probably increase that Course from 10 to 12 months. The young Engineer Officers would be then placed on the same footing as those of the Artillery.

On a careful inquiry into the subject of the moral habits of the Cadets, nothing has been stated to prove that they are worse now than at any former period, or in comparison with any other public institution, and the good conduct of the young Officers, after they join at Woolwich, is the best proof that there is no deterioration in moral conduct or gentlemanlike deportment.

G. Anson,
A. Dickson,
E. Fanshaw.

h Oct. A fire broke during the evening in the East Tower of the Cadet Barracks, occupied as a quarter by Captain Ord; it raged with great fury, but by the early exertions of the Cadet Company, aided afterwards by the Troops in Garrison, it was got under without extending to any other part of the building; most of the furniture was saved, but all the upper part of the building was destroyed.

One Gentleman passed a very anxious time. He was in solitary confinement on the side of the inner court opposite to the Tower, and could not succeed in making himself heard, nor did anyone think of him in the excitement which prevailed. He heard the shouts of 'fire,' the arrival of the engines, and all the attendant noise and bustle, and felt persuaded that the fire was near his prison but could not attract attention. Fortunately for him the fire did not extend so far as his place of confinement.

1836. Contributions from Gentlemen Cadets for year ending 31st March, 1836, £6500.

h Jan. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs requested, with reference to an application from the Turkish Minister at this Court, that certain young Turkish Officers who have been sent to this country by the Sultan Mahmoud II., to pursue their studies in the different branches of Military Science may be afforded instruction at Woolwich. The Master-General referred the papers to the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery, and directed the Lieutenant-Governor to confer with him for the purpose of reporting, in conjunction with Major-General Millar, and Colonel Adye, how far it is possible that, without interfering in any way with the regulations of the Academy or the duties of the Cadets, the instruction required may be afforded; and that the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest, conjointly with the above Officers, such measures as may appear to him calculated to effect the object proposed by the Secretary of State.

These Officers were allowed to study at the Academy, one however, Arif Bey, died on 10th August and was buried in the grounds attached to the Lower Barracks, afterwards the Grand Depot Barracks.

h Feb. Mr. Scipio Clint having executed a bust of Dr. Olinthus Gregory, Professor of Mathematics, wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor to say he should esteem it an honour to be permitted to present a cast of it to the Royal Military Academy.

1836.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. 25th Feb.

Memorandum respecting additional remuneration to the present Instructors at the Royal Military Academy, and the scale of Salary to the Masters required in consequence of the New Regulations.

EMPLOYMENT.	PRESENT SALARY.	ADDITIONAL ATTENDANCES.	PROPOSED INCREASE.
Professor of Mathematics. (Dr. Gregory).	£485 4*s.* per annum.	One per week.	£1 8*s.* for each additional attendance, or £56 per annum.
First Mathematical Master. (Mr. Christie).	£403 per annum.	No change.	No alteration.
Second Mathematical Master. (Mr. Barlow)	£378 per annum.	One attendance less.	Do.
Assistant Mathematical Master. (Lieutenant Pickering).	5*s.* per diem, in addition to his pay.	Two.	Do.
Mathematical Master. (Mr. Davis).	£300 per annum.	No change.	Do.
Professor of Fortification. (Lieutenant O'Brien).	£250 per annum, in addition to his pay.	One more.	Do.
Senior Master for Plan-Drawing. (Mr. Robinson).	£321 per annum.	No change.	Do.
Assistant-Master for Fortification. (Lieutenant Harness)	5*s.* per diem, in addition to his pay.	No change.	Do.
French Master. (Mr. Tasche).	£150 per annum.	Attendances will all be in the evening.	£10 per annum.
Drawing Master. (Mr. Fielding).	£3 3*s.* for two attendances in the week, or £126 per annum.	Two more days per week.	Salary to be £300 per annum.
Chemical Lecturer. (Dr. Faraday).	..	No change.	No alteration.
One New Master for Plan-Drawing. (Lieutenant W. M. Smith).	..	A new appointment.	5*s.* per diem, in addition to his pay.
One New Master for Surveying.	..	Do.	Salary £150 to £200 per annum.
The German Master.	..	Do.	£160.
The Inspector. (Colonel Gravett).	£250 per annum.	Three.	£50.

The Board concurred with the Master-General in these arrangements. The appointment of German Master was offered to a Professor of that Language, and a further report with respect to the new Master for Surveying awaited.

On the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Master-General sanctioned that experiments should be made with the Balistic Pendulum in the Royal Arsenal, for the instruction of the Cadets; and by a subsequent communication, the Balistic Pendulum was directed to be mounted in a building erected for its reception in the Royal Military Repository. The Inspector, Royal Carriage Department, to put it in an efficient state for the use of the Cadets, &c. 22nd March.

A Military Cloak was authorised for the Cadet Company, in place of the Great Coat hitherto worn in wet weather. 19th April.

The new hours of study, recommended by the Committee, including the evening, commenced on the 9th May. 18th May.

The dinner hour on Saturdays for the Cadets was fixed for 12 o'clock in Summer, and the studies to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and cease at 4 o'clock, so that the Cadets could be released at 4 o'clock throughout the year. 28th May

Miss Skyring, late Housekeeper to the Cadets in the Arsenal, appointed Housekeeper to the Company, *vice* Mrs. Hamilton resigned, to commence from 15th July; but two days before, from ill health, she begged to decline the appointment. 15th June.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and his two sons, attended the public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets. His Royal Highness was received by the Company under arms, first firing a royal salute from their field pieces; after marching past, they repaired to the Hall for the examination. 17th June.

Lieutenant Harness, Royal Engineers, Assistant-Instructor in Fortification, made the following proposal to the Inspector for facilitating instruction, being the origin of the printed papers used at the Academy, viz:— August.

"SIR,

I found during the last half-year that it took the Cadets, in many instances, longer to copy the papers given out to them, than would be required to become conversant with the contents; yet it was necessary they should copy them, as I of course only possessed a manuscript of each, and also that their blank books might form a connected course. By printing these papers in a quarto form, which can be done at a small expense, they would bind up with the manuscript notes and drawings, and provide each Cadet with a Work on Fortification, the result in great part of their own studies at the Academy, but far more comprehensive than one entirely so could prove.

In furtherance of this idea, I have had the first of these papers printed, and have the honour to forward a few for your inspection; the latter part on the weapons of the present day, was not given out but only read to the class last half-year. In laying them before you I wish also to remark that, defective as these papers must necessarily prove

1836.

(having been hastily written by a person without experience in war, in his desire to furnish some information to his pupils), the plan proposed may, nevertheless, be well adapted to the Institution by supplying the Cadets with text to which they can add the plates, a cheaper work than could otherwise be obtained is given to them; moreover, a Course commenced on this principle may be continually improved by the addition of new matter, the omission of any that may become obsolete, and generally by correcting and condensing a Course on a military subject, all the Officers connected with the Institution would feel interested in rendering it perfect, and their suggestions to the Masters of this study would tend to make it so.

If, Sir, the plan I propose meet the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor, the remaining papers shall be immediately prepared for publication, and forwarded to you; but, in conformity with that plan, it would not be advisable to print more than 50 or 60 copies of each at a time, for you will find that the printing will be done so cheaply, that even with few impressions, the expense of each will be very small, and every reprint will afford an opportunity for revision and improvement."

This letter being referred to Lieutenant O'Brien, the Professor of Fortification, he answered "that the proposal of Lieutenant Harness was in perfect accordance with his views; that the difficulties the Institution had so long felt from want of a comprehensive elementary course of Fortification will be completely removed by carrying into effect the measure proposed by that Officer. He begged to add that not only himself individually, but every one interested in the success of his branch of instruction were much indebted to him for it."

30th Aug. The Master-General signified his approval of Lieutenant Harness' suggestion, observing at the same time that, in all cases of printing from the Academy, it is necessary to bear in mind the authority given to the work, and the public attention drawn to it, by the source from which it proceeds, and that a corresponding degree of care should be bestowed upon its execution.

1837. Contributions received for Gentlemen Cadets for year ending 31st March, 1837, £6,500.

10th April. The Porter's Lodge at entrance gate accidently burnt down.

A gold lace band added to the forage cap this year, and straps to the bottom of the trowsers were ordered to be worn.

24th May. Representations having been made to the Master-General, with reference to the Mathematical Instruction in the third Academy, said to be defective, and to other points connected with the Institution, he ordered a committee to assemble directing their enquiries to the following points:

1st. Into the state of the Mathematical studies in the different Academies, particularly noticing any deficiency that may appear to them to have existed in the mode of instruction.

2nd. The system of examination by which Cadets are passed from the third to the second Academy, and from the second to the first, and to suggest any alterations they may consider useful.

3rd. The description of class-book. The Master-General has heard from various persons that Hutton's "Course," besides being full of errors, especially the last edition, is by no means the best book of the sort, or one that is at all valued either in the schools or at the Universities.

4th. The question of the final examination in the Theoretical Course.

The Committee having closed their proceedings, reported to the Master-General as follows:—

1st. Regarding the first point, viz., "the state of the Mathematical Studies," they consider that the defective state of the Mathematical Studies (so generally admitted) is to be attributed in a great measure to the want of uniformity of the method of teaching, so that in the Lower Academy sufficient time and attention has not been devoted to ascertaining, during the progress of the pupil, how far he was thoroughly grounded in and conversant with the principles of one part of the course before entering upon another; and also in eliciting his perspicuity and readiness of applying those principles in each step of his further advance. It cannot be too strongly enforced upon the Masters, that sound and useful Mathematical knowledge (to whatever extent it may be carried) cannot be otherwise attained than by constant recurrence to this searching mode of instruction, so that no pupil shall be allowed to pass over any part of his Mathematical studies without fully comprehending it; with this view, therefore, the Master-General directs that the Professor of Mathematics shall fully explain to the several Mathematical Masters the detailed character of the elementary system of teaching, so as gradually to prepare the pupils for the First Academy; that the Inspector be unremittingly attentive in watching the course and nature of instruction, immediately bringing under the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor any relaxation in the system pursued. This, however, is not in the slightest degree to relieve the individual Master from the serious responsibility that must attach to him from the failure of his pupils.

2nd. As regards the second point for enquiry, viz., "the system of examination during the progress through the Institution." In future the Inspector will, immediately after the admission of candidates, furnish to the Masters of the lower Room a detail of those parts in which each candidate appeared most to require attention in his subsequent instruction, and at the end of one month the Master will report to the Inspector, for the information of the Professor, the result of his examination during the instruction, into his actual knowledge and classification, from which his regular course of Academical instruction is to commence. After each probationary examination, a detail is to be furnished to the Masters of those parts in which the pupils appeared least informed. The examinations for advancement are to be conducted by the Professor or Master receiving the Cadet. Should the examinations for admissions be going on at the same time, the Professor of Mathematics will prepare the questions, leaving the Assistant-Master in the First Academy to superintend the examination. The Professor, however, will examine and class the solutions.

3rd. With respect to the third point, viz., "The description of Class-Book and the errors in Hutton." Hutton is still to continue the Elementary Class-Book for the Institution; but in the upper classes recourse should be had to works of a more diffuse and extended character. With respect to the errors, the following plan is to be adopted: a list of errata will be delivered with each volume, from which the Cadet will correct his book immediately on receiving it.

1837.

4th. The Master-General approves of the Mathematical Examinations, in the Theoretical Course, being conducted according to the following plan, viz.: the Examinations to be upon the principle of competition, and questions for it will be supplied to the Professor; 10 by each Mathematical Master; 10 from the Engineers' Office in Pall Mall; 10 from the Deputy-Adjutant-General's Office, and 10 if necessary by the Professor to afford adequate variety; from these, 50 will be selected by the Professor to be actually employed. The questions will be given out in portions of four or six to the Cadets as is now done in the periodical Examination; but instead of the names of the respective Cadets being attached to these papers of solutions, they will be entered in blank books, on which each Cadet will affix a motto or device by which the author of the solutions may be subsequently identified. The solutions will be examined by the Professor (with the aid of the First Master if necessary), and the relative places assigned in the usual manner; *after* which the actual names which belong to the mottoes and devices will be ascertained by opening *sealed letters* from the several Cadets admitted to the competition, which shall previously have been delivered by them to the Inspector. The names being thus placed in their appropriate positions in the examining list, a report of the whole will be prepared to be laid before the final board with the connected documents and vouchers, in order to the announcement of the successful competitors. The Examinations in the other branches according to the mode at present followed.

The Master-General having thus laid down Regulations, a strict attention to which will, he hopes, prevent a recurrence of those difficulties under which the Academy has suffered, cannot conclude without expressing his deep regret that any circumstances should have occurred to render this enquiry necessary, and at the same time, in the most earnest manner, he entreats the different Masters to lay aside every feeling which can by possibility tend to their revival, and all exert themselves to the best of their abilities for the benefit of an Establishment so important to the best interests of their country.

C. R. Fox, Colonel.

Major-General Drummond, C.B.

1838.

Amount of Contributions from Gentlemen Cadets for year ending 31st March, 1838, £7000.

15th Feb.

This year a red stripe was added to the Regimental blue-grey Trowsers, and the forage cap was allowed to be worn out of the enclosure.

29th June.

Lieutenant Harness, Royal Engineers, having tendered his resignation of the appointment of Assistant-Instructor in Fortification; the Master-General in accepting it, desired the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to Lieutenant Harness the strongest expressions of his regret in losing him, and of his approbation of his services while at the Academy.

1839.

Contributions from Gentlemen Cadets for year ending 31st March, 1839, £8400.

2nd April.

The establishment of the Cadet Company increased from 80 to 100 Gentlemen Cadets.

September

Early in this month, a Committee consisting of Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, Commandant of the Garrison; Colonel Fanshawe, Royal Engineers; Colonel Cockburn, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Cruttenden, Royal Artillery; and Major Matson, Royal Engineers, assembled at the Royal Military Academy, by order of the Master-General, to report upon certain matters relating to the Royal Military Academy, and to investigate irregularities committed by the Cadet Company. The Committee sat in one of the lower class rooms, and called for such books, papers, &c., as they required. The instructions given to the Committee were not communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor, nor was he, or any one in authority at the Academy, present during the investigation, or even called upon to answer or explain any points, though the Cadets were asked to state to the Committee any grievance they had to complain of. The enquiry occupied nearly a month, during which time "the Cadets were in such a state of excitement that it was found impossible to control their minds so as to ensure their studying," as reported by the Lieutenant-Governor when forwarding his Monthly Return for October; adding, "that it was by far the worst he had ever signed." By recommendation of this Committee, 6 Cadets were dismissed and 17 discharged.

1840.

The Contributions from Gentlemen Cadets this year amounted to £8160 for year ending 31st March, 1840.

23rd Jan.

The Master-General, with a view to encourage good conduct among the Cadets, directed that distinctive marks of merit, similar to those worn by the army, should be adopted in the Cadet Company, under the regulations detailed in the book of regulations then compiling, but not published till 1st July, 1840; badges to be of gold lace on red cloth, worn on the right arm above the cuff.

2nd Feb.

The Lieutenant-Governor having been for some time engaged, in concert with Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery, in revising the plan of studies, submitted the result to the Master-General, who approved of it, and directed it to be carried into effect, as shewn by the following order issued on this date, viz.:—

2nd Feb.

The Master-General has approved of a new distribution of the Cadets for the purpose of carrying on the studies. The division into Academies is to cease, and the Cadets are to be formed into classes as follows, viz.: five classes of Mathematics, four classes in Fortification, and four classes formed for the study of Languages, History, and Geography; Surveying will be taught, as heretofore, to a class formed from the others. The present arrangements are not to be considered as permanent, but will be liable to such changes as may appear necessary in the gradual working of the plan. Thus the system of individual instruction and the division of the Cadets into Academies for study, with advancement from Academy to Academy, chiefly according to mathematical talent, provided a certain number of plates in fortification were drawn, which had been followed for very many years, was changed to class instruction; that is, each branch of study was carried on independently of every other, and the Cadets were divided into classes according to their efficient advancement in each study. Each class being subdivided into sections for instruction according to progress, each section to be called up once in each attendance, so that each Cadet would be regularly carried through every branch of study, and be advanced from class to class without reference to advancement in any other; none to be considered eligible for final examination in the Theoretical Course till he had reached the 1st class of Mathematics and of Fortification, and be either in the 1st class of French, or qualified to be so; and in order to obtain a Commission he must also receive certificates of diligence and fair progress in the other branches of study.

1840.
10th Feb. On the occasion of her Majesty's marriage, the day was observed as a holiday at the Royal Military Academy.

3rd March. The Lieutenant-Governor submitted to the Master-General a letter addressed to him by Mr. Christie, Professor of Mathematics, in which he recommended the use of the following books:—

1. *Algebra*—Young's "Elementary Treatise." Young's "Elements of the Theory of Equations."
2. *Geometry*—Simpson's "Euclid" (used at present).
3. *Trigonometry*—Hind's.
4. *Tables of Logarithms, &c.*—Hutton's (used at present).
5. *Conic Sections*—Hamilton's "Analytical System."
6. *Differential and Integral Calculus*—La Croix's (in French).
7. *Mechanics*—Whewell's "Elementary Treatise."

At that time he did not consider it absolutely necessary to have introduced any book on "the Theory of Equations." on the "Conic Sections," or on the "Differential and Integral Calculus."

The proposed Course of Mathematics was as follows:—

Algebra.—To the extent of the properties of Equations; the solution of numerical Equations; the method of Indeterminate Co-efficients; the Binomial Theorem (demonstration); the exponential series; the properties of the Logarithms of numbers, with their application to arithmetical operations; the Logarithmic Series.

Geometry.—Euclid. The first books, exclusive of a few propositions, in the 2nd, 5th, and 6th books; the 11th book to proposition 22 inclusive; the 12th book, Lemma 1, Propositions 1 and 2.

Application of Algebra to Geometry.—The solutions of Problems; the analytical expression of the properties of Lines by means of Co-ordinates, as introductory to applications of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Trigonometry.—Analytically investigated to the extent of obtaining the best formula of solution to the several cases of plane Triangles, with applications to examples; application of Trigonometry to the determination of heights and distances; investigation of formulæ for the areas of plane rectilineal figures, and application to examples.

Conic Sections.—The principal properties of the Parabola, and a few of the leading properties of the Ellipse and Hyperbola.

The Differential Calculus.—The principles of the Calculus with their application to the determination of max and minima, and the drawing tangents to curves.

Integral Calculus.—The principles of the Calculus with their application to determining the areas and lengths of curves, the volumes and surfaces of solids; at present this subject cannot be much dwelt on.

Mechanics.—The principles of Statics and Dynamics with their applications as developed in Whewell's "Elementary Treatise." Under present circumstances we cannot expect that the Course of Instruction can extend much beyond the motions of projectiles in vacuo.

[illegible]th March. The Master-General directed the Lieutenant-Governor to take such measures as may be necessary to carry out the views detailed by Professor Christie. Mr. Christie was afterwards authorized to write a Mathematical Course. The first volume was published in December, 1844; the second in April, 1847, and the following year Sir Thomas Hastings's Committee decided that it was not suitable for the Cadets. They recommended that the Royal Engineer Officers at the Academy should compile a Mathematical Course under the superintendence of Captain Harness, R.E., Professor of Fortification, which was done in spite of much remonstrance from Mr. Christie. Dr. Hutton's "Course of Mathematics" was then discontinued, after having been the text-book for Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy for nearly 50 years.

PLATE V.—Figure 10, shows the full dress uniform of 1844, and the undress. The wearer of the latter having a chevron on his arm for good military conduct and gold lace on his collar to indicate that he has received a prize for proficiency in study. Figure 12, is an under Officer of the Practical Class wearing a medal for extraordinary proficiency in all branches of study.

END OF PART I.


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12

PART II.


14


15


16


17


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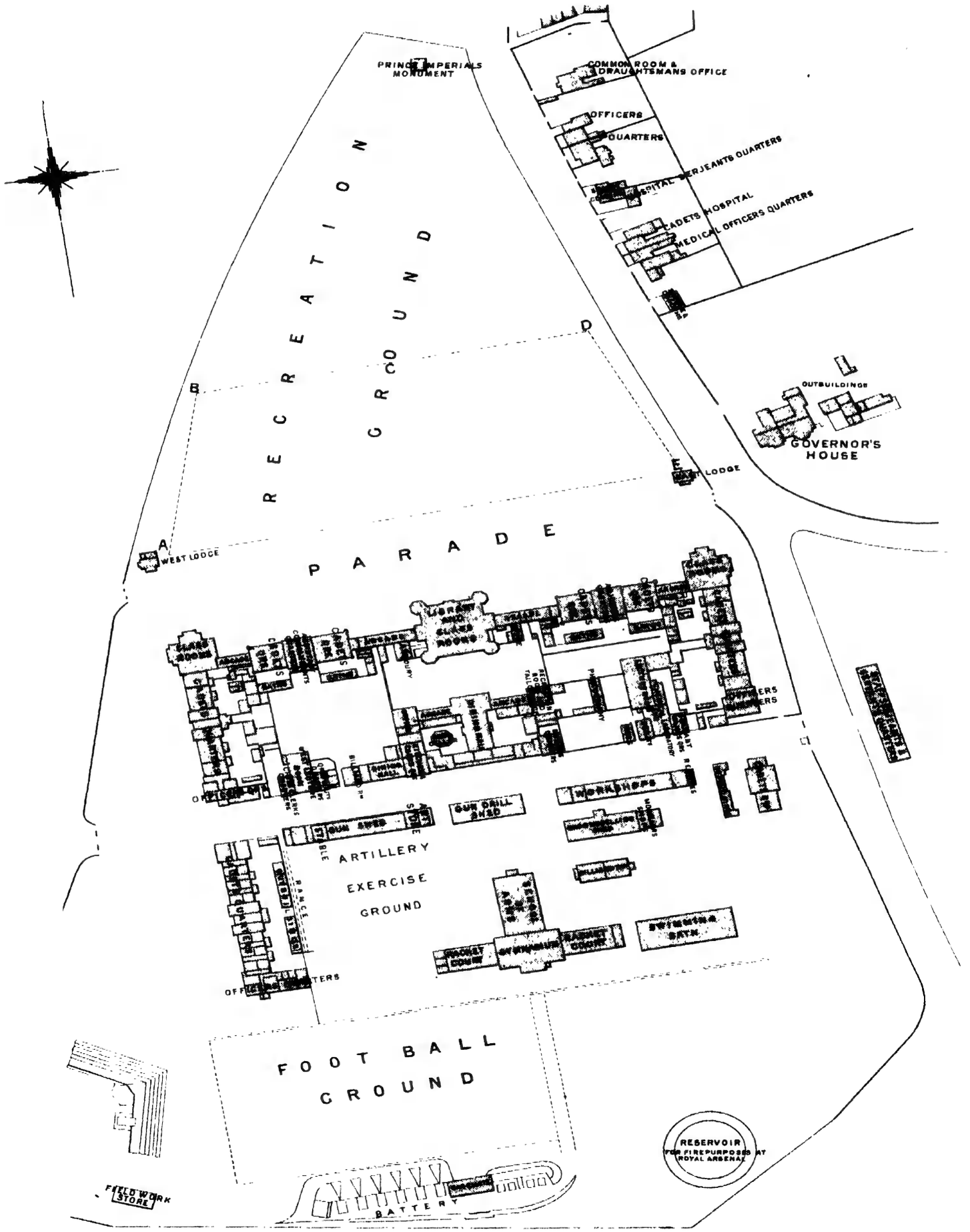
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, 1892.



PART II.

CHAPTER I.—Grounds, Buildings, and matters connected with them.

The Enclosure.—Sports : Cricket, Football ; Prince Imperial's Statue ; Batteries.
Lower Barracks.—Wings, Workshops, Racquet Courts, Gymnasium, School of Arms, Bowling Alleys, Smoking Room. Various schemes for giving increased accommodation, the Cottage, Draftsman's Room and Common Room, Hospital and Governor's House, Dining Halls, Billiard Rooms, Shooting Ranges, Swimming Bath. Proposed Chapel. Photographic School, Library, Sergeants' Mess, Married Quarters. Outbreaks of Fire. Boards of Visitors.

A ground plan of the original Upper Academy, first occupied in 1806, is inserted opposite page 56. Another showing the enclosure and buildings in 1892, is given here.

The wings, added in 1861-2, stand on the sites of the old racquet courts. The east court was always covered, but the west at first open. The rear road was a public thoroughfare, the ground south of it being open common ; next to the east racquet court in the open, was some gymnastic apparatus, and to the north of the gymnasium were the workshops, which had been introduced in 1848 by Captain F. Eardley Wilmot, commanding the Cadet Company.

The grounds were at first enclosed on the east and west by a brick wall nine feet high extending as far north on each side as the edge of the front parade. From these points, where the two lodges now stand, a ha-ha, or sunk fence, some 10 feet deep and 20 feet wide ran along the front as indicated on the modern plan by the dotted lines A, B, C, D. In the centre of north side of this ha-ha was the only carriage entrance closed by a high iron gate and leading by a wide road up to the parade ground in front of the centre building. A small lodge was built in 1847, just inside this gate on the east side of the roadway. This lodge, though containing only one room, was a conspicuous object standing, as it did, in such an isolated position and being covered with ivy which, previous to 1870, was not allowed to grow on any other of the buildings. The only other entrance to the front parade was the "governor's wicket," a wooden door placed opposite his house at the junction of the wall and ha-ha, the latter being bridged there by two or three planks. **The Enclosure.**

When the wings were built (1861-2), the wall was taken down ; the present railing substituted ; and the gates on the rear road made.

In 1877, the ha-ha was filled up and the present fence carried forward so as to enclose more ground, the central road was done away with and the cricket ground thereby much improved. The east and west lodges and gates were built and the old lodge removed.

Athletic Sports.

Athletic Sports.

The principal event taking place in the enclosure is the annual athletic meeting.

Athletic sports were originated by Captain F. M. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., in 1850, when commanding the Cadet Company. He presented a silver challenge bugle to be held for a year by the winner of the greatest number of events, his name being engraved on it. Since 1870 too, the winners name has been hung up on a shield in the school of arms.

The first winner of the bugle, Francis Temple, was a Cornish man of very short stature, but square as a tower and of great strength. On joining, he threw in wrestling all the strongest Cadets and before he left jumped more than his own height. He died after a very short service in the Royal Artillery. The following is a list of bugle winners :— **Bugle Winners.**

Francis Temple ..	1850	H. I. F. E. Hickes ..	1852
J. Bevan Edwards ..	1851	G. R. T. Stevenson ..	1853

The sports then lapsed, for no reason that can be traced unless it was due to the Crimean War. They were revived in 1862, by the Addiscombe batch.

M. H. Hayes	1862	L. H. Ducrot	1881
J. Seymour Biscoe ..	1863 & 4	A. D. Young, J. W. Pringle, E. Vans Agnew ..	1882
H. H. Crookenden ..	1865	J. R. Ritchie	1883
W. J. Joyce	1866 & 7	C. Prescott-Decie ..	1884
E. H. Cameron	1868	J. M. Burn	1885
H. H. Hart	1869	H. S. Woodcock	1886
H. S. Dalbiac	1870 & 1	G. T. Tulloch	1887
C. K. Wood	1872	W. Gillman	1888 & 9
G. P. Onslow	1873	V. de V. Hunt	1890
G. E. Giles	1874 & 5	J. G. Austin	1891
G. G. Sampson	1876	J. E. Cairnes, M. O'C. Tandy ..	1892
R. L. S. Vassall	1877		
J. E. Harvey	1878		
A. M. C. Dale	1879		
J. L. Smith, J. Hanwell	1880		

The enlargement of the enclosure in 1877, gave a large increase of space for the course and for visitors. The meeting has always been most popular, some 300 cards of admission to the enclosure are sent out on each occasion and luncheon is provided for some 600 visitors in the school of arms.

The records of the earlier sports were destroyed in the fire of 1873. The original programme for 1876 is the earliest extant. It was not the custom to take times with the accuracy which is now considered necessary, so that comparisons cannot fairly be made except in the case of 1886 and following years, when Nat Perry or some other recognised authority has taken them.

The various events have marks allotted to them in proportion to their athletic value and a prize is given to the winner of the greatest number of marks. Since 1870 this prize has always been given by the Governor.

In 1877 a race for the Staff was introduced, but not meeting with much support was not repeated. Next year prizes were given for swimming and diving.

In 1881 an unusually long throw, 108 yards, was made with the cricket ball by C. H. A. Hervey. A professional trainer was engaged for this and two succeeding years.

In 1883, the "Champion Term" was instituted. Marks were allotted for cricket, racquets, football, and tennis, as well as for the sports, the terms completed by means of a representative in these exercises and the one which won the greatest number of marks were given the title of "Champion Term." The competitors were photographed. The state of the funds prevented a professional trainer being engaged this year, and Captain Renny-Tailyour was good enough to take his place.

The Bugle winner of 1886, (H. S. Woodcock) was a last-joined Cadet. He took the mile, half-mile and half-mile handicap and placed in the hundred yards, quarter-mile and steeplechase. This is the more remarkable as, at the time, he was rather an undersized lad.

In 1886, the donkey race in costume was introduced, and has always been very popular. Moody, a professional runner, was engaged as trainer at a fee of £15, if the Royal Military Academy won the inter-collegiate contest with the Royal Military College, and £10 if, as unfortunately was the case, the Academy lost.

In 1887, Tulloch and Bigge tied for the high jump at 5ft. 7½in., both dived over the bar, a method afterwards declared not to be a proper one. Nat Perry was engaged as trainer for this and the two succeeding years.

An unusually good put (38 feet 3 inches) was made in 1889, by C. A. Sykes.

The trainer for 1890-1 and 2 was Henry Perry, son of Nat Perry. In the last mentioned year, M. O'C. Tandy cleared 21 feet 7 inches in the long jump. An obstacle race over an extremely severe course at the back of the Academy, was introduced and proved very popular.

Intercollegiate Sports.

In the year 1868, having obtained the sanction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, General Cameron, Governor of the Royal Military College, and General Ormsby, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, presented a shield to be competed for annually, by the Royal Military College and the Royal Military Academy, under the following conditions:—

1. The College or Academy winning the greatest number of events to retain the shield for the year.
2. The shield to become the property of the Academy or College winning for three consecutive years.

Under these conditions the first meeting was held at Beaufort House, Fulham, on 14th October, 1868, and was decided in favour of the Academy, by nine events out of eleven.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief expressed his gratification on receiving a report of the satisfactory nature of the meeting, but a disturbance occurred after the sports at the Alhambra, which resulted in three Woolwich Cadets being locked up. Fortunately they were bailed out by Captain Hale, R.E., one of the Royal Military College Instructors, who heard of the occurrence from one of the Sandhurst Cadets at Waterloo Station, and was good enough to remain in town for this purpose, and also to send word to the Academy. They were bound over next morning to keep the peace.

The second contest at Sandhurst in 1869, resulted in a tie. The third on 17th October, 1870, at Woolwich, was won by the Academy by six events to three.

The contest then lapsed for nine years, owing to the fact that Sandhurst was no longer a Cadets' College, but was revived in 1880, when the classes of young Officers there, were replaced by Cadets.

Previous to the meeting, it became necessary to determine whether the Royal Military Academy might not claim the shield as having held it for three consecutive years, or, whether the victory of 1870, should be allowed to count as the first of a series of contests now to be renewed after a break of so long a time.

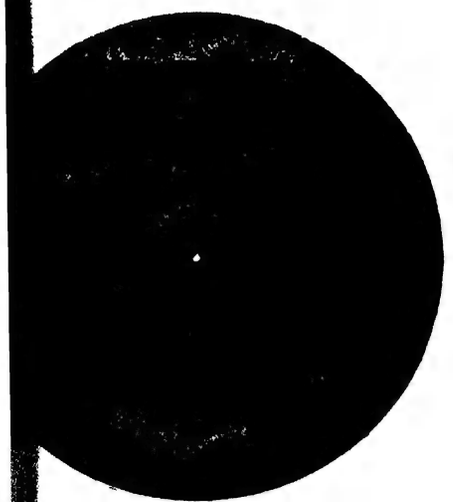
This matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Julian Marshall, who, after hearing the evidence on both sides, decided that, as the result was indecisive in 1869, the Royal Military Academy could not be considered to have scored three consecutive victories. Had that Institution put forward a claim to the shield, on the grounds that it had been in unchallenged possession of it for 11 years—he would have found it difficult to resist. But no such claim had been made, the Royal Military Academy very properly desiring to win the trophy in the field. At the same time it would be wrong that the Academy should be prejudiced by the lapse of time, during which no contest took place, and therefore he ruled that the victory of 1870, should be considered as consecutive with one in 1880, if gained. The Royal Military Academy thus started the renewed contest with one victory to the good.

At this time also the conditions of the contest were clearly defined, the following rules being added to those originally laid down.

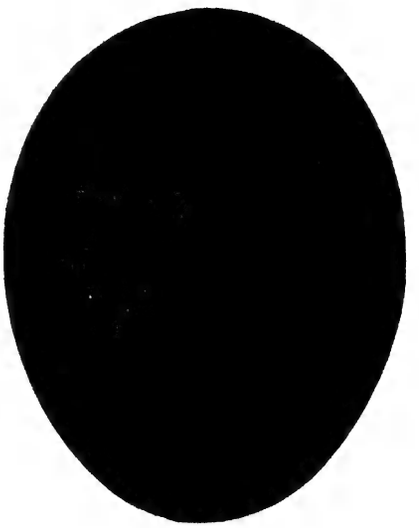
1.—The number and nature of the events to be the same at each competition but might be revised annually by mutual consent.

CHALLENGE TROPHIES.

INTER - COLLEGIATE COMPETITIONS.



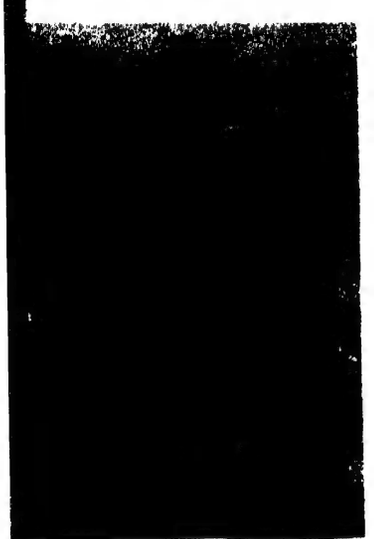
ATHLETIC SPORTS.
FIRST SHIELD.



GYMNASTICS.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.
SECOND SHIELD

TERM COMPETITIONS

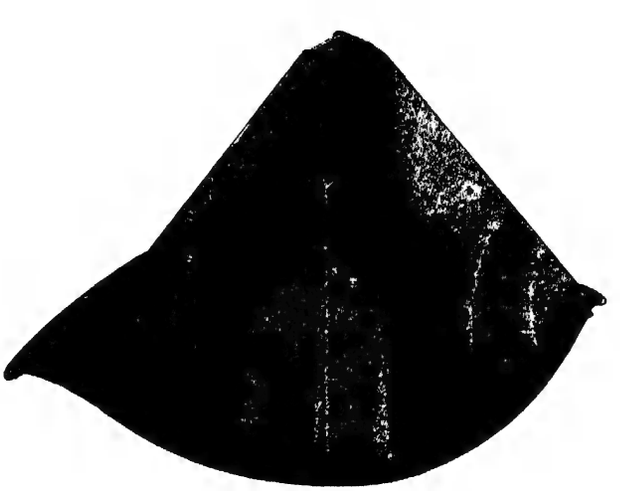


CRICKET

GYMNASTICS

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL

RACQUETS.



THE BUGLE.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

2.—Any event resulting in a dead heat was to be run off and decided on the same day.

3.—Not less than two Gentlemen Cadets from each Academy or College to compete for each event.

The events were to be as follows:—100 yards; 220 yards; quarter mile; half mile; mile; high jump; long jump; 120 hurdles; putting shot (16lbs.). It was also agreed to have an independent starter and a referee both civilians, and that each side should nominate an officer as judge who should not have any actual connection with either the Academy or College.

The following table shows the general results of each year's contest.—

Years.	100 Yards.	220 Yards.	180 Yards.	250 Yards.	440 Yards.	Half Mile.	Mile.	Two Mile.	High Jump.	Long Jump.	Pole Jump.	Putting Shot.	120 yds. Hurdles.	250 yds. Hurdles.	380 yds. Hurdles.	440 yds. Hurdles.	Winner.	Starter.	Referee.	Judges. R.M. College.	Judges. R.M. Academy.
1868	W	...	...	W	W	S	S	...	W	W	W	W	W	...	W	...	Woolwich				
1869	W	...	...	W	W	S	S	...	*	S	S	S	W	W	...	...	Tie				
1870	W	...	W	...	...	W	S	...	S	W	...	W	S	W	...	..	Woolwich				
1880	S	S	...	...	S	W	W	...	S	S	...	W	S	..	...	...	Sandhurst	J. G. Chambers, Esq.	...	Maj-Gen. Hammersley.	Major Burgmann.
1881	S	...	...	...	S	S	W	...	S	S	W	W	S	...	...	...	Sandhurst	W. Foord-Kelcey, Esq.	C. Herbert, Esq.	Col. A. Anderson.	Col. King.
1882	S	...	...	...	S	S	W	...	W	S	S	S	S	...	...	..	Sandhurst	J. H. A. Reay, Esq.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1883	W	...	...	...	W	W	S	...	S	W	S	W	W	...	...	...	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Col. Gream.	Do.
1884	W	...	...	...	W	W	W	...	S	W	S	S	S	..	...	...	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	C. F. Bedford, Esq.	Capt. Wynyard.
1886	S	...	...	...	S	*	W	...	W	S	S	S	S	...	...	...	Sandhurst	Lieut. Bunting	Do.	Major Fox.	Major Burgmann.
1887	S	...	...	...	S	W	S	...	W	W	W	S	W	...	...	...	Woolwich	J. H. A. Reay, Esq.	Do.	Lt.-Col. Onslow.	Lt.-Col. Hutchinson.
1888	S	...	...	...	S	S	S	...	*	S	S	S	W	...	...	.	Sandhurst	Do.	Do.	Do.	Maj-Gen. A. Anderson
1889	W	...	...	...	S	W	W	...	*	W	W	W	W	...	...	...	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Do.	Col. Hutchinson.
1890	S	...	...	...	S	W	W	...	S	W	W	W	S	...	...	...	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Maj-Gen. A. Anderson	Do.
1891	S	...	...	...	S	W	W	...	*	W	...	S	W	...	..	W	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Do.	Major Marindin.
1892	S	...	...	...	S	W	W	W	W	W	..	W	S	...	...	...	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sandhrst.	0	1	...	...	10	5½	6	...	8	6	6	7	8	...	...	...	5 Wins 66½ Events.				
Woolwich	6	...	1	2	4	9½	0	1	7	9	5	8	7	2	1	1	9 Wins 72½ Events.				

* Signifies a Tie.

Besides a larger number of Cadets, the Royal Military College has the advantage of older competitors, their average age being just one year above that of the representatives of the Royal Military Academy; also there have usually been some 20 university men at the former institution.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC SPORTS.—RECORD PERFORMANCES UP TO 1892.

EVENT.	TIME OR DISTANCE.	NAME AND YEAR.
100 yds.	$10\frac{3}{5}''$	E. H. Cameron (W) 1868, H. Hart (W) 1869, H. S. Dalbiac (W) 1870, M. R. Portal (S) 1880.
(i) 220 yds.	$23\frac{2}{5}''$	M. R. Portal (S) 1880.
(i) 180 yds.	$19\frac{2}{5}''$	H. S. Dalbiac (W) 1870.
(ii) 250 yds.	28″	E. H. Cameron (W) 1868, H. Hart (W) 1869.
440 yds.	52″	J. F. M. Prinsep (S) 1881.
Half Mile	2′ $4\frac{3}{5}''$	T. T. Pitman (S) 1888.
Mile	4′ 44″	A. Meares (W) 1892.
(i) Two Mile	10′ 18″	A. Meares (W) 1892.
High Jump	5′ 5″	A. W. Baker (S), O. C. Wolley Dod (S) 1883
Long Jump	21′ 3″	H. M. Graham (S) 1880.
Pole Jump	10′ 6″	W. C. Tonge (S) 1882.
Putting Shot	38′ $7\frac{1}{2}''$	C. A. Sykes (W) 1889.
(iii) ,,	39′ 1″ (18lbs. with follow)	E. J. Bor (W) 1870.
120 yds. Hurdles	$16\frac{1}{4}''$	J. F. M. Prinsep (S) 1881, G. A. Walford (S)
(ii) 250 ,,	36″	P. C. Walker (W) 1869, C. K. Wood (W) 1870.
(i) 380 ,,	60″	H. S. Dalbiac (W) 1868.
(i) 440 ,,	1′ 16″	H. G. Lloyd (W) 1891

(i). Event only taken place once.
(ii). ,, ,, twice.
(iii). ,, ,, three times.

In 1880, the meeting was held at Lillie Bridge, Chelsea. Subsequent meetings at Woolwich or Sandhurst alternately, commencing with the former. In this year medals were given to the competitors, silver for winners, bronze for others. The cost was divided between the two institutions. It was also decided that Cadets of the Academy, who competed with Sandhurst in any way should be entitled to wear the "colours."

The Royal Military College having won the shield in 1882, for the third year in succession, became the owners of it. The annual contests however, continued until 1885, when the re-arrangement of the terms at the Academy made it impossible to fix a date convenient to both parties.

In 1886, H. T. Kellsall, won the high jump for Woolwich by diving over the bar. A reference to the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, had elicited a ruling that this was a fair jump; the conditions of clearing the bar by a jump off the feet without artificial aid being fulfilled. In 1888, however, at a meeting of the same Association, this decision was reversed by the vote of a small majority.

A new shield was purchased. A sub-committee selected the design from Messrs Elkington and Co.'s stock, and the cost, about £60, was divided equally between the two Institutions. As it did not seem proper to charge the Cadets then at the Academy with this expense, the money was taken from the credit of the Common Room Wine Fund.

An important alteration was made in the conditions regarding the possession of this shield, which was never to become the property of either Institution, but the name of the winner each year was to be engraved on the silver plates provided for the purpose on its frame, commencing with the year, 1883.

In 1888 an exceptionally fine runner (T. T. Pitman), who afterwards competed successfully at the championship meetings, won all the flat races for Sandhurst easily and in very good times.

The meeting in 1889 was followed by a tug-of-war and gymnastic competition for a challenge shield very generously presented by the National Physical Recreation Society. Both were won by the Royal Military Academy.

The practice of taking the competitors to the Queen's Hotel, Aldershot, the day before the meeting at Sandhurst, was commenced in 1890, and in the following year, the Royal Military College authorities acted similarly, bringing their men to London.

A 440 yards hurdle race was substituted in 1891 for the pole jump. It proved a severe race and only the winner, H. G. Lloyd, of the Academy, covered the distance. In consequence of this, the College proposed to have a two-mile race instead at the 1892 meeting which was agreed to. This event, like the mile, was won by A. Meares in very good time, after a magnificent race with the Sandhurst representative, W. C. Christie. Up to this date the Academy can show a record of four consecutive victories as against the three which won for Sandhurst the first shield.

In May, 1887, it was proposed by the authorities of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, that annual athletic sports should take place between representatives from that institution, and from the Royal Military Academy, Royal Military College, and Royal Naval College at Greenwich; and that a challenge shield should be competed for. It was not however, considered advisable to adopt the suggestion.

Cricket.

The system of fagging in public schools took a strong hold upon the Royal Military Academy, and amongst its most obnoxious forms must be included the custom that compelled the junior Cadets to fag out at cricket. The ball was continually driven over the ha-ha and the Cadet fetching it had to jump the ditch going out and be dragged up the wall on return, or else pass round by the gate. The half-holiday on Saturdays was often lost to junior Cadets, by having to fag at cricket all the afternoon, and it required a genuine love of the game to overcome the check often thus given to a young cricketer during his first year's residence. In spite of these adverse conditions, cricket has been played at the Academy from its earliest days during the summer months, and an annual match almost always took place with the Officers, R.A., in which the Cadet team often put in a strong appearance.

On Captain Eardley Wilmot, R.A., taking command of the Cadet Company in 1846, he gave much attention to the games of the Cadets. The turf of the enclosure was taken up and relaid; Officers of the Company took part in the play, and a professional bowler for the season became a regular institution.

The increase of age at entrance, and an improved tone in the Institution, tended to lessen the extent and nature of fagging and good cricketers were sought for amongst the juniors and brought into the team. In 1862, colours were adopted for the cricket team, a jacket and cap striped in blue, black and yellow, said to represent the ingredients of gunpowder, viz.: saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur. Somewhat later a regular card of matches for the season was printed.

The enlargement of the enclosure in 1877, and the improvement of the cricket ground therein gave a great development to the game. Since that date, most of the matches have been played in the enclosure with tents, and every accommodation for ladies, the teams lunching together in a marquee on the ground.

The following are the results of the annual cricket match with Sandhurst :—

YEAR.	DATE.	WHERE PLAYED.	SANDHURST.		WOOLWICH.		RESULT.
			1st Innngs	2nd Innngs.	1st Innngs	2nd Innngs	
1865	May 24th ..	Lords ..	37	41	252	—	Woolwich won by an innings and 174 runs.
1866	May 24th ..	Lords ..	176	—	255	—	Unfinished.
1867	May 23rd ..	Lords ..	167	—	67	66*	Unfinished—*8 wks. down.
1868	May 22nd, 23rd	Lords ..	63	—	228	—	Unfinished.
1869	May 24th, 25th	Lords ..	32	66	82	161	Woolwich won by 145 runs.
1870	May 23rd, 24th	Lords ..	232	80	175	133	Sandhurst won by 4 runs.
1871	May 18th, 19th	Sandhurst ..	99	144	111	157	Woolwich won by 25 runs.
1872	May 23rd, 24th	Lords ..	199	190	126	136*	Unfinished—*6 wkts. down.
1873	May 22nd, 23rd	Lords ..	124	97	112	160	Woolwich won by 5 runs.
1875	May 20th, 21st	Lords ..	140	84	92	144	Woolwich won by 12 runs.
1876	May 25th, 26th	Lords ..	180	92	162	113	Woolwich run by 8 wks.
1878	July 31st, Aug. 1	Princes ..	116	428	171	95*	Unfinished —*8 wkts. down.
1879	July 3rd, 4th	Princes ..	120	—	13	61*	Unfinished—*8 wkts. down.
1880	July 1st, 2nd	Woolwich ..	207	55	137	124	Sandhurst won by 5 wkts.
1881	June 24th, 25th	Sandhurst ..	230	—	52	148	Sandhurst won by an innings and 30 runs.
1882	June 23rd, 24th	Woolwich ..	489	—	164	206	Sandhurst won by an innings and 119 runs.
1883	June 16th, 17th	Sandhurst ..	197	44	115	124	Sandhurst won by 9 wks.
1884	June 30, July 1.	Woolwich ..	137	268	271	104	Sandhurst won by 30 runs.
1885	July 3rd, 4th.	Sandhurst ..	125	150	272	4	Woolwich won by 10 wkts.
1886	July 25th, 26th	Woolwich ..	341	156	297	198	Sandhurst won by 2 runs.
1887	July 1st, 2nd	Sandhurst ..	272	62	124	209	Sandhurst won by 5 wkts.
1889	July 28th, 29th	Sandhurst ..	129	129	207	200	Woolwich won by 149 runs.
1890	June 27th, 28th	Woolwich ..	199	—	266	89	Unfinished
1891	June 29th, 30th	Sandhurst ..	229	139	109	256	Sandhurst won by 7 wkts.

The Match was instituted in 1865 by permission of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. No Matches were played in '74, '77, or '88.

The match of 1892 was so phenomenal that its details are given :—

SANDHURST.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Grieg, J. G., c Waters, b Bond ..	123	Run out	1
Dundas, P. H., c S. E. Macnaghten, b Cairnes	27	b Wigram	0
Wood, M. D., b Foulkes	7	Run out	0
Rutter, E. F., c Birley, b Waters ..	44	c Waters, b Cairnes ..	24
Chaplin, R. S., c S. E. Macnaghten, b Wigram	62	c S. E. Macnaghten, b Wigram	3
Browne, L. S., run out	9	b Wigram	0
Challonor, E. L., b Wigram ..	11	b Wigram	2
Ricketts, R. L., b Foulkes ..	1	Not out	16
Denham, H. A., b Wigram ..	11	b Waters	4
Sykes, W. E., b Wigram	2	b Wigram	5
Brodhurst, B. M., not out ..	0	b Wigram	6
Extras	7	Extras	5
Total ..	304	Total ..	66

WOOLWICH.

Foulkes, C. H., b Brodhurst ..	0	Not out	23
Birley, R. A., c Denham, b Browne	4	c Greig, b Brodhurst ..	9
Tandy, M. O'C., l.b.w., b Browne	91	Not out	33
Bond, H. H. b Brodhurst ..	115	.. .. ..	
Cairnes, J. E., b Sykes	17	.. .. ..	
Wigram, C., b Browne	0	.. .. ..	
Macnaghten, E. B. *(Capt.)*, b Sykes	0	.. .. ..	
Waters, E. E. N., b Wood ..	42	b Wood	0
Barnes, C. C., b Sykes	9	.. .. ..	
Hanks, J. J., not out	21	.. .. ..	
Macnaghten, S. E., b Wood ..	0	.. .. ..	
Extras	5	Extras..	2
Total ..	304	Total ..	67

Woolwich winning by eight wickets has now (1892) therefore scored exactly the same number of victories as the rival college.

Football.

Football

The Rugby game has been played since 1862, but owing to the limited extent of ground inside the enclosure, the common or barrack field had to be used for some years. A jersey, stockings and cap of the Academy colours were adopted in 1867.

The first Sandhurst match took place at Woolwich, on 11th November, 1868, with the approval of H.R.H., the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief; who hoped there would be no repetition of the discreditable occurrences which took place at the Alhambra after the inter-collegiate sports the previous month. After the match however, something of the same sort did occur, for two Gentlemen Cadets were apprehended for creating a disturbance in the streets, and fined ten shillings each by the Marlborough street police magistrate. An officer from the Academy who was sent up to attend the investigation of the case, reported that it did not appear from the evidence that they were to blame, and that an important witness was absent.

Of the annual matches, that against the Royal Military College has always been the most interesting. It is played alternately there or at Woolwich. A record of nine matches only has been kept, which shows one victory for the Academy, five for the College, and three drawn games. A card of matches for the season is printed.

In 1881, it was proposed to play also the Association game, and after much discussion the Governor decided that a team might arrange to play matches, but not as representing the Academy, or wearing the colours. Subsequently, however, a representative team was sanctioned, and a harlequin shirt of the colours adopted. This team has played an annual match against the Royal Military College, in 1889-90 and '91, winning in 1890 and losing on the other two occasions. A card of matches for the season is printed.

For 17 years previous to 1887, it had been customary to play football matches on the Barrack Field, but in that year the General Officer Commanding at Woolwich found it necessary to refuse the use of the field, owing to the unruly crowds of spectators. The enclosure was often too wet to play and in 1889 a new ground was levelled and drained in rear of the Academy buildings.

At the same time estimates were prepared for a bridging pit, paths, manège and jumps, but these were not proceeded with.

nce perial's tue.

Prince Imperial's Statue.

On the 24th July, 1880, the Governor received Her Majesty's approval of the proposal to erect a statue of the late Prince Imperial, at the north end of the Academy enclosure, as recommended by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, President of the General Committee of the United Services' Memorial. The statue was to be handed over to the Governor, and kept in repair like any other part of the establishment. The Memorial was unveiled on 13th January, 1883, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—see Chapter II.

In 1892, the plaster cast from which the marble effigy, on the Prince's tomb at Farnborough, was executed by the late Sir Edgar Boehm was presented to the Academy by that eminent sculptor's executors. Being a recumbent figure, no suitable spot in which to place it has yet (September, 1892) been found.

teries.

Batteries.

The mortar battery and casemates at the south end of the enclosure, were first suggested by Captain J. Williams, R.E., Professor of Fortification, in 1845. In 1890, a siege battery and some stockade works were constructed in the south-west corner, and in 1892 a representation of a building in a state of defence was begun.

gs, &c.

Buildings.

On the 27th May, 1840, orders were issued by the Board of Ordnance to fit up the former cadet barracks in the Royal Arsenal, and the buildings adjoining, now (1892) part of the Royal Laboratory, as a barrack for the senior or "practical" class. This class, usually about 40 in number, consisted of Cadets who, having qualified, were waiting for their commissions, and in the meantime went through a course of field works, bridging, &c. By the 15th October, these buildings were occupied, some delay being caused by an unfavourable report of them from the medical officer. Two rooms were added the following year, and a place of exercise in field works authorised on the "Cadets' Green" in the Arsenal.

In 1856, on the departure of the Royal Engineer Depot to Chatham, the buildings in the Arsenal being required, the practical class was moved to the "Lower Barracks," afterwards again occupied by Royal Engineers for a time, but now (1892) by the Royal Artillery and called the "Grand Depot Barracks."

On 23rd November, 1859, information was received that the Secretary of State for War had accepted a tender from Mr. Myers for the erection of two wings with out-buildings, to the Academy; involving the removal of the stables, &c., attached to the quarters of the Captain of the Cadet Company; the Cadets' garden and west racquet court, as well as the Sergeants' Quarters, boiler house, engine room, workshop, and racquet court at the east end of the buildings. The work was commenced about the 26th November. The Upper Academy had hitherto accommodated 148 Cadets: 20 in the towers, and 128 in 30 rooms in the front barracks. The wings were to give 92 more Cadets' single rooms, four class rooms, and two officers' quarters.

When the plans were under discussion it was proposed to enlarge the tower of one of the wings, and to fit it up as an astronomical observatory, but the Governor pointed out that it was just then quite impossible to add to the work required from the Cadets, owing to the short time in which they were being pushed through the Academy to meet the casualties caused by the Crimean War, Indian Mutiny, and the contemplated amalgamation of the Indian and Home Armies. He added that if by so doing the general effect of the building would not be spoilt, it would be well to make the enlargement, and leave the fitting up of the observatory for future consideration. This idea was, however, not carried out.

The estimated cost of the east and west wings, the new workshops, gymnasium, school of arms, and two racquet courts, was £57,735. They were completed in 1862, and occupied the following January.

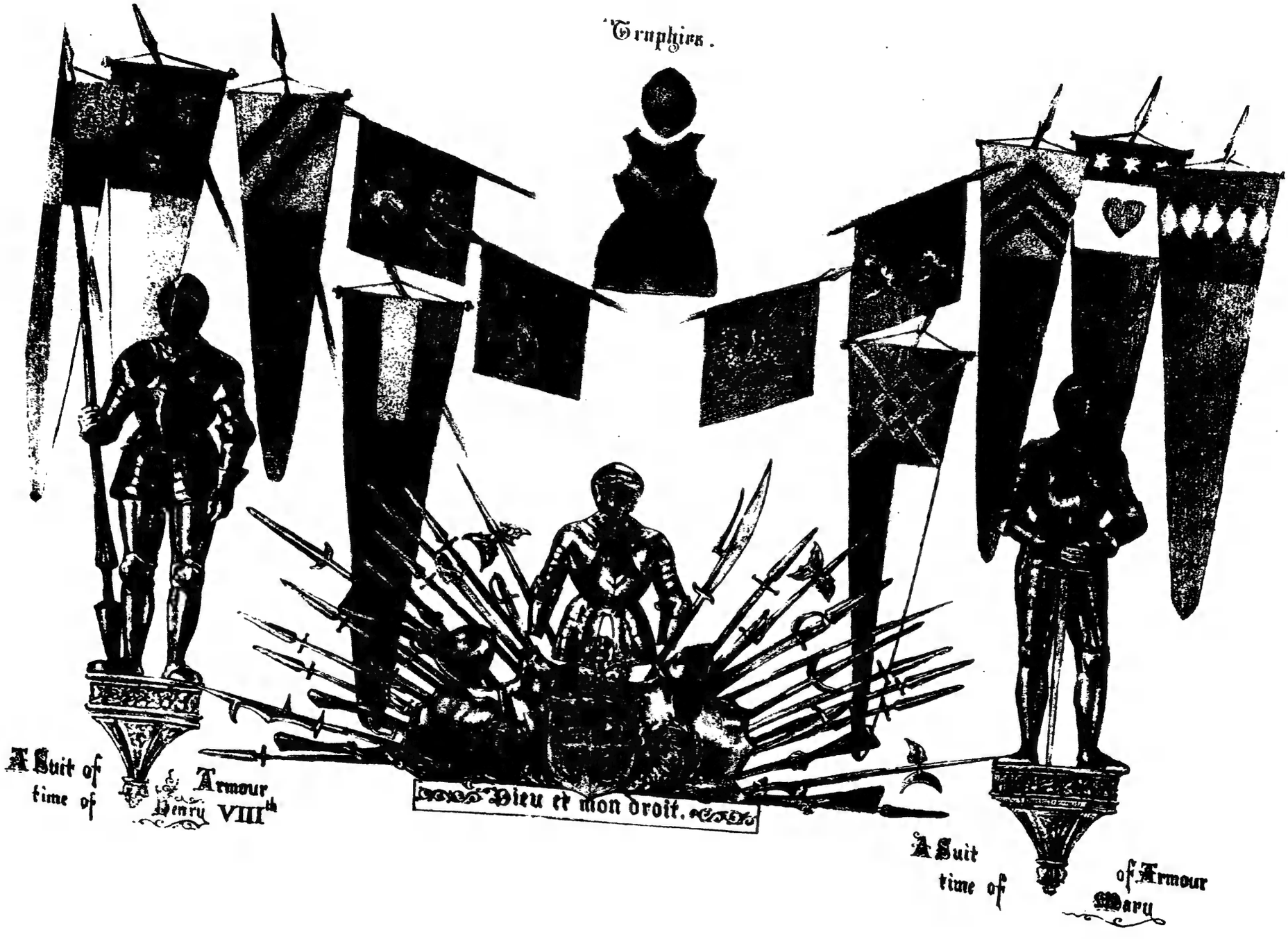
hops.

Workshops for the Cadets had been first introduced by Captain F. M. Eardley Wilmot, but these had to be removed to make way for the east wing. A separate building, south of the rear road was therefore constructed. The engine was removed to the new site and lathes for working in wood and metal put up.

These shops have been always worked on the voluntary principle and been very popular. Good seasoned wood of many descriptions is supplied from the waste of the Royal Arsenal, and plenty of good work is turned out by the Cadets. The smith in charge of the machinery, and a carpenter, act as instructors, Storemen, &c. Excellent models of guns, carriages, and platforms have been turned out by Cadets working under their directions. A Committee of Cadets and Officers control the accounts and general management.

et

As shown in the plans, there were always two racquet courts at the Academy. The original east court was open, and the west closed. Like the workships, these had to be removed when the wings were built, and others built on the present site. Formerly the courts were entirely appropriated by the "old Cadets," the young ones being employed


Trophies.
A Suit of Armour time of Henry VIIIth
Dieu et mon droit.
A Suit of Armour time of Mary

THE HOSPITAL.

HOUSE.

to fetch the balls, racquets, &c., and the fast runners utilised to get out of Hall or Academy quickly, so as to secure a court for their employers. Being remote from observation these courts were in constant use for smoking, and occasionally for bullying or fights. The practical class in the Arsenal from 1840-56, also had a good racquet court.

The game has always been extremely popular, and double and single matches against the Royal Military College have been played each year since 1879. In that year, and in 1885 and 1890, the Royal Military Academy won the double, but lost the single match. In 1880-8 and 9 they won both. The other matches up to 1891 inclusive, have been won by the Royal Military College.

Gymnasium and School of Arms.

Mr. Archibald Maclaren, of the Oxford Gymnasium, at that time chief authority on such matters, came to Woolwich in 1861, to consult with the Commanding Royal Engineer, as to the construction and fittings of the School of Arms. Major Hammersley, Inspector of Gymnasia, Aldershot, reported upon them in favourable terms, and after some minor alterations the buildings were taken into use. Gymnastics became obligatory, and £20 was granted for prizes in July, 1867. The winner's name emblazoned on a shield is hung up in the School of Arms.

In 1888, a challenge shield was given to be competed for by the different classes. The following are the results:—

July, 1888, it was won by the 3rd class, Messrs P. T. Denis de Vitre, G. S. F. Browne, H. S. de Brett, E. M. Tod Mercer, B. F. Tulloch, A. H. Kane, W. Gillman, and W. W. Bignell.

In January, 1889, by the 2nd class with the same team, except that Mr. E. W. Grove, took Mr Gillman's place.

In July, 1889, by the 3rd class, Messrs H. A. Boyce, R. P. Hawksley, W. Biddulph, C. M. Carpenter, M. D. Bell, A. H. Tyler, and G. T. Henderson.

In January, 1890, by the 3rd class, Messrs I. G. Barnardiston, J. C. G. Hankey, B. C. B. Bonham, T. Bruce, W. Hudleston, R. L. Hayes, R. H. Parker, and J. D. H. McNeile.

In January, 1891, by the 1st class, with the same team, except that Mr. A. R. Oldfield, took Mr. Parker's place.

In July, 1891, by the 3rd class, Messrs F. M. Rickard, F. W. Walshe, F. H. Stevenson, G. A. S. Gordon, H. W. A. Hay, F. E. Harwood, and H. H. Bond.

In January, 1892, there was no competition. owing to the prevalence of Influenza and Mumps.

In 1889, an annual gymnastic competition between the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College was instituted, and a challenge shield procured. It was won by the former in 1889-90 and '92, but by the latter in 1891.

Bowling Alleys and Room.

Two American bowling alleys and a smoking room were formed under the School of Arms.

The west wing when finished was allotted to the practical class and lower Barracks finally given up. In 1863 a reappropriation committee was appointed to determine the number of beds available, and make suggestions for increasing that number. They found that there was accommodation for 236 Cadets, viz: 128 in the front Barracks, 46 in each wing, and 16 in the east tower. They recommended that several pairs of single rooms in the wings should be knocked into one, so as to take three beds each, and urged the construction of a second dining hall, and two more racquet courts as had been already proposed in the annual estimates for 1863-4, together with the enlargement of the Cadet Hospital, and a Porter's Lodge at each end of the rear road. None of these services were executed except the second dining hall.

The punishment of solitary confinement having been abolished, the cells or "black hole," at the south-west corner of the centre building were transformed into the present Armoury, in 1864.

West Wing Extension and 1st Class Dining Hall.

The west wing extension was completed in 1878, at a cost of £15,508, and at the same time a dining hall, servingroom and anteroom, for the A Division (now 1st class) provided at a cost of £1,200 and additional workshops for £445.

In 1885, plans were prepared for an addition to the east wing, of 59 Cadets' rooms, two class rooms and accessory buildings, and in 1891, other plans for 20 Cadets' rooms and accessories were substituted. These buildings were begun in February, 1892, the coal store and Royal Engineers' shop being removed to make way for them.

Huts.

As an alternative, wooden huts had been proposed, each to take 12 Cadets in bunks 12ft. by 10ft. on each side of a central passage. The sites to be on each side of the road, south of the Gymnasium. This idea was abandoned owing to the strong opposition of the Governor, who stigmatised the huts as dangerous, unhealthy, uncomfortable and unsightly.

Alternative Plans.

In 1888, a third alternative had been mooted, viz., to build Cadets' rooms behind and above the centre Arcades, but this also was negatived.

Again in 1890, it was proposed to reallot No. 64, the Common, to the Academy and either to make it the Commandant's house, giving up his house in the front Barracks as Cadets' Quarters, or to place 20 Cadets and an under Officer in No. 64, but it was not considered advisable for any Cadets to sleep outside the enclosure. A similar proposal to quarter Cadets in "The Cottage" (62, the Common) was abandoned for the same reason.

Hospital and Governor's House.

The Cadet Hospital was originally the building, called the "Cube House," built by Dr. Hutton, Professor of Mathematics, and sold by him to Government in 1805. In 1829, it was converted into a residence for the Governor. The Cadets were first accommodated in the Ordnance Hospital, and then in the Herbert Hospital for a few months, until the present building was taken over. On Sir J. M. Adye becoming Governor of the Academy in 1875, advantage was taken of his being already in occupation of a Government Quarter, to pull down the Cube House and erect the present (1892) more commodious building.

A proposal to send all sick Cadets to the Herbert Hospital was negatived in November, 1865, but in 1873 and 1888, owing to want of room, this was done, and the Cadet Hospital used as barracks. Infectious cases have always been sent there when room could be provided for them. It has several times been proposed to enlarge the hospital, and provide a ward for infectious diseases.

In 1885, the commanding Royal Engineer authorised the Medical Officer to expend £3 10*s*. a-year in flowers, &c., for the hospital garden, which is kept in order by the Royal Engineers.

A Re-appropriation Board was assembled at Woolwich on 24th May, 1890, and made the following changes: The premises in the west tower, used as a common room, were taken for the Governor's and Commandant's Offices; and those above them, used as a Draftsman's Office, were allotted to their clerks; rooms in "The Cottage" (No. 62, The Common), were taken for the use of the Royal Military Academy Staff as "Common" room, dining room, lavatory, &c., two of the upper rooms thrown into one were allotted to the Draftsman, and others were placed at the disposal of officers of the Instructional Staff as bedrooms, for which 5*s*. a-week was to be charged.

A lithographic press had been applied for in April, 1859, but the extra non-commissioned officer entailed was objected to and the question laid aside. In 1868 however, when maps were required for military history lectures, a civilian draftsman had to be employed at 10*s*. a-day, and afterwards a non-commissioned officer was appointed for this work. In 1890, a lithographic press, stones, and other plant were purchased from the executors of the late Draftsman (Mr. Edwards), to whom they had belonged; and shifted from his room in the east tower to "The Cottage."

The former Governor's and Commandant's Offices in the centre block, front barracks, were made into class rooms, instead of the two libraries which had been so occupied for some time.

The employment of an additional servant to live at and take charge of "The Cottage," was sanctioned on 17th June, 1890, by which date the changes were completed.

In October, 1845, the first step towards decorating the dining hall was taken by obtaining a grant of arms and armour for that purpose, and in 1847, at the suggestion of Captain F. M. Eardley Wilmot, then commanding the Cadet Company, subscriptions were raised privately for placing stained glass in the windows.

In June, 1864, a letter was received by the Governor from Brigadier-General Lefroy, R.A., in which he pointed out that many of the arms in the hall were very valuable specimens. He proposed that dummy copies should be substituted in the trophies, and the originals deposited in the Rotunda Museum. Sanction was obtained from the Secretary of State for War the following month and the proposal carried out.

In June, 1878, a sum of £20 was granted for making the panels at the north side of the hall correspond with those at the south end bearing the names of the Pollock Medallists, and the recipients of the sword for good conduct.

Owing to the numbers (280) in residence during 1888-9, some of the Cadets had to dine in the iron drill shed, one of the huts erected after the fire of 1873. A suggestion to gain increased accommodation for them, by building a new and larger dining hall, and converting the old one into a chapel, was made in April, 1889, but negatived. A plan put forward instead, by Mr. E. T. Bell, Office of the Chief Draftsman, Horse Guards, Whitehall, who had been consulted by the Governor on the matter, to enlarge the hall at a cost of about £500, and build a chapel in the ground allotted to the Commandant's garden, to seat 300, at a cost of £3,500, was taken into consideration. The chapel was not begun, but in July, 1890, plans were prepared for adding an annexe to the dining hall, at the east side, at a cost of £1,200. Finally, however, it was deemed better to extend the north end, and substitute two side doors and vestibules, for the large one at that end. This alteration was completed in 1891.

After the fire in February, 1873, three iron huts were erected south of the rear road, at a cost of £2,500, to serve as halls of study during the rebuilding of the centre block. One has since been used as a sand modelling shed and the others formed into a drill shed. A proposal to make the inner court into a covered drill ground by throwing a light roof over it, at an estimated cost of £4,450, was brought forward in 1869, but objected to by the Governor, Sir Lintorn Simmons.

In 1865, billiard rooms were first applied for, but the estimate £1,500 for two, was considered excessive.

In 1867, a plan for converting the end of the gun shed into a billiard room at a cost of £560, was also considered too expensive, and special rooms were constructed near the east racquet court. The first was opened in 1868, the second three years later, and a billiard table was afterwards placed in the ante-room of the 1st class dining hall.

Subscriptions to these rooms are optional, 6s. a term, but only senior Cadets are eligible as subscribers. These generally number about 60. Games are charged 4d. for 100, 2d. for 50, and a marker is provided at 21s. a week and food during term time, 28s. and no food during vacations.

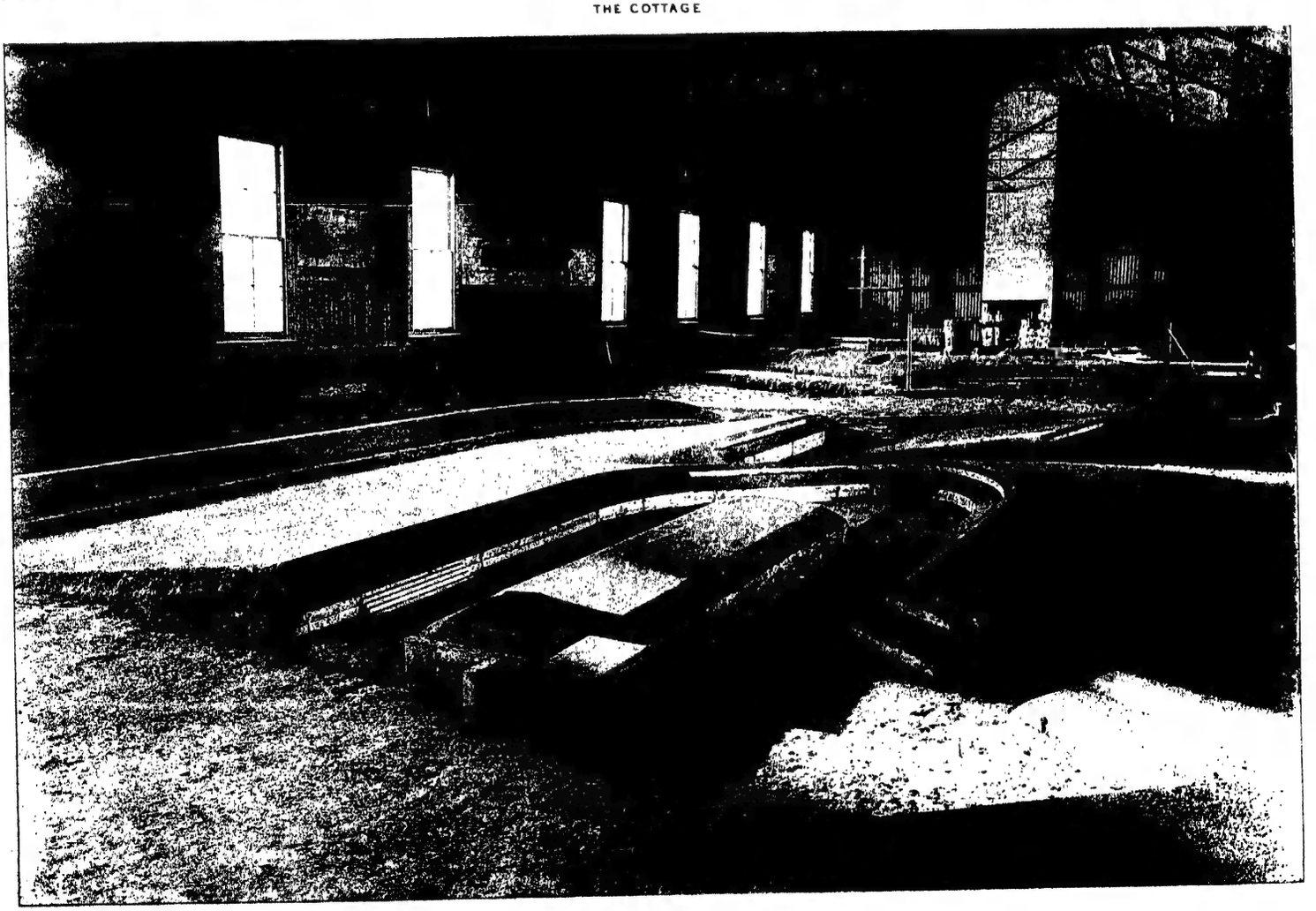
In 1889, a proposal for forming a shooting club to which Officers and Cadets might belong on payment of a small entrance subscription, was submitted to the Governor, Sir Richard Harrison, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., who warmly approved of the project and subscribed £10 towards the preliminary expenses. The matter was taken in hand by Captain E. S. May, R.A., as President of the club, and Captain G. G. Simpson, R.A., the Adjutant. At their suggestion the following arrangements were made:—

The two American bowling alleys under the School of Arms, were converted into galleries, the one for carbine practice, with Morris's tubes, and the other for revolver shooting with reduced charges. A range for revolver practice with full charges, 35 yards long, was also made along the west side of the Gun Park—rails were laid down carrying on a truck an iron figure representing a man. Every precaution was taken to prevent ricochets from the rails, the iron trucks or the figure itself, and some difficulty was experienced in making it impossible for a bullet to leave the range. At the same time stringent rules for the conduct of practice were drawn up. A valuable revolver was offered each term for the highest score made at the "running man," three shots being fired with the right hand as he advanced, and three with the left as he retired. The charge was 6d. for six shots, and when the galleries were opened in February, 1890, they immediately became very popular. Many Cadets have become admirable shots with the revolver, some making an average of 27 out of a possible 30 in their shooting during the term.

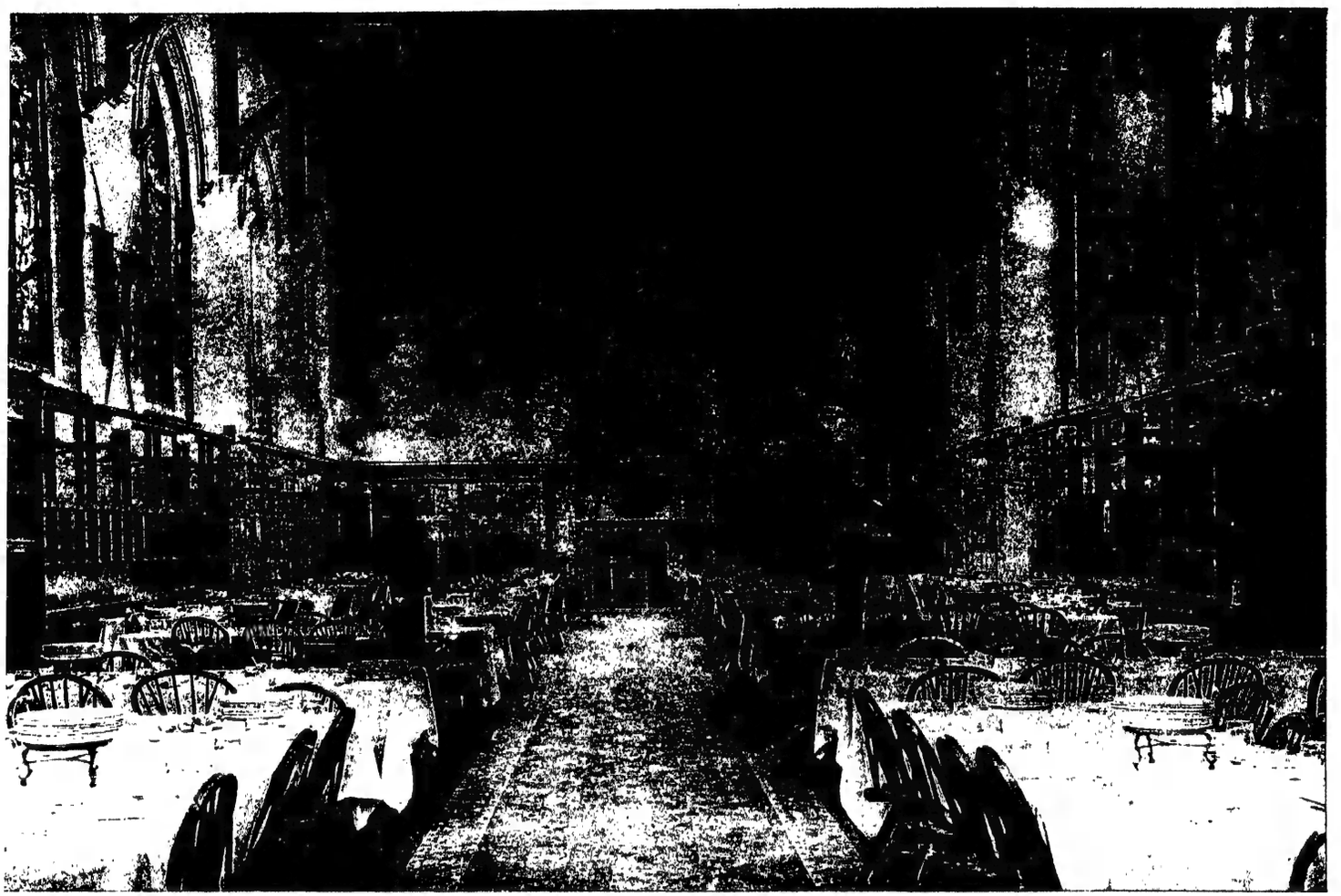
Great care was exercised in arranging the firing point, to prevent any accident. Only the firer was allowed inside the space railed off for him, bystanders were prevented by a strong barrier, from getting in front of the firing point, which had a sheet iron roof, and sides lined with iron down to the table with slots, in which the revolvers were placed.

On the 27th November, however, a very serious accident occurred. Gentleman Cadet H. B. Mayne, while standing close to one side of the firing point, was struck by a revolver bullet which passed obliquely through the two bones of the right leg, and the upper part of the left foot, without however penetrating bones or sinews. The Cadet who was firing

THE COTTAGE



SAND MODELLING SHED.



DINING HALL, LOOKING NORTH.

had turned the revolver in taking it out of the slotted table, and let it off in doing so in such a position that the bullet was able to reach Mayne under the side shield. A court of enquiry was assembled next day, and their proceedings were forwarded to the Governor, Major-General William Stirling, C.B., who recorded his opinion that no orders appeared to have been neglected, and that the accident was due to the shield on the side not having been carried down low enough. Steps were taken immediately to remedy this defect. A plan showing the position of the Cadet hit, the firer, and the shields, was called for by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, who after considering the report of the accident, and the plans of the gallery, was satisfied that no negligence was attributable to any one. At the same time, he considered that if pistol practice was likely to be attended with danger, it had better be discontinued at the Royal Military Academy. Gentleman Cadet Mayne, although struck by so heavy a bullet as that of the service revolver (·447″), stated that he felt no pain whatever at the moment, and did not in fact know that he was hit until he looked down and saw the holes in his trousers. He suffered no pain afterwards, and made a rapid and complete recovery.

While the cricket match with Sandhurst was being played on 1st July, 1892, a revolver competition was set on foot between these Institutions. Four Cadets shot on each side, and the competition took the form of practice at a stationary target at 30 yards, when six shots were fired with the right hand and six with the left; and at the "running man," when three were fired with each hand. Woolwich showed a superiority in both exercises, and secured the match by a majority of 32 points. Subsequently a match was shot off for a regulation sword given by the Wilkinson Sword Company as a prize for the best shot amongst the winning team. This valuable trophy was secured by Mr. W. C. Symon, of the Royal Military Academy, who made a total of 52 out of a possible 60 at the "running man."

The Swimming Bath. Swimming Bath.

In April, 1844, the Cadets of the Practical Class requested permission to bathe in the canal in the Arsenal, this was granted by Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, and in the following October, a sum of £525 was estimated as the cost of providing a wooden stage there, to form a safe bathing place. At the same time an estimate was prepared for enlarging the Cadets' pond formed in 1816, behind the veterinary establishment. The dimensions to be 240ft. by 60ft. As this pond was practically only used for about a month of the summer term, and was some distance from the Academy, it was decided in the year 1888, to build a swimming bath inside the enclosure The funds for the purpose were found by the Royal Military Academy, the estimated cost being about £1,500; the dimensions 90ft. by 30ft., 3½ft. deep at one end, 6½ft. at the other. Work began in May, 1889. The water was to be heated, when required, by a system designed and carried out by Mr. C. Rosher, C.E., of Croydon, who had made a specialité of the subject. In November, 1889, the bath being ready, an opening ceremony was arranged for, and the celebrated Beckwith family engaged, but a serious leak having shown itself, this had to be abandoned. The bath was relined and other steps taken to make it hold water which it did in the summer of 1890. It was then thrown open to the Cadets and largely used by them. Mr. Rosher now offered to add a filter to the heating apparatus at his own expense, provided that he was reimbursed if, as he anticipated, the result was a saving in fuel. His offer was accepted, the addition made and the heating apparatus tested and passed by October of that year. That month, however, the bath again leaked and as the faulty part could not be discovered, it was arranged to have it full of water from mid-day on Saturday, until noon on the following Monday. But early on the Monday morning, water was found to be pouring through the air gratings and under the doors. There being no indicator on the valve, it appeared that the water had not been turned off, though the person in charge thought that he had done so. Little damage resulted, but the leaks remained undiscovered, and all available funds had now been expended.

In 1890, the Cadets' pond had been handed over to the garrison, and the following year the Secretary of State for War granted a sum of £120, to render the swimming bath fit for use. Extensive alterations were thereupon begun by the Royal Engineer Department, but at present (1892) the bath remains empty.

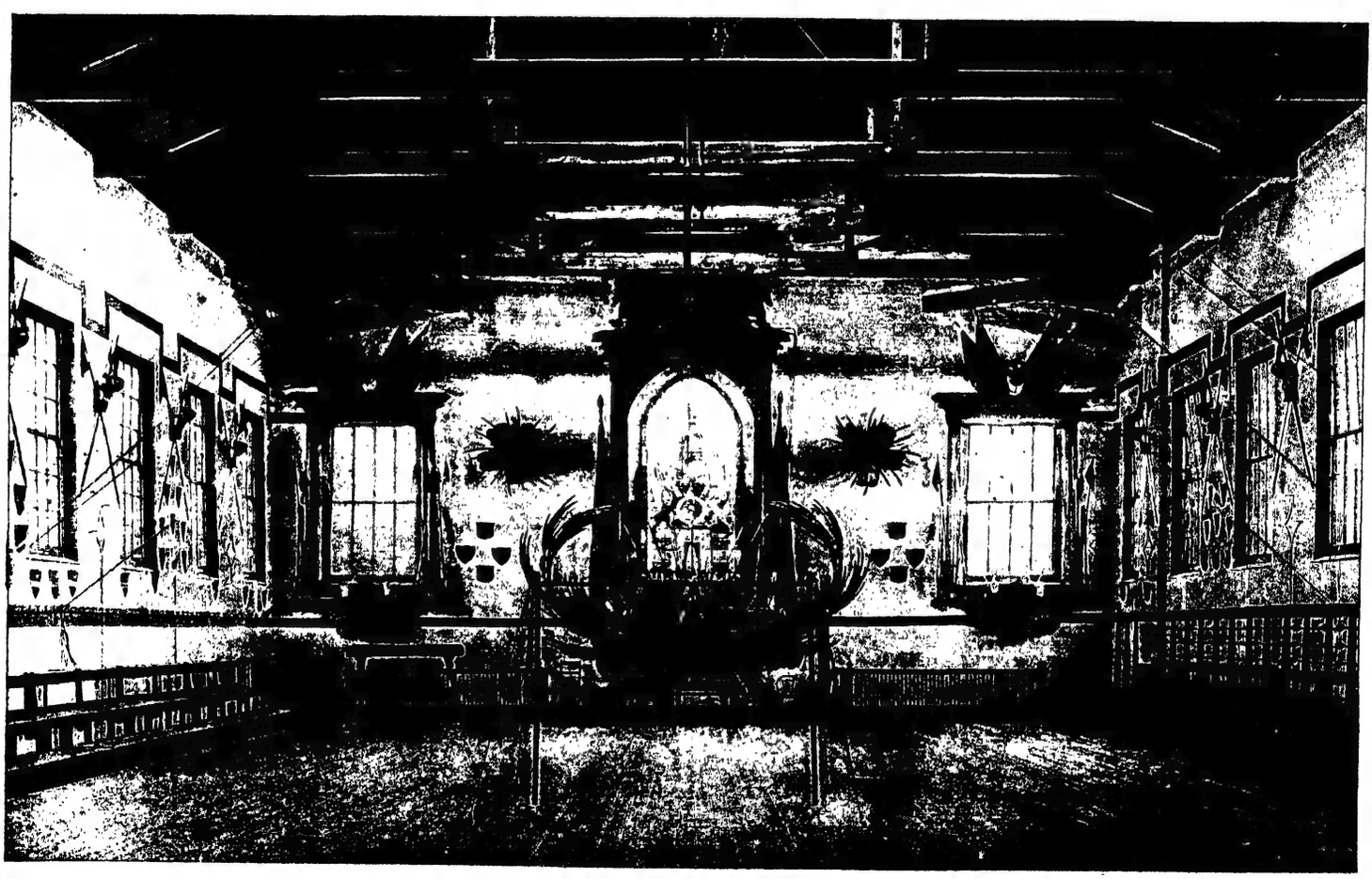
Proposed Chapel. Proposed Chapel.

The committee formed under the presidency of Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, R.N., in 1846, recommended amongst other things, that divine service should be performed separately for the Cadets, who had hitherto attended the chapel in the Royal Artillery Barracks; since converted into the Garrison Theatre. On those occasions it was customary for them, with the rest of the garrison, to march past the officer commanding at Woolwich, before the service. In 1859 it was proposed that the Cadets should attend divine worship at St. John's Church, and the Rector offered to accommodate them for a payment of two guineas a-week, but this was not sanctioned and the arrangement fell through.

The office of Chaplain to the Cadet Company was originally created in 1806, but had since fallen into abeyance. It was revived in 1848, and the duties defined. In addition to the performance of divine service twice on Sundays and Holydays, and the reading of prayers morning and evening in the hall, the chaplain was charged with the functions of honorary librarian, and had to conduct the entrance examination of the Cadets in Latin; to visit them in hospital; to ascertain the sufficiency of the religious instruction which they had received, to continue such instruction while they remained at the Academy, and to prepare such as had not already been confirmed, for that rite.

The practice of holding services in the dining hall was tried but did not give satisfaction. Captain G. B. Shakespeare, R.A., then commanding the Cadet Company, reported as follows to the commission under Lieutenant-Colonel Yolland, R.E., appointed in 1857, by Lord Panmure, to consider the best mode of re-organising the system of training officers for the scientific corps: "The want of a chapel has been very much felt for years past..... I think discipline would improve were there a proper building for religious worship," and the commission reported that it was "highly desirable that a chapel should be erected." The question was again brought forward by the chaplain, the Rev. A. C. Fraser, in his evidence before the royal commission of 1869, which strongly recommended the erecting of a chapel. Nearly every governor has since urged this matter, and in 1870, Sir Lintorn Simmons was called upon to state how many sittings should be provided. He fixed the number at 650, if all connected with the Academy, and their families were to be accommodated. In February, 1871, a design by Sir Gilbert Scott was under consideration at the War Office, but in November following, the Secretary of State for War decided to suspend the erection. In March, 1889, the Inspector-General of Fortification wrote to the Governor to say that provision (£3,500) had been made for the chapel, in the estimates for the following year, and a Board was assembled to select a site. This Board recommended that the drill shed should be removed and re-erected so as to adjoin the sand modelling shed, the chapel to be built in its place and to seat

EAST LIBRARY.



SCHOOL OF ARMS.

this precaution, a wooden stable, which had been erected for the officers' horses, in the south-west corner of the enclosure, on ground now occupied by a siege battery, caught fire, and was completely destroyed, several animals being burnt.

But the most disastrous outbreak occurred on the morning of Saturday, the 1st February, 1873. At that time, all the front doors were locked at night from the outside, and there was some little excitement amongst the Cadets before they were thrown open. The whole of the large centre block, built by Sir Jeffery Wyattille, in 1805, was in a blaze. The fire was first noticed at 4.15, by the policeman employed as night watchman, who gave the alarm, and the Royal Military Academy hand fire engine was speedily at work, manned by relays of eager Cadets. Shortly afterwards those belonging to the Garrison and the Royal Arsenal Volunteer Fire Brigade arrived, but though the supply of water was plentiful, it was found impossible to produce much effect until 6.30 p.m., when steam engines arrived from Forest Hill, Deptford, and Kensington. The first attracted by the blaze from a distance of seven miles. Thirteen engines were now at work, and began to get the mastery over the fire relieving all anxiety as to the safety of the west wing which had been till then in great danger, from the quantity of burning cinders blown on to it.

When the fire was first discovered, flames were actually bursting through the ceiling of the west library and after Colonel Milman the Captain of the Cadet Company had removed some papers from his office, the Cadets were forbidden to enter the building on that side. Time however, permitted of much of the contents of the east Library being saved. The ammunition, which was deposited in a magazine situated in a court-yard behind the burning building, was removed to a place of safety at the first alarm. At 8 a.m., the engines had so got the upper hand that the Cadets paraded for breakfast, and afterwards went into their examinations as usual, though the flames were far from being extinguished. At midday, the ruins were still smouldering, and at midnight flames broke out again, only however, to be easily overcome. The cold was most intense, water freezing on the lower parts of the ladders whilst the tops rested against the burning buildings. The brightness and fury of the flames, the darkness of the surrounding night, the large body of troops which had been sent up from the Garrison, and the sea of spectators outside the ha-ha, formed a very impressive and exciting scene. Daylight disclosed, only charred and smoking ruins rising in the midst of a sea of ice.

The entire Military and Historical Library was destroyed, also all the works of reference and most of those of fiction, large quantities of official records, old correspondence, drawings, models, stationery, instruments, &c., while amongst the valuables rescued may be mentioned the lithograph portraits of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the bust of H.R.H. Prince Arthur. Some records, letter books, and papers required for immediate use, also survived, these last including the defaulter sheets, the destruction of which would not, probably, have been the subject of universal regret. The total loss was roughly estimated at £50,000.

Amongst the losses must be reckoned the baptismal certificates of former Cadets—causing much inconvenience. For instance in 1874, a gentleman who was engaged in a Chancery suit, applied for his baptismal certificate. He had been baptised in India and the register there, with the church, had been burnt by the Rebels during the Mutiny of 1857. The certificate amongst the Academy Records had suffered the same fate.

On the 5th February, a letter was received by the Governor, Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, from Sir T. Cowell, conveying Her Majesty's regret at the loss occasioned by the fire and her hope that it had not deprived the Royal Military Academy of much that was valuable from association. Also her desire to be informed of the origin and extent of the fire. The following order was issued by the Governor on the 4th. "The Governor has to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Officers, Gentlemen Cadets, Non-commissioned Officers of the Royal Artillery, servants and civilians worked on the occasion of the fire, and to convey his best thanks to them. An occurrence of this nature is a severe test of discipline, and the Governor has had much pleasure in observing that the Royal Military Academy has fully sustained its character in this most important respect.—By order, E. T. Bruce, Colonel, Secretary."

There was no Public Day at the end of the term, owing to the confusion entailed by the disaster, but H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge paid a private visit to the Academy on the 5th February, and having inspected the Cadet Company, addressed them in most congratulatory terms, as to their conduct at the time of the fire.

Two serious accidents occurred, a ladder gave way under a fireman who fell and broke his ribs and one of the Royal Arsenal Volunter Fire Brigade, named Allen, who had attracted the attention of the Governor by his intrepidity, so that he made a special report in his favour to the Controller of the Arsenal, slipped off his ladder which was covered with ice and broke both his legs.

In spite of the investigation of a Board of Inquiry, the origin of the fire could not be exactly determined. Captain (now Sir Eyre) Shaw in his morning's report, states that the supposed cause, was "a foul flue," and this was most probably the case. After the disaster, one of the flues was found to be choked up by an iron ball, which argued against its having been efficiently swept. On the very night before the fire, the chimney of the heating apparatus of the centre building had been alight, but the fire was believed to have been extinguished. Hot air had been used to heat this block for 45 years, before hot water was substituted for it, and there was an immense quantity of wood in the roof while the interior was divided into large class rooms full of inflammable matter, such as desks, paper, &c. All of this, having undergone the process of desiccation for 45 years burnt like touch-wood. The alarm had not been given by the watchman till 4.15, though a civilian crossing the Common saw light in the windows at 3 a.m. In November, 1872, a constable had been substituted for the night watchman hitherto employed. The Board thought that this man must have been negligent, but the District Superintendent did not agree with them. He was however, relieved by another constable.

To meet the immediate and pressing duties of the moment, all available space was utilized, even the photograph rooms being appropriated for other purposes. The Commanding Royal Engineer at once proceeded to provide temporary accommodation in the shape of iron and wooden buildings. The rebuilding of the centre block was at once commenced, and rapidly completed on its original plan, except that the spiral staircase in the centre was omitted.

The custom of locking the Cadets into their Barracks at night was thought to be dangerous, though from each

house bells communicated with the Officers' quarters. The outside bars and padlocks on the doors were consequently replaced by mortice locks, one key being kept sealed in a receptacle inside the house in charge of the Corporal. The doors communicating with Officers' quarters also were bricked up, so as to localise any fire that might occur in the front Barracks.

On 25th May, 1873, the watchman found a table and chair on fire in the Sergeants' quarters, owing to the tube of a gas food warmer catching fire. He and the occupier of the quarters easily extinguished the fire.

On 24th July, 1876, at 7.50 a.m. a servant found that a door mat in the School of Arms, had been smouldering all night. The fire was caused probably by the ashes of a pipe or a vesuvian and had burnt a hole 28in. × 9in. in the floor. It was ordered in consequence that the watchman should enter during the night, all buildings which were not inhabited.

On 18th August, 1883, a fire broke out at 12 noon, in the porch of the Sand Modelling shed used by Sapper Wellington as a workshop, in which to make small fortification models. The fire was first noticed by Mr. Mattey, Laboratory Assistant. The study bell was rung as an alarm and the Non-commissioned Officers and Servants got the hose fixed to the hydrant outside the workshop within a very few minutes. Another hose was fixed to the hydrant at the east end of the rear road. The engines from the Shooter's Hill fire station, the Royal Artillery Barracks and Royal Arsenal were on the ground by 12.45 p.m., and by 1.30 p.m. the fire was extinguished. A Garrison Board which investigated the circumstances was unable to ascertain the cause of the outbreak. The damage was estimated at £300.

At 8 a.m. on 25th June, 1886, the roof of the Hospital was found to be on fire. A beam and some laths were burnt, but the fire was extinguished in a few minutes by the Orderlies. The cause was supposed to be a spark from a neighbouring chimney.

On 11th March, 1890, the east rear Lodge caught fire owing to the overheating of the iron stove pipe passing through its wooden walls. It was quickly put out and caused little damage.

On 28th May, 1890, there was again a slight fire in the Modellers' shop, but it was at once extinguished with so little damage that the cost of repair was estimated at only 16s.

On 24th January 1891, a slight outbreak of fire occurred in the kitchen, at the north end of the west wing, but was extinguished without having caused any damage by the servant and two Cadets.

Reports of Visitors.

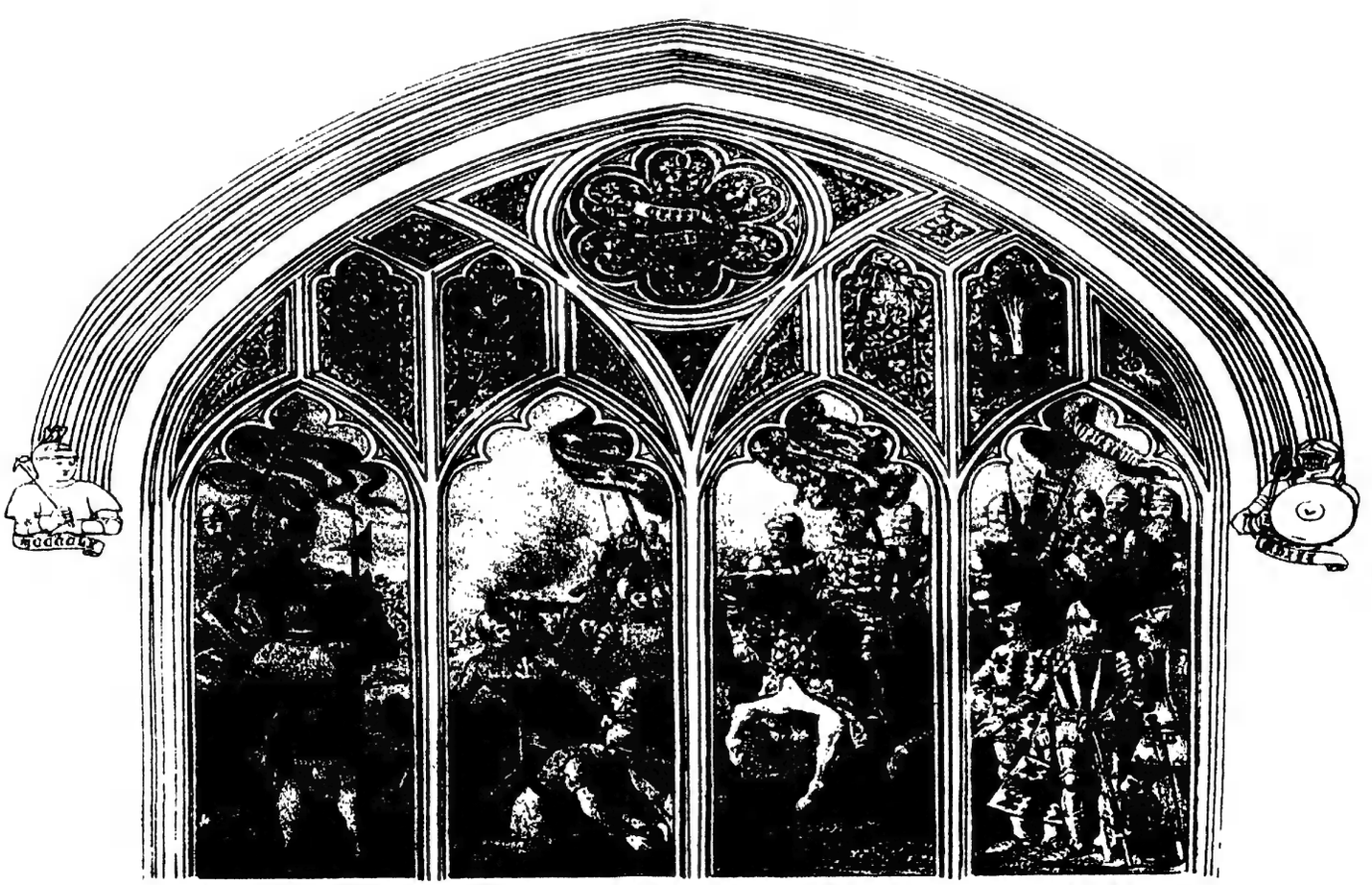
Board of Visitors.

One of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1869, was that a Board of Visitors should be appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to make an independent inspecton of the Royal Military Academy once a year; the visitors not to be a permanent body; and not all to be changed at the same time; their report to be presented to Parliament. The first Board was nominated in April, 1872, and consisted of Major-General F. M. Eardley Wilmot, R.A.; Major-General H. D. Harness, C.B., R.E.; and the Chaplain-General, the Rev. G. H. Gleig. It reported that the existing system was based on the report of the above-mentioned commission, and the plan suggested by a committee, consisting of Lord Northbrook; Major-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E.; and Major-General W. Napier, to carry its proposals into effect. The principal deviation from these proposals was that a period of two and-half years was retained, as the normal length of stay at the Academy, instead of two years.

There had been frequent changes in the regulations for admission, viz.: In February and June of 1870; in 1871; and in 1872: the last modified by a general order before they came into force. Such frequent changes were much to be deprecated. Three terms were being crowded into 12 months without any modification in the syllabus, causing a great strain upon the Cadets, who were allowed to study in their rooms up to midnight during the examinations. The study of Latin and Greek as voluntary subjects had been introduced as recommended by the Royal Commission, with moderately satisfactory results. The new arrangement of giving marks for drill, gymnastics and riding, was advantageous, but there was too little time available for drill, and the ground was very limited in extent. Most of the drills were carried on personally by the officers instead of the drill sergeants, as formerly, and this system had worked well. As regards sanitary matters, the exposure suffered by Cadets in crossing an open backyard to reach the baths in the front barracks was dangerous. Discipline was excellent. The Chaplain, who was also the Classical instructor, could hardly take Sunday services in addition; so that a separate chapel appeared hardly advisable, especially as many of the Cadets go on leave for Sunday. The necessity for providing a separate room for every Cadet (in the front barracks there were three in each room), was strongly urged. The messing was well managed by a Board consisting of three of the senior Cadets supervised by an officer. The food was good and abundant, and quite equal to the average of that found in gentlemen's establishments; the average cost 2*s.* 4*d.* a-day. Teas continued to be taken in the barrack rooms. Luncheon could be had by those who wished it, and beer, by a written order, at cricket or on any similar occasion. The drill sergeants and servants were hardly sufficiently numerous, and quarters for the latter are urgently required. The means of recreation were ample and included two billiard rooms; but there was not space enough in the enclosure for cricket and football. The system of making up the clothing on the spot worked excellently. Attention was drawn to the diminished number competing for admission, in spite of the limit of age having been extended to 19; and this was attributed to the abolition of purchase in the rest of the army. The re-introduction, into the entrance examination, of a subject (experimental sciences), which had been especially objected to by the Royal Commission, was pointed out.

In 1873, the visitors were Major-General Sir H. D. Harness, K.C.B., R.E.; Lieutenant-General T. Elwyn, R.A.; and C. S. Parker, Esq., M.P. They, like the previous Board, pointed out the objections to having three terms in the year; the necessity for providing a separate room for each Cadet; quarters for servants; a covered drill shed; and more ground for recreation. They added that there was no room where a Cadet could see his friends, nor any where professors and instructors could wait with comfort between two lectures or meet for consultation. Discipline and conduct they found to be most satisfactory

Sir Charles Russell, Bart., M.P., took Mr. Parker's place on the Board of Visitors for 1874. Two of them attended the athletic sports. Three terms a year had ceased to be necessary, and in reverting to two terms, the dates might, they thought, be made to accord with those of the large schools, viz.: from about the 19th March to the 28th July;



SOUTH WINDOW

and the 24th September to 18th February. They again urged the necessity for separate rooms, especially as so much voluntary study was now undertaken; and repeated the recommendation of the two previous boards as to other additional accommodation, to which they added a shed for sand-modelling. Conduct and discipline were quite satisfactory.

Lieutenant-General T. Elwyn, R.A.; Major-General H. T. D. Scott, C.B., R.E.; Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart., M.P.; and the Right-Rev. Bishop Claughton, Chaplain-General; formed the Board of Visitors in 1875. They found a higher moral tone and state of discipline at the Academy than had existed there for many years. As most of the recommendations of previous Boards have been carried out, with the exception of providing separate rooms for each Cadet and quarters for servants, they could only again urge these deficiencies. They demurred to the practice of playing racquets on Sunday, which had been permitted.

Lieutenant-General Sir John St. George took General Elwyn's place on the Board in 1876. They found everything in very satisfactory condition. There had been two cases of measles; the second was at once sent to the Herbert Hospital. The practice of playing racquets on Sundays had ceased, and most of the suggestions of previous Boards had been carried out. Quarters for servants, however, and separate rooms for each Cadet had not yet been provided. It had been necessary to accelerate the promotion of some Cadets, passing them out in two years. The Governor, Sir John Adye, thought that time ought to be sufficient in all cases. A new dining hall for the "A" division was recommended.

In 1887, General Lord Airey; Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B., R.A.; and Sir F. G. Chapman, K.C.B., R.E.; the Chaplain-General; Colonel W. Deedes; and H. S. Maine, Esq., were appointed visitors. Everything was in good order and the extension of the west wing, then building, was expected to provide each Cadet with a room to himself. Provision for a new dining hall for the "A" division; servants' quarters; and two fives courts, was made in the estimates for 1878-9. General Sir J. W. Fitzmayer deprecated the luxury in which the Cadets were indulged, as likely to unfit them for a military career.

The same Board visited the Academy in 1878, and found it in the same satisfactory condition. The new wing had been opened, but owing to the requirements of the service, the strength of the Cadet Company was 213; and as there were only 187 rooms, some of the juniors had to sleep two in one room. For the same reason, three batches had to be passed through during this year and the following.

General Lord Airey and Sir J. W. Fitzmayer took exception to the absence of restraint; to such indulgences as balls and concerts, billiards, and smoking room; to the luxuries which appeared in the barrack rooms and to the liberal and varied diet.

In consequence of this, H.R.H. the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-chief, paid a visit of inspection to the Academy and expressed himself well-satisfied with its administration. He advised the Governor to draw up a reply to Sir J. Fitzmayer's criticism. This he did in a memorandum, which was afterwards presented to Parliament. It showed that previous to the inauguration of the existing system, when the barrack rooms were cheerless, food indifferent, and the means of recreation few, a system of espionage by non-commissioned officers prevailed; punishments were frequent and severe, including the black-hole with bread and water; breaking out of barracks, and surreptitious smoking and drinking with other reprehensible practices were common, and to disorderly conduct, violent outbreaks were finally added, some times even approaching to mutiny. The reply placed in contrast to this: the present soldierlike discipline of the Cadets; their regular habits, and severe studies; with healthy and proper means of recreation; and the consideration of their well-being, morally and physically shown by all the officials. Right or wrong in theory, there could be no question as to the practical advantages gained by the system initiated first by General Eardley Wilmot, when Captain of the Cadet Company; strongly advocated by the Royal Commission of 1870; and fully developed by the Governors who had been appointed since.

The Board of Visitors for 1879, was composed of the same gentlemen as the preceding one, except that Lord Hampton took Lord Airey's place as chairman; and Lieutenant-General C. J. Foster, C.B., that of Sir James Fitzmayer, They found everything in a most satisfactory state and made no recommendations.

In 1880, the Board, Lord Aberdeen president, found no fault, and made no suggestions. A new dining hall for the "A" Division (1st class) had been opened.

The Board of Visitors for 1881, found, that owing to an increased demand for artillery officers, there were 225 Cadets at the Academy, or 30 in excess of the establishment. As there were only 156 single rooms, this necessitated three gentlemen occupying the same room in 22 cases. They recommended another wing being added. Also a siege battery, and more riding drill. Noticing that 53 Cadets had lost terms, they recommended that the Governor should more generally use his power of relaxing the rules for class promotion in deserving cases, so that some who had failed in one subject, might yet be promoted subject to their afterwards making up the required number of marks in that subject. In consequence of this recommendation, the Secretary of State for War decided that should a Cadet, in any but the first class, fail by not more than 20 marks, his case should be submitted by the Governor to the authorities, with a view to his being allowed class promotion.

The Board for 1882 considered that this concession had been of advantage. There had of late years been many cases of bronchitis, and the medical officer recommended that covered passages should be made to the bath houses of the front barracks, and hot water laid on. In this the Board concurred,

In 1883 and 1884, the same recommendations as regards the bath rooms were made.

The Board for 1885 remarked upon the less pale and jaded appearance of the Cadets, which they attributed to the change of the dinner hour from 2.10 to 7.15 p.m., which had taken place since their previous visit. They deprecated the scheme for accommodating some of the Cadets in huts and again advised the building of an additional wing.

The necessity of additional sleeping accommodation was very strongly urged by the Board of 1886; which also recommended that a room in the Herbert Hospital should be specially fitted up for infectious cases sent from the Academy. They noticed that the bath rooms had now been connected with the front barracks by covered passages, but that hot water had not yet been laid on.

The Board for 1887 remarked that none of the suggestions made by them last year, had been carried out. Three

cases of measles had been sent to the Herbert Hospital. They would be glad to see a riding school, a swimming bath, and a chapel added to the present buildings, but extra sleeping accommodation should first be provided.

The Governor General R. J. Hay, C.B., R.A., reported to the Board of Visitors for 1887, that the recommendations of Lord Morley's Committee had not been carried out, except so far as some re-arrangement of hours and studies were concerned. He urged the appointment of the Technical Committees which were recommended by that committee, to draw up syllabuses of the course of instruction. He deprecated the system of allowing Cadets to volunteer out of their proper class into the one above it, which was adopted first in 1875; then again in 1884-5-6-7. The establishment was 200, but there were 232 Cadets in residence. He advised an establishment of 240 in four classes, at any rate until the requirements of the Ordnance Corps had been satisfied. Several cases of measles had occurred, which were removed to the Herbert Hospital. The representations of the late Governor as to a properly furnished ward being provided there for Cadets, had not been acted upon. In his opinion a riding school, swimming bath, and a Chapel, were very urgently required.

The same matters were referred to by the Board for 1888.

In 1889 no Board of Visitors was appointed.

In 1890 Lord Harlech was nominated president, and Sir C. Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.; Lieutenant-Generals Sir M. Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.; W. S. Lennox, V.C., C.B.; G. De M. Tupper; and Major-General A. G. Montgomery Moore, members of the Board. Their report bestowed unqualified praise upon all departments except the accommodation for messing, reading, and sleeping. They again brought forward the want of warm water in the bath rooms, and the exposed position of those attached to the front barracks. They deprecated the proposal to build a chapel until more Cadets' rooms should have been provided. They noted that there had been 19 failures to pass up during the past 12 months, of which six were rustications.

The same Board, except that General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B. replaced Lieutenant-General G. Le M. Tupper, reported in very similar terms in 1891. They were glad to find that a swimming bath had been provided, but regretted that it did not hold water. They recommended that it should be put in order "*at once* without a single day's delay." They were also glad to find that the dining hall had been enlarged, and therefore that Cadets no longer had to dine in the modelling shed. There had been one batch passed out on the bifurcation system, but it was too early to pronounce definitely upon that system, though the general opinion appeared to be against it, and they found that the second year's work was not done with much zeal. They recommended that batches of Cadets should be sent to Aldershot or elsewhere for instruction in topography, as the ground near Woolwich was very ill adapted for this study; that the young officers' course at Shoeburyness should be re-established; and that place on the commission list should, in the case of Artillery Cadets, give choice of battery and station so far as possible, in order that there might be more inducement to work during the second year of the course.

CHAPTER II.—The Course of Studies, Drill, &c.

Methods of Admission, Accelerations, Supernumerary Cadets, (H.R.H. Prince Arthur, The Prince Imperial and others), Studies, the Pollock Medal, Good Conduct Sword, Tombs' Memorial Scholarship, Drills, Howitzer and Mortar Practice on the Common, Shoeburyness, Changes in Uniform and Arms, Mess, Cost of the Royal Military Academy, Conduct and Discipline, Regulations in Force in 1892.

Methods of Admission, &c.

ON 25th May, 1855, the letters patent of the Board of Ordnance were revoked, and it became amalgamated with the War Office.

Previous to this, each Cadet, on joining the Academy, received a Warrant, signed by the Master-General of the Ordnance, for which he paid a fee of 30s. A copy of the Warrant issued to Major-General F. A. Yorke, R.E. (retired) is given below, and is interesting not only on account of that Officer's long connection with the Academy as Inspector of Studies and Second Commandant, but also because he was the last Cadet appointed by the late Duke of Wellington before he went to the St. Petersburg Congress, and the Warrant bears the signature of Lord FitzRoy Somerset who, as Lord Raglan, was the last Master-General of the Ordnance. General Yorke states that he was examined the day after he became 14, and with one other, joined the Academy three days later, viz.: on 1st May, 1827, he was then 84th on the Roll.

Copy of Warrant.

Arthur Duke of Wellington.—One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets and of the County of Southampton, and Master-General of the Ordnance, &c., &c., &c.

To

Mr. Frederick Augustus Yorke.

By Virtue of the Authority to Me by the King's most Excellent Majesty in this behalf given, I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you the said Frederick Augustus Yorke, to be one of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, in the Royal Regiment of Artillery under my command, you are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Gentleman Cadet in the said Company by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging; likewise to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from me or any other your superior Officer according to the Rules and Discipline of War.

Given at the Office of Ordnance under my Hand and Seal this the First day of May, 1827, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

Wellington.

By Command of His Grace the Duke of Wellington,
Master-General of the Ordnance.

FitzRoy Somerset.

Entered in the Office of Ordnance 1st May, 1827.
H. Hardinge, C.O.

Every Cadet on joining, is entered in the Register and numbered according to seniority. The first part of this Register was unfortunately burnt in the fire of 1873. The part which survived, commences with No. 916, P. G. Pipon, now (1892) a retired General Officer. Nearly 6,000 names have since been added to this list. R.M.A. Register.

The first part of these Records shows that the Cadets were originally on the strength of the various Companies of Artillery, and that after the formation of the Cadet Company in 1841, they continued to form part of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, for on page 67, we find that they were considered in 1812, as forming the first company of that Regiment. They appear on the Pay List of the Artillery quartered at Woolwich, up to 31st March, 1745, but not later. In 1757, the Regiment having been divided into two Battalions, the Cadet Company was posted to the second, (see page 9) but appears to have been afterwards transferred to the first Battalion and to have mustered with it up to March, 1849, after which date, the names of Cadets are no longer found in the Muster Rolls of the Royal Artillery. They were still mustered as Soldiers each month, and the Mutiny Act and Articles of War read out to them, but on their own parade instead of, as formerly, on that of the Royal Artillery. The organisation of the Royal Artillery into Brigades and Batteries, in 1859, still further separated the Cadets from the Regiment, but even now (1892) a return is rendered monthly to the Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A., headed "Return of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Regiment of Artillery," and they may therefore claim to be still a part of it. Status of the Cadet Company.

missioned from there as usual in December, the "B" class, having joined with the liability of remaining only one-and-a-half years under instruction might be moved to Woolwich in January, 1861, and receive their commissions the following December. This scheme was practically the one adopted.

A rather remarkable occurrence took place with reference to the Gentlemen who were sent to Addiscombe in February, 1861. The number adjudged successful at the competitive examination, had been originally 70, but after the names of the successful candidates had been published, it was found that a mistake had been made in calculating the marks of the one last on the list and that he ought really to have been 11 places lower down. The only way to do justice to these 11 was to admit them also, which was accordingly done and since there was only room at Addiscombe for 70, the 11 seniors were brought to Woolwich where they joined the term above their proper one. On the rest of the batch coming to the Academy in August, they complained that they were ranked below the 11 who had preceded them there. It was decided that they should all be examined together and those who came out at the top of the list be put into the Practical Class. Twenty-five were so treated and amongst them were 10 of the 11; the remaining Gentleman, who had passed first, having resigned his Cadetship and passed for the Indian Civil Service.

Medley of Cadets caused by various changes.

From 1855 to 1861, there were therefore Cadets at the Academy who had been admitted from four different sources, and who remained there very different periods. The restless and unruly spirit which pervaded the Cadet Company during these years, culminating in the so-called "Mutiny" of 1861, has been attributed to the state of matters shown in the following table.

DATE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER ADMITTED	MODE OF ADMISSION.	REMAINED UNDER INSTRUCTION.	ESTABLISHMENT
1855				
March ..	30	*Direct Nomination*, without Examination, to a Practical Course in the Royal Arsenal	Nearly 5 months. 4 Commissioned in Line, 1 withdrawn	
" ..	24	*Old Nomination* from the country at large, and from Carshalton	Different periods	
August ..	30	Do., do.	Do.	
" ..	31	*Open Competition* to a Practical Course in the Royal Arsenal	7 months, 1 discharged, 1 removed 5 failed and allowed to study at home for 2 months, then re-examined and commissioned	191
November ..	39	*Old Nomination*, part of 73 called up to clear off the "Old Nomination List." Some from Carshalton, others from the country. After the former were provided for, the remaining vacancies were given to the latter.	Different periods	
1856				
January ..	13	*Open Competition* to a Practical Course at the Lower Cadet Barracks (Grand Depôt)	7½ months. One had a further trial, commissioned 4 months later	
April ..	2	*Old Nomination* one from Carshalton and one from the country		
June ..	8	*Old Nomination*, from Carshalton only	—	204
" ..	30	*Open Competition*, joined at Lower Barracks. Two terms Theoretical Course, 3, 4, and some 5 months Practical Instruction	— 13, 14, and 15 months	
1857				
July ..	39	*Open Competition*, joined at Upper Barracks at end of first term competed with two classes above them	16 for 16 months, remainder 2 years and 4 months	171
October ..	1	*Two Cadets volunteered from Sandhurst*, but one failed at the examination	1 year 8 months	
December ..	7	*Old Nomination*, from Carshalton only	—	
1858				
January ..	31	*Open Competition*, joined at Upper Barracks, but rapidly promoted after first term	13 months, 15 months, 1 year and 10 months	
June ..	6	*Old Nomination* from Carshalton only	—	
August ..	16	*Admitted to Sandhurst* in January, transferred without examination to the Academy	1 year 10 months, some 3 months longer	137
July ..	34	*Open Competition*, joined at Upper Barracks, promotion accelerated	1 year 3 months to 1 year 9 months	
November ..	13	*Old Nomination*, from Carshalton only	—	
1859				
January ..	35	*Open Competition*, joined at Upper Barracks, promotion accelerated	1 year 4 months to 1 year 9 months	179
April ..	21	*Old Nomination*, from Carshalton only	—	
July ..	41	*Open Competition*, joined at Upper Barracks, promotion accelerated	1 year 4 months to 2 years 4 months	
1860				
January ..	64	Do., do.	Do.	190
July ..	43	Do., do.	1 year 10 months to 3 years 2 months	
1861				
January ..	28	*Senior Class of Addiscombe Cadets*, joined there August, 1860, transferred without examination to Woolwich. Five months theoretical, 5½ practical instruction	10½ months	
February ..	81	*Open Competition*, sent to Addiscombe, 11 brought to Woolwich in March, the rest in August	1 year 3 months to 3½ years	232
August ..	65	From this date onwards nothing but "Open Competition" direct to the Royal Military Academy	Normally 2½ years till 1862, then 2; some accelerated; some prolonged	

Besides those already touched upon, the fluctuations in the requirements of the Ordnance Corps caused further alterations in the numbers of Cadets admitted to the Academy, and the length of their course. Thus in 1863, stagnation in promotion kept many waiting for commissions after having passed out. Only 20 were therefore admitted at the next entrance examination, and there was even an idea in 1864, of stopping admissions altogether for a time and of reviving nominations. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief proposed to attach the young officers for whom there were no vacancies to batteries, or to the School of Military Engineering, without pay, and they were so attached, but pay was after some difficulty allowed for them by the Treasury.

Volunteering up.

In October, 1867, on the other hand, the Government of India requiring 40 young Engineer Officers in excess of their usual appointments, volunteers were called for who, on passing a qualifying examination, joined the class above that from which they volunteered. The numbers thus moved up from the four junior classes were 8, 13, 22, and 13 respectively.

In the following year too, volunteering was resorted to. Intermediate examinations were held, and those who qualified at them promoted into the class above their own. This gave rise to a petition from the First Class, during the the Summer term, complaining that those who thus volunteered up though six months junior to them, would pass out with or even in some cases above them. H.R.H. decided that the exigencies of the service required all restrictions to to be laid aside as was done after the Crimean War, when direct commissions were given in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, but he promised that those who had volunteered up should be placed at the bottom of the list of those recommended for commissions, and that no Cadet should be allowed to volunteer up more than once.

Three Terms a year.

In October, 1871, the Corps of Royal Engineers was augmented by 48 Officers, the Royal Artillery had 22 vacancies and more were probable owing to Volunteer and Militia Adjutants being taken from Officers on full pay. It was therefore proposed to increase the number of Cadets. The Governor deprecated constant changes of this nature. The Academy had been re-organised in 1870; the first entrance examination under the Civil Service Commission held and the number of Cadets fixed at 180, to form 5 classes of 36 each, which would after allowing for failures, furnish 70 Officers annually In that year it had been decided to absorb one vacancy in three in the Royal Artillery until 85 Officers had been reduced. Several Instructors had been reduced and the money so saved allotted to the newly created appointment of Garrison Instructor. The accommodation too was limited, and only 208 Cadets could possibly be crowded into the Academy. It was therefore decided to commission the First Class on the 20th February, 1872, and to divide the year into three terms with vacations of only four weeks. The next batch was commissioned in June, 1872, a second in October and a third in February following. Qualification was fixed at one-third marks instead of one-half. This was repeated in 1873, so that by March, 1874, it was possible to revert to long terms. There were of course three examinations for admission during each of these twelve months.

Alteration in vacations.

After consultation with the Head Masters of the principal public schools, the Director-General of Military Education recommended the present (1892) vacations, viz.: 28 days in February and March, 60 in August and September and 14 at Christmas. This was at once approved.

Competitive results.

On 16th June, 1873, a return was called for in Parliament, by Major Arbuthnot, M.P. for Hereford, to show the results of the examinations for admission, held under the Civil Service Commissioners. This return showed that in—

July,	1870,	of	166	candidates,	95	qualified and	20	were admitted.
December,	1870,	,,	177	,,	102	,,	40	,,
July,	1871,	,,	282	,,	118	,,	44	,,
January,	1872,	,,	225	,,	101	,,	40	,,
May,	1872,	,,	142	,,	94	,,	52	,,
September,	1872,	,,	171	,,	72	,,	40	,,
January,	1873,	,,	99	,,	64	,,	40	,,
May,	1873,	,,	127	,,	64	,,	40	,,

It may be remarked in connection with this table that in 1886 and 1887, all the qualified candidates were admitted.

Further Accelerations

In March, 1876, 24 Cadets from the Second Class were promoted to the First and an equivalent number moved up from each of the other Classes. Some who had failed to obtain class promotion at the previous examination, now claimed and were permitted, to volunteer up into their proper class. Owing to the changes made in retirement conditions, &c., by the Royal Warrant of 1877, some 40 vacancies had been created, while enhanced pensions, offered in 1878 to Officers of the late Indian Artillery, and a new retiring scheme gave 67 more in the two Corps. In these circumstances a great strain was put upon the resources of the Academy. A batch was commissioned in April, 1877, but there was no Public day, so as to gain an extra week for studies. The Sword and Pollock Medal were presented at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, by the Commandant. It was ordered that the three terms should continue until 29th July, 1879, and then cease.

Physical Examination.

Medical Examinations.

In February, 1871, on the suggestion of Sir Lintorn Simmons, the Governor, it was decided in future to hold the Medical Examination of Candidates, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, in the School of Arms there. At the recent examination held at Beaufort House, some damage had been done to the staircase and balustrade, by the 180 candidates who were ordered to assemble there at the same hour without any waiting room being provided. The light too, was bad, being all supplied by skylights, and the number of medical officers available was smaller than at Woolwich. This part of the examination has since been always held at Woolwich, and the opportunity taken of measuring the candidates so as to quickly provide uniform for those who are successful.

It may be mentioned that short sight, in a candidate for admission, though reckoned as a disqualification at the medical examination, does not necessarily involve rejection. The matter is governed by the precedent set by Lord Raglan as Master-General of the Ordnance in 1854, in the case of Gentleman Cadet G. H. Brooke. This Candidate was allowed to pass into the Academy on the understanding that he must be removed if the defect could not be remedied by the use of ordinary glasses.

In 1860, the friends of two gentlemen, one of whom suffered from an impediment in his speech, and the other from deafness, were recommended to withdraw them. As, however, it was found that the defects admitted of being

l, one was allowed six, and the other three, months leave of absence; after which they again joined the Royal Military Academy and one of them, eventually, the Royal Engineers.

In 1890, it was decided that a Cadet would be liable to removal unless he attained a height of 5ft. 4in. and a chest measurement of 33in. before being brought forward for a commission.

Several cases having occurred in 1888-90 of non-Europeans presenting themselves for examination for admission, the Officers of the Medical Staff detailed to examine candidates, were instructed in future to make a special report upon any who showed signs of negro blood or appeared not to be of pure British parentage.

Proposed Athletic Competition.

In February, 1878, it was proposed to give marks at the entrance examination, for proficiency in any three of the following exercises, viz.: riding, walking, running, leaping, swimming and putting the shot. The Civil Service Commissioners under the presidency of Lord Hampton, in conjunction with three Staff Officers, and after consulting the Headmasters of several Public Schools who, for the most part approved of the scheme, drew up a report favourable to it. Sir John Adye, however, the Governor of the Academy, was opposed to it, as likely to induce lads to go into training and neglect their studies. There was a debate on the subject in the House of Lords and the Commissioners' Report was laid on the table, in which they recommended that the following should be the system of marking—

Walking one mile in 10 minutes, 100 marks; in 8½ minutes, 400 marks
Running one mile in 5½ minutes, 100 marks; in 5 minutes, 400 marks.
Leaping (high) 4ft. 6in., 50 marks; 5ft., 200 marks.
,, (wide) 15ft., 50 marks; 18ft., 200 marks.
Swimming, good style, 50 yards, 200 marks.

Several newspapers took up the matter and made great game of it, especially drawing attention to the difficulty of marking some 200 candidates in such an examination, and to the amusing scenes that would result. It was not persevered with.

Royal Canadian Military College.

Canadian Cadets.

In May, 1878, Lord Dufferin, as Governor-General, forwarded a proposal from the Privy Council of Canada, that a commission in each branch of her Majesty's Service should be given annually to the Cadets who after a four years' course took highest honours at the Royal Canadian Military College, which had been opened in 1876 for students of from 15 to 20 years of age. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other officials were anxious to meet the wishes of the Canadian Privy Council as a matter of policy; but in the following year, the Marquis of Lorne, who had succeeded Lord Dufferin, suggested as an alternative plan, that six or eight Cadets from Canada should be admitted to the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College to be educated, but not necessarily commissioned. Sir John Adye, Governor of the Academy, was much averse to this, pointing out that it was really a revival of the nomination system and that it would be difficult to class such Cadets. He thought the former proposal much preferable, but suggested that those appointed to the Royal Artillery from the Canadian College should go through a course of instruction, under the Director of Artillery Studies, on joining. Lord Lorne's proposal was therefore abandoned and that of Lord Dufferin adopted, the four most distinguished Cadets of the Canadian College being in 1880 offered commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry and Infantry respectively.

Ten Years Results.

Percentage of failures.

In 1879, the following return was prepared :—

Number of Cadets at Royal Military Academy in June, 1869	221
Admitted since, during 10 years	966
Total ..	1187
Number that have left	973
Remaining in June, 1879	214

Of those who left the Academy during these ten years, 603 were commissioned in the Royal Artillery, and 312 in the Royal Engineers; of the remaining 58: five died, seven were withdrawn on account of ill-heath, 13 on account of misconduct, 17 for private reasons, and 16 on account of failure in their studies. This shows that about five per cent. of those who joined the Royal Military Academy failed to obtain commissions.

Further Accelerations.

Accelerations

In January, 1880, there were nearly 90 vacancies in the Royal Artillery and the Governor of the Academy was called upon to bring forward for commissions, an extra number of gentlemen to meet this need. He proposed the following arrangements. The then 1st Class, 42 in number, to be commissioned as usual about 17th February; the other Cadets to forego their vacation and continue their studies until May, when another batch should be commissioned; a third to be commissioned in July, being examined on two terms' work, and an extra number of gentlemen to be admitted then to fill up the establishment of the Academy. He at the same time recommended that the Course should be reduced to two years, as suggested by the Royal Commission of 1869, and pointed out that this would be a favourable opportunity for making such a change. This proposal was adopted in 1882, and the rest of the scheme was carried out at once.

Another suggestion made at this time by Sir John Adye, but not approved, was to add a new wing to the Academy Buildings, so as to accommodate 300 Cadets, and then to give commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry to a certain proportion of those who passed. He thought some 145 would do so each year, of whom about half would be absorbed by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and the remainder could be offered commissions in the other branches, thus supplementing the Royal Military College.

In September, 1882, the First Class was commissioned in October instead of the following February, thus missing most of the usual first class course. This was a cause of complaint on the part of some Cadets, who had hoped to gain places after that course, and so obtain commissions in the Royal Engineers, only five being offered. In 1884 and 1885, the dearth of officers continued. Commissions were given in February to the then First Class, and the following month, 10 of the new First Class were commissioned, 10 extra admissions allowed and 10 volunteers sent up

from each class. It was calculated that the requirements of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, would necessitate 60 admissions each half-year for the next three years. Batches were commissioned in July and December, 1884; on the 28th April and 16th September, 1885; and on the 16th February following. Thus there were five terms in two years, and the pressure was found to be very great, especially upon Cadets who had come in on classics, now no longer a voluntary subject at the Academy. There were 29 failures in 1884. In 1886, the whole of the remaining candidates (13) who had qualified at the February examination, were admitted on 18th March and volunteers called for, to make up the First Class to 60, and the second and third to 57 each.

As another means of meeting the demand for officers at this time, it was decided to offer for open competition, 15 commissions in the Royal Engineers and 20 in the Royal Artillery. The examination consisted of two parts, a "Preliminary" similar to that in force for the army generally, and a "Further" similar to that for admission to the Royal Military Academy. They were conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and Cadets of both the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College, were allowed to compete. Direct Commissions.

The following 13 gentlemen, from the former establishment availed themselves of this permission, viz.:—

From the 3rd Class.—Mr. Fair, who had passed 1st, in December, 1884.

From the 3rd Class
- Mr. Morice, 1st in April, 1884,
- Mr. Stafford, 2nd in April, 1885,
- Mr. de Montmorency,
- Mr. Harris,
- Mr. Godfrey-Faussett.

From the 4th Class
- Mr. Slaughter, 1st in July, 1885,
- Mr. Collins, 2nd in July, 1885,
- Mr. Bond,
- Mr. Crookshank, 6th in July, 1885,
- Mr. Palmer,
- Mr. Fitzgerald,
- Mr. Spedding.

The result showed:—Mr. Morice first out of 38 gentlemen who passed the test; Mr. Slaughter, second; Mr. Stafford, third; Mr. Fair, twelfth; Mr. Collins, fourteenth. These gentlemen therefore obtained commissions in the Royal Engineers. Two others, Messrs. Bond and Crookshank, who were amongst those qualified for the Royal Artillery, declined commissions in that corps and returned to the Royal Military Academy. Both eventually gained commissions in the Royal Engineers, the former taking the Pollock Medal.

The want of Officers still being felt, on 10th May, 1886, the then First Class was ordered to be made up to 60 by taking four volunteers from the Second, and the latter to receive 12 volunteers from the Third Class. At the same time the Governor was asked whether the Academy could take in 240 Cadets, as still more Officers were likely to be required and it was not thought advisable to again resort to giving direct commissions. The Governor replied that this number could be taken in, but an increased Staff would be necessary. Five temporary Instructors were therefore added to the establishment in October of that year, one each in Mathematics, Artillery, Topography, Drawing and French. Also one Staff Clerk, one Sergeant, one Dining Hall Servant and two Barrack Servants.

In March, 1887, the only qualified candidate who had not been admitted was ordered to join. The two first classes were made up to 60 by volunteering. In this year revised Regulations for admission to the Academy, framed on the same lines as those for the Royal Military College, were issued.

In February, 1888, the whole of the Second Class (46) as well as First (53) were commissioned, 14 Engineer commissions being given in the First Class and 12 in the Second. The Third and Fourth Classes were moved up to become the First and Second, and 119 admitted of whom the first 60 were at once graded as the Third Class. The course of instruction had to be considerably modified to meet this arrangement. In September following, the admissions were 60 and to these were added 26 more, so that with the "drops" the Fourth Class consisted of no fewer than 88. Ten of the Second Class were given commissions in February, 1889, and volunteers from each of the other classes allowed to fill the vacancies so caused. Eighty were admitted the following month and the strength of the Cadet Company became 280, viz.:—67 in First Class, 65 in Second, 68 in Third and 80 in Fourth. To equalise them, 17 were allowed to volunteer up from Third to Second Class, 25 from Fourth to Third and 12 who had failed in the Fourth Class were allowed class promotion on the understanding that they would make up their deficiency in marks at the next examination. Two Classes commissioned simultaneously.

In September, 1889, a Gentleman who had passed in November, 1888, but had not joined, was allowed to do so as a special case, and in March, 1891, another who had passed at the previous June examination, but been disqualified by the Medical Board was, on being pronounced fit for the service, directed to join.

Supernumerary Cadets.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, third son of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, joined the Royal Military Academy, on the 11th February, 1867, aged 16 years and 2 months. He carried out his drills and exercises with the 4th and 5th Classes, for his first term, but in August, 1867 joined the 2nd Class, with which batch he went on as 1st Class until the 19th June, 1868, when he passed for a commission in the Royal Engineers. His course of studies was separate and special. No. 9 room in the centre building was appropriated as a private study for him, and a portion of it screened off for the use of his orderly officer, Lieutenant A. F. Pickard, V.C., R.H.A. Each Professor attended here on the Prince at certain hours, but he also studied with the Cadets of his class, and, with Her Majesty's approval, took his regular turn of duty as "Cadet in charge" of a class room during study. He also went to Shoeburyness in April, 1868, for gun practice with his class. His examination was conducted by means of special papers, which were printed, as Her Majesty wished to retain copies, and afterwards bound. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Prince Arthur resided at the Ranger's House, Greenwich Park, and drove over to his studies at Woolwich in the morning, returning in the afternoon and only occasionally attending a lecture in the evening. The west end of the gun shed was converted into a stable and coachhouse for his use. He was, by her Majesty's express command, mustered

at the head of the roll and placed in hall at a table next the officer on duty, with a specially selected squad. At drill he fell in according to size. Lieutenant Pickard attended upon him always while at the Academy, except during the time that he was in study with a class, on which occasions the Prince's desk was placed next the Professor and Senior Cadet. His duties for the day ended when the Prince drove back to the Ranger's House. He reported to the Lieutenant-Governor weekly on the Prince's progress in drill and military duties, and to the Comptroller of his household, Sir Howard Elphinstone, on other matters. No special dietary was desired for the Prince, but a separate luncheon was provided at an hour which enabled him to have the use of one of the racquet courts, while the Cadets were in study.

The Prince Imperial of France.

In June, 1872, the late Emperor of the French, having expressed a wish to have his son educated at the Academy, Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War agreed to allow him to join.

The Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon Emanuel Jean Joseph, entered the Royal Military Academy, on 10th November, 1872, aged 16 years 8 months, as a military student only, not as a Cadet. It was the desire of his father, then residing at Camden Place, Chiselhurst, that he should go through the entire course of study, drills, and exercises, as carried out by the Cadets. A house was taken for him on Woolwich Common (No. 51), where with Dr. Conneau of the Emperor's household, and his son, the Prince's personal friend, he resided during his stay at the Academy. Monsieur L. N. Conneau entered the Academy as a military student with the Prince, but resigned in July, 1873, his father having, with the consent of the Empress and Prince, determined on a non-military career for him; at the same time he tendered his sincere thanks to H.M.'s Government and to the Governor and Staff of the Academy for the consideration shown to his son.

The West Tower (except the ground floor) was appropriated for the use of the Prince during the day-time, and furnished at a cost of £45 from the public funds. The Prince studied with the Fifth Class until the fatal illness of the Emperor required his presence for some time at Chiselhurst. He rejoined the Academy in the spring of 1873, and again resumed work with the Junior or Fifth Class, and was examined each term with it. He passed seventh in the final examination, and had he elected to do so, might have joined the Royal Engineers. He declared, however, at the Mess of the Royal Artillery shortly afterwards, in replying to the toast of his health, that he was an Artilleryman by descent and also by inclination. The whole of his examination papers were bound up together as records by order of the Governor.

The Prince's duties at the Academy were carried out with the closest attention to order, with great punctuality and prompt obedience; his manners were gentle, conciliating, and earnest. His career at the Academy gave rise to much political controversy in France. Thus on 3rd August, 1874, a letter was written to the Secretary of State for War, by a French gentlemen, asking that, in view of the disparaging remarks appearing in French journals, some authoritative statement might be published, as to the order of merit in which the Prince Imperial stood at the Royal Military Academy. This letter being referred to the Governor, elicited the following reply:—"The Prince is now in the First Class ..... consisting of 35 Cadets, whose average age is 19 years and 3 months. He is 18 years and 4 months old, and there are only four in the Class younger than he. He has been examined by independent examiners under an index number, in the same manner and on the same papers as the other Cadets. His present place in the Class is tenth in Mathematics and Mechanics; eighth in Fortification and Geometrical Drawing; fourth in Artillery; eleventh in Military History; fourteenth in Military Drawing and Surveying; twenty-first, in Chemistry and Physics; twelfth in Landscape Drawing. He has also qualified in German by obtaining more than half marks. As the result of all his examinations, he stands eleventh in the General List of his class. His place is not, however, I consider, a just criterion of his abilities. Other Cadets, who know two modern languages (French and German) in addition to their own, have the advantage of gaining marks in both, whereas the Prince has only been examined in one (German). If he had been examined in English, which to him is much the same as French to an English youth, there is no doubt he would not stand lower than eighth in his class. The fact of his having to follow all lectures in the English language has been against him, especially in the earlier part of his career at the Academy. As the result of his previous examinations, he was twenty-first in Fortification and twenty-second in Artillery, whereas in the last examination he was ninth in Fortification, the examiner observing that 'the papers of the Class are very satisfactory and the average is high in obligatory subjects' and then distinguishing five numbers as having given the 'best papers,' among which No. 72, the index number of the Prince, figures. Similarly in the last examination in Artillery, index No. 72 was second, his paper being remarked upon by the examiner as 'exceptionally good' in a class which he reported as 'very satisfactory.' I attribute this in a great measure to the better knowledge of the English language which the Prince has acquired by having been six months longer in the Academy, and I have little doubt that if he had understood the language as well when he first joined as he now does, he would have done better. The position he holds in his class, especially considering his age, the difficulties he has had to contend with and his not having been specially prepared as most young men are, for the Course of Studies at the Academy previous to entering it, reflects the highest credit on his industry, perseverance, and intelligence; and I have great pleasure in adding that his conduct has always been very good, and that he has invariably been most attentive and exact in the performance of his duties."

Again on 6th July, 1876, the editor of a French newspaper wrote to the Governor to ask if there was any justification for the assertion made by the Radical journals, that the Prince was "*un fruit sec de Woolwich,*" to which the Governor replied, that he had passed out seventh in a class of 34 Cadets. Other similar letters were received, and as recently as August, 1878, a French gentleman wrote, asking for a refutation of the calumnies which were still circulated by certain French writers to the Press on this subject. In 1883 also, several anonymous letters came to the Governor from France, containing abuse of the late Emperor, his widow, and her son "fortunately," as the writer expressed it, "dead in Zululand." These letters were unstamped, and ended with the words "*payez la poste.*"

After serving some time with the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, the Prince had volunteered and obtained permission to accompany the British troops during the Zulu War, where he fell mortally wounded by Zulus during a reconnaissance. On the occasion of his funeral at Chiselhurst, the Governor, Sir John Adye, obtained the approval of the Queen, for the Cadet Company to form the firing party under Major van Straubenzee, the Governor and all the officers of the Staff attending as mourners. One of the Academy servants, Mr. Withers, had been present in St. Helena when a boy at the funeral of Napoleon I, he was also present at that of Napoleon III at Chiselhurst. He was taken over to Chiselhurst by

PRINCE IMPERIAL'S STATUE

the Governor and joined the procession at the Prince's funeral. The Empress, at her last visit to the Academy, on 8th November, 1883, sent for Mr. Withers and gave him an interview. He died in 1885.

The Memorial Statue to the late Prince Imperial, at the north end of the enclosure, subscribed for by officers and men of both services and executed by Count Gleichen, was unveiled on 13th January, 1883, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales supported by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales. The royal cortége was escorted by the Major-General Commanding the Woolwich District, and his Staff, from the Arsenal to the Academy enclosure, where they were received by the Governor, General J. F. M. Browne, C.B., R.E., the Members of the Memorial Committee and the Professors of the Academy, some of whom had instructed the Prince; the Cadet Company drawn up on each side of the Memorial, under Colonel Harness, C.B., R.A. gave the royal salute on the arrival and departure of the Princes.

The following letter to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, was forwarded in fac-simile by the Secretary of the Memorial Committee to the Governor.

Farnborough Hill,
14th Janvier, 1883.

Monseigneur,

Je viens vous remercier comme Président du comité "United Service Memorial" de l'accueil que trouva, en 1879, dans les armées anglaises de terre et de mer, l'idée de perpetuer par un monument durable la mémoire de mon fils bien aimé.

Je fus touché profondément de la spontanéité et de l'ensemble avec lesquels dans tous les rangs, officiers et soldats, chacun voulut alors s'associer à mon immense douleur et partager les regrets que laissait celui qui, comme l'a dit hier, le Prince de Galles unissait au courage l'amour de la discipline et du devoir.

J'espére, monseigneur, que vous voudrez bien être mon interprète auprès du Prince de Galles et des membres du comité qui vous ont si bien secondé.

Croyez aux sentiments d'amitié avec lesquels je suis.

De votre altesse royale,
La sincère amie et cousine,
EUGÉNIE.

The Empress came to the Academy before her departure for Zululand and visited the rooms in the West Tower used by the Prince which were still furnished as he had left them, the Dining Hall, Class Rooms, &c., conversing with those Officers who had known him. She then drove to Charlton Cemetery to place a sprig of myrtle on the grave of Major Ward Assheton, R.H.A., as her son's friend, and afterwards visited the Mess of the Royal Artillery to present to it, through Major-General John Turner, C.B., R.A., a shield, in memory of the Prince. In November, 1883, she drove over to the Governor's House, accompanied by Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., R.E., and inspected the Memorial. She also visited the Cadets' Library to see the marble bust of the Prince, by Belt, which had been presented to the Royal Military Academy by Sir Lintorn Simmons.

The executors of the late Sir Edgar Boehm presented to the Academy in 1892, the plaster study of the marble effigy placed on the Prince's tomb in the Mausoleum at Farnborough.

H.H. Prince Ibrahim.

H.H. Prince Ibrahim Hilmy, third son of H.H. Ishmail Pasha, late Khedive of Egypt, joined the Royal Military Academy as a Military Student (not as a Cadet) on the 20th September, 1878, when in his twenty-first year. He commenced his studies with the Fifth Class and continued with it until 18th February, 1880, when the Class qualified for commissions. He spoke and wrote English fluently, and was also a very good French scholar. He had been sent to England in 1877, and on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, Captain Loraine, R.A., had been appointed by H.H. Ishmail Pasha to direct his household and studies during his stay in London prior to joining the Royal Military Academy. This Officer also, in correspondence with the Governor, Sir John Adye, arranged for his stay at Woolwich. The Prince worked well, but was unable to maintain his position in the Class, and was therefore passed up without examination. He evinced an excellent spirit at all times, and conformed to the Regulations in all particulars. His drills and exercises were always performed with great zeal and care, though his unusual stoutness was a great drawback to his excelling in riding and gymnastics. He was naturally inclined to an inert life and showed, especially in winter, some delicacy of chest and throat, which was a source of anxiety to Dr. Roberts, the Medical Officer in charge of the Academy. He lived at No. 220, Herbert Road, with two Gentlemen selected by his Father, and a valet.

Aziz Izzet Bey.

On 22nd September, 1887, an Egyptian Gentleman, Aziz Izzet Bey, having passed a very satisfactory examination under the Professors of the Royal Military Academy, joined that Institution as a Supernumerary Cadet. He lived outside the Academy in the house of one of the Instructors. A special report upon his conduct and progress was called called for by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, for transmission to the Egyptian Government in July, 1889, and each Professor stated that his conduct had been exemplary and his progress very good. He passed out 43rd in a batch of 64, and was attached, in July 1889, to No. 28 Battery, Eastern Division, Garrison Artillery at Woolwich, commanded by Major A. W. Anstruther, R.A.

H. V. Rajoelson.

In August, 1889, Mr. H. V. Rajoelson, a protestant christian and grandson of the Prime Minister of Madagascar, received permission to go through a Course of Study at the Royal Military Academy as a Supernumerary Cadet, occupying quarters in the Academy, on passing a test examination under the Professors of Mathematics, Fortification (Geometrical Drawing), and Tactics (English and Geography). He was not considered qualified to join the Cadets in their studies by the two first-mentioned Professors, one of whom noticed that through some misconception, he had worked his answers in Geometrical Drawing on the blotting paper. He therefore studied for six months longer, was re-examined in March, 1890, passed and joined the Academy the same month. He went up with his term as far as the Second Class though unable to qualify at the various examinations. Then, owing to disturbances in Madagascar, he resigned his position and returned to that country. He played football in the Association team for the Academy and, though of short stature, was particularly active and proficient at the game. He had been several years in England previous to

joining the Academy and had acquired many English tastes. He lived in the Academy exactly like any other Cadet.

Applications from Foreign Gentlemen.

In May, 1872, a letter was referred to the Governor, asking whether a few young Austrian gentlemen might be allowed to finish their studies by joining the Royal Military Academy or Royal Military College. In reply the Governor pointed out that no one was admitted to the Academy for tuition only, but with a view to join the British Army. Although as a matter of international courtesy, permission had been granted to a Japanese gentlemen to join the Academy, this privilege was necessarily limited to the utmost. The application in question did not emanate from a foreign government, and Austrian gentlemen had no more claim than British subjects to be allowed to study at a Government School.

The Japanese gentlemen referred to by the Governor, was Mohri Gugoi Mototazu, son of one of the principal nobles of Japan. He was examined in Geometrical Drawing, Dictation, and Mathematics by Professors at the Academy, on 13th February, 1872, but was found so deficient, especially in Mathematics, that it would have been impossible for him to benefit by the Academy Course and he was recommended further study. He did not, however, again present himself for examination.

In 1876, a Mexican; in 1877, a Peruvian; and in the following year an Italian, and an Argentine gentleman, wished to join the Academy but were told that it was not intended for foreigners. A similar reply was sent to two Chilian gentlemen in 1880, and to a third, who was recommended by Lord Cochrane, in 1881.

Course of Studies.

Subjects.

It would be tedious to specify all the changes that have been made during the last fifty years in the subjects of study and in the marks allotted to them. Only the principal alterations are therefore given.

The subjects of study from 1840 to 1860, comprised the following:—1. Artillery, theoretical and practical; 2. Fortification and Bridging; 3. Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy; 4. History and Geography; 5. Landscape Drawing; 6. French; 7. German. In addition, lectures were given, to the Practical Class only, on Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy, Mechanics and Machinery. On 6th November, 1860, a sum of £60 was granted for prizes in these subjects.

Length of Course.

The duration of the Course was then from two to four years, exclusive of the time spent in the Practical Class. The Theoretical Classes were four in number, and included Cadets "on probation." The system of admitting Cadets "on probation," ceased with the old nominations and the normal length of the Theoretical Course became two years in 1857. In 1859, the terms "Practical" and "Theoretical" were no longer applied to the Classes which were then numbered one to six. The first and second at the lower, the others at the upper Barracks. The length of the whole course was fixed at two-and-a-half years, or "until sufficiently qualified."

Mathematics

The Rev. Canon Moseley, M.A., F.R.S., a member of the Council of Military Education, was then invited to suggest a Mathematical Course for the Gentlemen Cadets, This he did in a long paper, which was submitted to the Mathematical Professor and his Assistants for their remarks in October, 1859. These Gentlemen pointed out that Canon Moseley's course was chiefly copied from that of the Polytechnic and other Continental Schools in which, often, Officers of the Civil Administration were trained. They could not agree with the Canon in recommending a detailed investigation of the contrivances of machinery and of the steam engine, believing that the few Officers who obtained the much coveted posts of Superintendents in establishments where complex machinery was employed, could obtain the knowledge requisite for them elsewhere and at a later period. Being however, called upon the following year by the Council to introduce into the Mathematical Course "so much of the Theory of the steam engine as embraces the Mathematical relation between the quantity of water evaporated by an engine, and the work yielded by it," they replied "that it would be necessary to treat the subject from the thermo dynamical point of view," which "hardly ranked among the simplest applications of the Integral Calculus." They doubted their ability "to present it in a form comprehensible to the majority of the Cadets," but would use their best endeavours to do so. This branch of study does not, however, appear to have been prosecuted.

Rules as to "drops."

An important memorandum had been issued by the Council of Military Education, in 1859, relative to the practice which had crept in of Cadets, who felt their inability to gain high places in their final examinations, voluntarily disqualifying, so as to remain longer under instruction, and thus obtain commissions in the Royal Engineers when competing with others who had not had that advantage. This question specially affected those who were pushed on by accelerations and it was recommended that those who had been so advanced should, if they wished, be allowed to hold back and compete for Engineer commissions with those of their own standing but not with those below them. It was afterwards, (1890) ruled that no Cadet who had dropped out of his proper class could take a prize or be eligible for Engineers. One or two who had lost a term were, however, allowed to join the Engineer Section at the time of the "bifurcation" but some gentlemen who were thereby debarred from doing so, brought the matter forward and the necessity for enforcing the rule became apparent. After bifurcation, however, an Engineer Cadet who drops in the First Class is recommended for a commission in the Royal Engineers if he qualifies for it at the end of the following year.

In March, 1865, some seven or eight Cadets of three years' standing, had been allowed a seventh term as a special case because they had been admitted some weeks after the others in their class, and the allotment of marks had been altered but it was ruled that in future no Cadet was to be allowed to remain at the Academy more than three years. When the Course was reduced to two years in 1882, this limit was further reduced to two-and-half years. A second failure to obtain class promotion was to necessitate removal. Some exceptions to this rule were, however, made during the periods when accelerations were so frequent in the cases of Cadets who had failed through sickness.

Mechanics.

History and Geography disappeared from the Course in 1860, and a Professor of Mechanics was appointed.

Hindustani.

In 1861, Hindustani was introduced as an alternative for German and a Professor appointed. Fieldworks were transferred from the Surveying Course to Fortification. The Professor of Plan Drawing was abolished, and his duties transferred to the Professor of Surveying, in 1865.

Independent Examiners.

In June, 1865, the Council of Military Education reported that the first examination under independent examiners had shown very satisfactory results, the Cadets coming out much in the same order as when examined by the Academy Professors, but with lower marks.

In January, 1867, the Lectures in Geology and Mineralogy were abolished, and in place of them, Lectures on Military History and the Art of War introduced, and a Professor appointed. This officer was to give a Course of Lectures to the First Class, and at first to be paid for each. His pay afterwards became £100 a quarter. His lectures were not approved of by the Council, who requested him in March to remodel his Course entirely. He immediately resigned. The Governor proposed to add Military Administration and Law to this subject, but it was decided that the time was too limited. Later in the year a permanent Professor was appointed with a fixed salary, and the Second Class was ordered to attend his lectures also. Military History.

The Royal Commission of 1868-9, recommended the addition of Latin and Greek as voluntary subjects, to be taught by the Chaplain. That Commission had before it the results of some ten years of the competitive system of admissoin to the Academy, consequent upon which, a class of special tutors called "crammers," had arisen. It appeared that the influence of their establishments was prejudicial and in order to attract gentlemen directly from the great public schools, it was thought advisable to allow marks at the Academy for a knowledge of the classics. Several distinguished schoolmasters had been examined by the Commission before coming to this decision. The next change was the abolition of the Professors of Practical Geometry and Mechanics, but their subjects continued to be taught as part of the Fortification and Artillery Courses respectively. Classics.

In November, 1869, the Council of Military Education came to the conclusion that too much time was given to accurate surveys, and suggested that these should be given up and Military Sketching only taught. The use of the Theodolite was therefore discontinued the following year, and the Professor of Surveying called Professor of Military Drawing. Surveyin

In 1870, the Council of Military Education, decided that the custom of Corporals (Second Class) being detailed to keep order in the class rooms, should be discontinued, and that the reductions in the staff of the Academy made it advisable also to withdraw the Subaltern Officers from the Lecture Halls, where it had been usual for them to attend during the lectures and maintain order. Class room duty had been found very prejudicial to the studies of the Corporals taking them, as it did, away from their own work and otherwise interrupting it. At first a modification called the Addiscombe Method, was tried. The Cadets of each class above the last joined, were told off for duty in study with the class immediately below them. But this rule was not long in force. There was at first some opposition to the withdrawal of the Orderly Officer, from the Professors of Chemistry and Mechanics, but they thought the plan might be tried. Class room Discipline.

Towards the end of his long service at the Academy, Mr. Bloxam, Professor of Chemistry began to complain loudly of the difficulty he found in maintaining order, and urged the necessity of reverting to the old system. Certainly there was much irregularity at his lectures, and he had great difficulty in delivering them. In April, 1882, after his retirement a pamphlet appeared, entitled "the present state of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich," by an ex-Professor, who served for 26 years. Several debates in Parliament arose on this publication, and the Governor was called upon for an explanation. He pointed out, that since the report of the Commission of 1869, no Corporals or Officers had been detailed to attend lectures to keep order. That this had not been complained of even by the Professor in question until 1880, when, from exceptional causes, offences were unusually numerous, and all Professors suffered in consequence. The Board of Visitors and the custom of holding Board Meetings at which the Governor met the Professors, gave ample opportunities for bringing forward complaints, of which however, the Professor had not availed himself. The Governor considered that great injustice had been done to the Cadets, by the statements made in the pamphlet.

Lord Morley's committee (1886) recommended that Corporals should again take duty in the Class rooms, but this was found to interfere with Riding Drill and other work to such an extent that it was not long before they were again withdrawn. It was however, found desirable to revert to the practice of parading the Class for Chemistry Lectures.

In June, 1868, a mistake was made in transcribing the marks gained by the First Class. Gentleman Cadet "B" was allotted 1,198 instead of 1,298, by the Examiner in Fortification. The mistake was not discovered until after the prizes had been given, and when rectified was found to put Gentleman Cadet "B" above Gentleman Cadet "P," and entitle him to the second prize in Fortification. As this had already been given to the latter some doubt was felt as to whether the funds would admit of another being provided, but this was finally done. At this Examination Gentleman Cadet G. S. Clarke, took the Pollock Medal and a prize in every subject, and headed the list with an unusually large total. In this year for the first time dictionaries were no longer allowed at the Examinations in German and Hindustani. Mistakes in Marks.

In June, 1869, a Gentleman who sent in blank papers, and wrote no fair notes was allotted 120 marks in Practical Mechanics.

On 14th June, 1872, the Civil Service Commissioners found to their great regret, that after publishing the names of the 40 successful candidates at the recent examination for admission, one, who ought to have been sixth on the list, was found to have been omitted. The name of this gentleman was therefore added to the list and 41 admitted.

In 1885, a Gentleman was allotted 10 marks more than the total in mensuration; they were deducted, but he lost one place in consequence. Similar mistakes occurred on two other occasions, probably owing to more than the required number of alternative questions having been answered.

Up to 1870, each class had its special room in which the Cadets kept their books and instruments locked up in desks. In that year the present (1892) pattern of desks were introduced, and the class-rooms allotted to the various subjects. Study parades were abolished, and the Cadets carried whatever books or instruments were required to the class-rooms as is now (1892) the practice. In 1887, however, following the recommendation of Lord Morley's committee, the former custom was reverted to, and desks of the original pattern estimated for. It was soon found to be attended with great inconvenience, and was not persevered with. Class rooms.

Meteorology was introduced into the Surveying Course in 1870, and taught for some years. Meteorology.

In November, 1871, it was decided that two Examiners were to be employed in future in Fortification, Artillery, Military Drawing, Chemistry and Physics. Two Examiners.

Lost Sketches, &c. In the great fire of 1st February, 1873, the surveys made by the First Class were burnt so that no marks could be allotted for the term drawings. The total marks were therefore reduced by 500, and those allotted to the examination sketch increased by 200. The same fate befell the Second Class sketches, and the marks belonging to them were added to those allowed for their drawings during the following term. Another result of this fire was the loss of the surveying models and maps. The Professor of Military Drawing was therefore sent, in February, 1873, to the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, to select fresh maps and models, at a cost of £35. At the same time, £50 was granted for landscape drawings, and £160 for drawing instruments, which had been burnt.

Languages. During 1875, and 12 following years, Cadets were allowed to take up Spanish, Italian, Russian, and Hindustani, as well as French or German, as voluntary subjects; the qualifying marks being one third of the total. As classics were also allowed as voluntary subjects, the number of languages taken up by some Cadets was very large, in one instance seven, and Lord Morley's Committee in 1887, recommended that this should no longer be allowed. In November, 1884, only one Cadet had presented himself for examination in Spanish and one in Hindustani, and were both reported as knowing very little about those languages.

New Text Books. In August, 1880, a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War to consider the subject of Military Drawing, recommended that the title, Military Topography, should be generally adopted and a new text book written. Geometrical Drawing was added to the Course of Fortification as published in the text book of 1878. In this year too, the text book of gunnery was written by Captain G. Mackinlay, R.A., Instructor in Artillery, and partly took the place of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Owen's "Modern Artillery."

Qualification. In consequence of a supplementary report from the Board of Visitors in 1882, drawing attention to the large number of failures in the examinations, H.R.H. the Commanding-in-Chief, decided that (except in the First Class) the case of a Cadet of good character, who failed to qualify for class promotion in one subject by less than 20 marks, and had done well in other subjects, might be submitted with a view to his getting promotion, subject to his afterwards making up his marks in the higher class. In 1890, when the scale of marks had been much reduced, a percentage of ·2 was substituted for the 20 marks, provided that such decimal did not exceed 20.

Cumulative Marks. In October, 1883, the Governor was called upon to report whether any alteration in the system of instruction at the Royal Military Academy seemed desirable, inasmuch as, except the candidates for Engineers who compete throughout their term of residence, there was no necessity to work for a place so long as the qualifying decimal was obtained which was rendered easier by the method of carrying on marks. He was of opinion that the system worked well and called for no change. The qualifying standard recommended by the Royal Commission of 1869, was one-fourth marks each in Mathematics, Fortification, Artillery, Military Topogaphy, Military History and Mechanics, and ·5 of the total marks. The actual standard was ·5 each in Mathematics, Fortification and Artillery, and half marks on the total of the obligatory subjects; so that it was higher than had been considered necessary. The object of cumulative marks then allowed, was to ensure that the final place of each Cadet should be based upon an accurate measure of his work in all subjects, and though incidentally lightening his work, that was not by any means to be considered objectionable, nor did it appear to have conduced to idleness in any marked degree. The amount of care and discussion bestowed by the Governor and his Instructional Staff on each branch of study and the work of each Cadet was very much larger than formerly, owing to the system of Board Meetings. The results were carefully watched and considered satisfactory. The studies indoors and out, were carried on with alacrity and obedience, and Cadets left the Institution with regret.

In this year, the bifurcation carried out in 1889 was first mentioned. It was said that those Cadets who joined the Royal Artillery spent too much time in the study of Fortification.

Classics. In January, 1884, it was suggested that the study of Classics should be eliminated from the Royal Military Academy Course, and more time devoted to French and German. The Governor was called upon for his opinion, and stated that such a step would seem to be a retrograde movement as 44 per cent. qualified in Latin or Greek at the Academy, and were thereby brought into personal relation with the Chaplain as Instructor, also it would prevent Cadets passing in directly from public schools. Classics wre studied voluntarily for one hour on five evenings in the week, he could not propose any professional subject as a substitute, and there was already ample time allotted to French and German. The study of Classics had been revived on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1869, and the experience of the past 13 years had fully justified that recommendation. Under date, 16th April, 1884, the Director-General of Military Education informed the Governor that the matter had been considered by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, who had decided that Classics would cease to form one of the voluntary subjects of study at the Royal Military Academy, after the Cadets then there had passed out.

Changes in hours, &c. In December, 1884, H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having been struck by the unfavourable physical appearance of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military Academy, as compared with those at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, considered that an alteration in the hours of meals, and some modification in the course of studies might be advisable. The Deputy Adjutants-General, R.A. and R.E., who had brought to H.R.H.'s notice the deficiency of Woolwich Cadets in the matter of Freehand Drawing, suggested deferring the gun practice at Shoeburyness until after they were commissioned and limiting the study of voluntary languages, so as to gain more time for Drills and Freehand Drawing, in which only ten lessons a term were given. The substitution of Tactics, Military Administration and Law for Military History was also suggested and the Governor's opinion called for.

The Board of Visitors this year, had also remarked upon the inferior physique of the Cadets, and a question had been asked in the House of Commons as to the long intervals between the meals at the Academy.

The result was a new time table as follows—

Breakfast	8 a.m.
,, Sunday	9 ,,
1st Study	10.15 a.m. to 12 p.m.
2nd ,,	12.15 p.m. to 2 ,,
3rd ,,	5.30 p.m. to 7.15 ,,
Luncheon	2.15 p.m.
Voluntary	4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.
Saturdays, 1st Study	8 to 9.30
,, 2nd Study	10 to 11.30 a.m.
Dinner	7.30 ,,
,, Sunday	1.15 ,,
Tea in Hall (Sundays only)	7.30 ,,

The Study time table for 1892 is given below—

Weekly Detail of Studies and Drills, 1892.

	1st. CLASS. Artillery Divn.	1st. CLASS. Engineer Divn.	2nd CLASS. Artillery Division.	2nd CLASS. Engineer Division.	3rd CLASS.		4th CLASS.
MONDAY							
8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Artillery	Mathematics	Military Topography	Military Topography	8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Fortification	Mathematics
10-0 to 11-0 a.m.		Drawing			10-0 to 11-45 a.m.		
11-15 to 1 p.m.	Riding Drill	Riding Drill			12-0 noon to 1-0 p.m.	Gun Drill	Squad Drill or Gymnastics
4-0 to 5-0 p.m.		Fortification	Drawing		2-10 to 3-45 p.m.	Riding Drill	
5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Artillery		Fortification	Drawing	4-0 to 5-0 p.m.	Drawing	French or German
					5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	French or German	Chemistry and Physics
TUESDAY							
8-15 to 9-45 a.m.			Riding Drill	Riding Drill	8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Mathematics	Fortification
10-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m.	Military Topography	Military Topography	10-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m ½ Divn. at Arsenal ½ Divn. Artillery	10-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m ½ Divn. at Arsenal ½ Divn. Artillery	10-0 to 11-45 a.m.		
4-0 to 5 p.m.	Drawing				12-0 noon to 1-0 p.m.	Gun Drill	Squad Drill or Gymnastics
5-15 to 7.15 p.m.	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law.	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law.	Artillery	Artillery	2-10 to 3-45 p.m.	Riding Drill	
					4-0 to 5-0 p.m.	French or German	Drawing
					5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Chemistry and Physics	French or German
WEDNESDAY							
8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Riding Drill	Riding Drill	Fortification	Fortification	8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Military Topography	Mathematics
9-45 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.	½ Divn. at Arsenal	½ Divn. at Arsenal			10-0 to 11-45 a.m.		
10-30 to 11-45 a.m.	½ Divn. Artillery	½ Divn. Artillery ½ Divn. Mathematics	Artillery Exercises	Artillery Exercises	12-0 noon to 1-0 p.m.	Gun Drill	Squad Drill or Gymnastics
12-0 noon to 1-0 p.m.					2-10 to 3-10 p.m.		
5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Fortification	Mathematics	Artillery	Fortification	5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Mathematics	Chemistry and Physics
THURSDAY							
8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Fortification	Artillery	Artillery Exercises	Mathematics	8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Mathematics	Military Topography
10-0 to 11-0 a.m.					10-0 to 11-45 a m.		
11-15 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.	Riding Drill (2 Sections)	Riding Drill (2 Sections)	Battalion Drill	Battalion Drill	12-0 noon to 1-0 p.m.	Battalion Drill	Battalion Drill
12-0 noon to 1-0 p.m.	Battalion Drill (1 Section)	Battalion Drill (1 Section)			2-10 to 3-10 p.m.		Squad Drill
2-30 to 3-30 p.m.			Riding Drill	Riding Drill	2-30 to 3-30 p.m.	Gymnastics	
4 to 5 p.m.			Drawing		4-0 to 5-0 p.m.	Drawing	French or German
5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Chemistry and Physics	Chemistry and Physics	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law	5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	French or German	Model Drawing
FRIDAY							
8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Artillery Exercises.	Fortification	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law.	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law.	8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Chemistry and Physics.	Fortification
10-0 to 11-45 a.m.			Artillery Exercises	Mathematics	10-0 to 11-45 a.m.		
12-0 noon to 1-0 p.m.	Battalion Drill	Battalion Drill	Battalion Drill	Battalion Drill	12 noon to 1-0 p.m.	Battalion Drill	Battalion Drill or Gymnastics
2-10 to 3-45 p.m.	Riding Drill	Riding Drill			2-30 to 3-30 p.m.	Gymnastics	Squad Drill
4-0 to 5-0 p.m.	Drawing				4-0 to 5-0 p.m.	French or German	Drawing
5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law.	Tactics Military Admin. & Law.	Chemistry and Physics	Chemistry and Physics	5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Model Drawing	French or German
SAT.							
8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law.	Tactics, Military Admin. & Law.	Artillery	Fortification	8-15 to 9-45 a.m.	Fortification	Military Topography
10-0 to 11-30 a.m.	Riding Drill	Riding Drill			10-0 to 11-30 a.m.		

French.

The National Society of French Teachers in England, Bedford Street, Strand, founded in 1881, under the Presidency of M. Victor Hugo, present medals and certificates to be competed for annually, by candidates from any school in the United Kingdom. In 1885 a gold medal was gained by a Gentleman Cadet from the Royal Military Academy, in 1889, one obtained a certificate, and in 1890 another gained a silver medal.

Lord Morley's Committee.

In October, 1885, a committee was appointed, composed as follows:—

Bifurcation, &c.

Chairman: The Earl of Morley. *Members:* General Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., R.A., (*Director of Military Education*), General Sir Beauchamp Walker, K.C.B., Major-General Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., R.E., (*Deputy Adjutant-General, R.E.*) and Major-General R. J. Hay, C.B., R.A., (*Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A.*). *Secretary:* Major Douglas Jones, R.A., (*Deputy Assistant-Director of Military Education*).

This committee was instructed by the Secretary of State for War, to inquire generally into the Course of Study at the Royal Military Academy, and the physical condition of the Gentlemen Cadets there, and to consider fully in what manner this Institution can best be made to fulfil the object of preparing Officers who shall be physically and professionally adapted for service in the scientific Corps. Their report dated May, 1886, after visiting the Academy, taking the evidence of 45 witnesses and comparing the experience of recent years with that of more remote times, condemned the General Course of Study as too ambitious and too little thorough and practical, its division into voluntary and obligatory portions was not satisfactory, and the system of accumulating marks was carried to excess. They recommended, though it is noticeable that the evidence does not support this recommendation, a system by which Cadets should "bifurcate" at the end of their first year of residence: the result of the examination then held to determine whether they should be commissioned in the Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery. No marks to be carried on from this examination, but a qualifying decimal (·5) to be required in their Third and Fourth Terms, and their final position then to determine their seniority in their Regiments. The Mathematical and Fortification Course to be modified for the Artillery Cadets, who should study more Artillery than those selected for Engineers. In 1883, such a plan had been considered, as Artillery Officers appeared to have spent too much time in the Study of Fortification, and as early as 1856 the same proposal had been proposed and negatived by Colonel Yolland's Commission.

Military Topography was to follow the Sandhurst Course and Tactics, Military Administration and Law, which were to be substituted for Military History, to do the same. Two Instructors in these latter subjects to be appointed. The number of Examination papers to be reduced about one-half. The practice of allowing lights after 12 at night to be discontinued. Class rooms not to be allotted to each subject but to each class, and Cadets to have lockup desks in them. Study parades to be revived, and Corporals to be in charge of each class during the attendances, unless dispensed with by the Professor or Instructors. The "Secretary and Treasurer" to become "Commandant and Secretary." An Instructor in Gunnery to be added to the Staff, more time allotted to Riding and Infantry Drill. First and Second Studies to be from 8.15 till 11.30 a.m. so that drill might take place later in the day than had been recently the case.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out these alterations, but by 1st November, 1886, all were arranged for and put into practice, except that classrooms continued to be allotted to each subject, and that the bifurcation scheme itself could not, owing to the vested interests of the Cadets and other matters, be brought into operation until 1889. A report from the Superintendent of the Riding Establishment, to the effect that the attendance of the First Class had become very irregular, owing to 8 Corporals being taken for duty in the class rooms made it advisable to relieve them of this duty when it interfered with riding, and to place each Class in charge of the Senior Cadet. Further experience caused H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief to decide, in March, 1887, that the practice of having Corporals on duty in the class rooms should cease and that all parades for study should be abolished. In 1889, however, it was found advisable to parade the classes for Chemistry, which was done on the rear road.

Tactics, Administration and Law.

In October, 1887, the study of Tactics having been substituted for that of Military History, Military Administration and Law were added. The assistance of two Instructors in other subjects was given to the Professor. These Officers were granted extra pay at £100 a year, in consideration of part of their time being given up to this work, in addition to their regular attendances.

Technical Committee.

A Technical Committee, as recommended by Lord Morley's Committee, assembled in October, 1887, under the Presidency of Lieutenant-General H. A. Smythe, R.A., drew up Syllabuses, and reported on 13th December following.

Failures.

In 1889, H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief having called for a return of failures at Examination during the year 1882-8 inclusive was concerned to find them so numerous. The Numbers were 5, 22, 23, 16, 29, 37 and 45 respectively, including all classes, but excluding those caused by sickness or misconduct. Accelerations, though frequent, do not appear to have caused these, as few failures had occurred amongst those who volunteered up. The course seemed too much for many of the Gentlemen Cadets, and was considered too ambitious by the Committee of 1886. Such modifications as could be recommended, were to be put forward by the Governor and a report on Military Education showing the principal changes in the course of study at the Academy since 1883, prepared by the Director-General of Military Education.

On many occasions, complaints had been made that young Officers joining the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, were not so well practised as formerly in Surveying and Drawing. This was probably due to the adoption of Military Sketching as taught at Sandhurst, in place of more accurate methods, and also to the time available, not being sufficient to allow of much practice in printing and in finishing sketches. In February, 1890, the Commandant of the School of Military Engineering reported that the young Officers were not able to take advantage of the instruction given them in Surveying. He considered that they were inferior to those who joined from the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, and from the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, as well as those from the Royal Military Academy of some 15 years ago. In July, of the same year the Chief Instructor of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, complained that young Officers joining there could not work out the simplest problems required for practical purposes. He suggested that the Syllabus should be altered.

Syllabus and Course of Instruction, 1892.

1. The length of the Course of Instruction will be two years divided into four terms. The terms in each year will be :—(*a*) From about 17th March to 27th July; (*b*) From about 24th September to 17th February, with a short recess at Christmas. The intermediate periods will constitute the vacations. New Syllabus, &c.

2. All the Cadets in the Third and Fourth Classes will be educated together. On leaving the Third Class, the Cadets promoted to the Second Class will bifurcate into two separate divisions for Artillery and Engineers respectively, which separation will be maintained for the remainder of the Course at the Royal Military Academy. Choice of Corps.

Cadets passing highest on the list of the Third Class, will have the choice of joining the Engineer Division so far as vacancies may be available, with a view to obtaining commissions in the Royal Engineers; the remainder will be attached to the Artillery Division with a view to obtaining commissions in the Royal Artillery.

When once a Cadet has joined any particular Division, no transfer will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

3. The following subjects, in addition to Drill, Riding, and Gymnastics, will form the ordinary Course of obligatory studies, with the marks assigned to each :— Subjects.

Third and Fourth Classes.—Mathematics, 3,000 marks, of which 200 for plates, sketches, and notes; Field Fortification 2,000, 400 for plates, &c.; Military Topography 2,000, 800 for plates, &c.; French or German, 1,000; Chemistry and Physics 1,000; Model Drawing 300.

Second and First Classes. Subjects common to the Artillery and Engineer Divisions :—Military Topography 1,000 marks (of which 400 for plates, sketches, and notes); Tactics 1,000; *Military Administration 500; *Military Law† 500; Chemistry and Physic 1,000. Special to Artillery Division: Artillery 2,000 marks (of which 200 for plates, &c.); Fortification 1,000 (200 for plates, &c.). Special to Engineer Division: Fortification 2,000 marks (400 for plates, &c.); Artillery 1,000 (100 for plates, &c.); Mathematics 2,000 (100 for plates, &c.); Freehand Drawing‡ 1,000.

4. In addition to the above obligatory Course, every Cadet will be allowed, at his option, to take up as voluntary subjects, in the Third and Fourth Classes, the foreign language not chosen as an obligatory one, and landscape drawing; also to be examined in the Third Class in an advanced paper in Mathematics on the Course of the Fourth and Third Classes—and in a paper on the Differential or Integral Calculus—

The maximum marks for these subjects will be 1,000 for the language, and 700 for Landscape Drawing, ·5 being the counting minimum in each case: 400 marks will be given for each of the Mathematical Papers above mentioned, ·4 being the minimum to count marks on each paper.

A Cadet will not be allowed to take up, or present himself for examination in, voluntary mathematics unless the Professor reports that he has previously attained a sufficient proficiency in the obligatory mathematics.

The language to be studied by a Cadet in his obligatory Course must be one in which he possesses such proficiency as will enable him to benefit by the advanced instruction given to the class. A Cadet will not be allowed to exchange his obligatory and voluntary languages after his first term examination.

Examinations.

5. In order to ensure due diligence during the whole period of residence, there will be examinations at the end of each term, conducted by independent examiners. A Cadet failing to pass satisfactorily at any examination will not get class promotion. Examinations.

The examination in the Third Class will cover the Fourth and Third Classes' Course, and that in the First Class, the Second and First Classes' Course.

6. At the end of the Course, those Cadets who have passed satisfactory examinations, will become entitled to commissions as 2nd Lieutenants; in the Royal Artillery from the Artillery Division, and in the Royal Engineers from the Engineer Division.

7. For class promotion from the Fourth and Third Classes a Cadet will be required to obtain ·5 of the marks in the obligatory Course of Mathematics, and in at least three other obligatory subjects and ·5 of the aggregate.

To count marks in any obligatory subject, at least ·25 of the total must be obtained. A Cadet who obtains less than ·25 of the marks allotted to an obligatory subject in the Fourth Class, will be required to obtain ·25 only of the marks allotted in the Third Class.

One-fourth only of the total marks will be allotted to the examination in the Fourth Class, three-fourths being retained for the examination in the Third Class.

The marks allowed to count in the Fourth Class will be added to those obtained at the examination in the Third Class, and the result will determine the order of merit for appointment to the Artillery and Engineer Divisions, but no Cadet can be posted to the Engineer Division who does not obtain ·5 in Fortification. The marks obtained in the Fourth and Third Classes will not be carried on.

8. For class promotion from the Second Class, and for commission at the end of the Course, the following qualification will be required :—

Artillery Division.—·5 in Artillery and in at least four other obligatory subjects, and ·5 of the aggregate.

Engineer Division.—·5 in Fortification and in at least five other subjects, and ·5 of the aggregate.

To count marks in any obligatory subject, at least ·25 of the total must be obtained. A Cadet who obtained less than ·25 of the marks allotted to an obligatory subject in the Second Class, will be required to obtain ·25 only of the marks allotted in the Third Class.

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* Although the examination in these subjects is combined in one paper they are distinct subjects for marks and qualification.
† At the examination in Military Law, the "Manual of Military Law" and "Queen's Regulations" will be allowed.
‡ Freehand Drawing may be taken up as a voluntary subject by the Artillery Division.

One fourth only of the total marks will be allotted to the examination in the Second Class, three-fourths being retained for the examination in the First Class, except in the subjects of Mathematics for the Engineer Division, and Artillery for the Artillery Division; in which subjects the total marks will be divided as shown in the detailed syllabus.

The marks allowed to count in the Second Class will be added to those obtained at the examination in the First Class, and the result will determine the order of merit; and the Cadets will be gazetted in their respective corps in the order in which they pass.

9. A Cadet will be removed from the Royal Military Academy on the following grounds:—

(1) If he falls more than one term behind the class with which he originally joined the Royal Military Academy.

(2) If he fail to acquire a sufficient proficiency in military exercises.

No exception to the above rule will be granted on account of absence from any cause excepting illness. Cases of protracted absence on account of illness will be specially referred for decision to the Secretary of State for War through the Commander-in-Chief.

10. A Cadet guilty of copying or using unfair means at any examination, will forfeit his examination and be rusticated for one term; or may, according to circumstances, be more severely dealt with.

11. A Cadet who may lose a term through illness, failure at examination, or otherwise, will not be allowed to count any marks for the term which he loses.

A Cadet who may lose a term during the first year's Course will not be eligible to take a prize in that year, and similarly a Cadet who may lose a term during the second year's Course will not be eligible to take any prize or reward, except for exemplary conduct, in that year.

12. Prizes will be awarded at the end of the first year's Course to the Cadet who has obtained the highest number of marks in: Mathematics, French, German, Model Drawing. At the end of the second year's Course, to the Cadet who has obtained the highest number of marks during the second year's Course in—Artillery Division: Artillery, Fortification. Engineer Division: Mathematics, Artillery, Fortification. Combined First Class: Chemistry and Physics, Military Topography, Tactics, Military Administration and Military Law, and Freehand Drawing.

A prize for Riding, and one for Gymnastics will be given in the First Class to the Cadet who shows the greatest proficiency in the same, but no marks will be awarded.

Table of Marks—Fourth and Third Classes.

OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.

* For class promotion in the fourth and third classes a Cadet will be required to obtain ·5 of the marks in Mathematics, and in at least three other obligatory subjects, and ·5 of the aggregate.

To count marks in any obligatory subject at least ·25 of the total must be obtained.

One-fourth only of the total marks will be allotted to the examination in the fourth class, three-fourths being retained for the examination in the third class.

The marks allowed to count in the fourth class will be added to those obtained at the examination in the third class and the result will determine the order of merit for appointment to the Engineer and Artillery Divisions; but no Cadet can be posted to the Engineer Division who does not obtain ·5 in Fortification.

The marks obtained in the fourth and third classes will not be carried on.

VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS

	Marks	Counting Minimum
1. The foreign language not chosen as an obligatory one	1,000	·5
2. Landscape drawing	700	
3. An advanced paper in Mathematics on the year's course	400	·4
4. Differential and Integral Calculus ..	400	

		Course of Fourth and Third Classes.										
		Obligatory.							Voluntary.			
		Mathematics	Field Fortification	Military Topography	French or German	Chemistry and Physics	Model Drawing	Total	French or German	Landscape Drawing	Mathematics: Advanced Paper	Mathematics: Differential and Integral Calculus
Fourth Class ..	Maximum	750	500	500	250	250	75	2,325	250	175	—	—
	Minimum	375	*	*	*	*	*	1,162	125	87	—	—
Third Class ..	Maximum	2,250	1,500	1,500	750	750	225	6,975	750	525	400	400
	Minimum (*including marks allowed to count in 4th class*)	1,500	*	*	*	*	*	4,650	500	350	160	160

Table of Marks—Second and First Classes.

* For class promotion from the second class, and for commission from the first, the following qualification will be required :—

Artillery Division.—·5 in Artillery and in at least four other obligatory subjects, and ·5 of the aggregate.

Engineer Division.—·5 in Fortification and in at least five other subjects, and ·5 of the aggregate

To count marks in any subject, at least ·25 of the total must be obtained.

One-fourth only of the total marks will be allotted to the examination in the second class, three-fourths being retained for the examination in the first class, except in the subject of Mathematics for the Engineer Division, and Artillery for the Artillery Division, in which case one-half of the total marks will be allotted to the examination in the second class, and one-half in the first-class.

The marks allowed to count in the second class will be added to those obtained at the examination in the first class, and the result will determine the order of merit and the Cadets will be gazetted in their respective Corps in the order in which they pass.

		Course of Second and First Classes.												
		1st and 2nd Classes combined					Artillery Division		Engineer Division					
		Military Topography	Tactics	Military Administration	Military Law	Chemistry and Physics	Artillery	Fortification	Fortification	Artillery	Mathematics	† Freehand Drawing	Total — Artillery Division	Total — Engineer Division
Second Class	Maximum	250	125	125	125	250	700	250	500	250	1,000	250	‡1,750	3,000
	Minimum	*	*	*	*	*	350	*	250	*	*	*	875	1,500
First Class	Maximum	750	750	375	375	750	1,300	750	1,500	750	1,000	750	‡5,250	7,000
	Minimum (*including marks allowed to count in second class*)	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	*	*	*	3,500	5,000

† This subject is voluntary for Artillery Division.
‡ These figures do not include the marks allotted to Freehand Drawing.

Mathematics.

The marks allotted to this subject are apportioned as follows :—

	4th Class	3rd Class	Engineer Division only. 2nd Class	Engineer Division only. 1st Class
Professor's marks for plates executed during the term	—	200	—	100
Examination	750	2,050	1,000	900
Total	750	2,250	1,000	1,000
Voluntary papers	—	800	—	—
		3,050	—	—
	3,800		2,000	

FOURTH CLASS. Algebra.—*Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra.* Marks 150. Chapters i-vi, viii, ix (omitting Articles 122-128), xi, xiii, also Binomial Theorem for any idex, without proof, xvi, xvii, xxii, xxiii.

Trigonometry and Mensuration.—*Goodwin's or Todhunter's Trigonometry* (smaller edition). Marks, 150. Up to and including solution of triangles. *Brabant's Mensuration.*—Book I, chapter i-vi, book II, chapter i-viii.

Analytical Geometry.—Marks, 150. *Smith's Conic Sections.* Rectangular axes only. The straight line. The circle. The Parabola.

Mechanics.—Marks, 300. *Robinson's Treatise.* Velocity. Acceleration. Mass. Laws of Motion. Parallelogram of Forces. Parallel Forces. Moments. Centre of gravity. General conditions of equilibrium. Machines. Friction. Projectiles. Equation of the path of a projectile. Graphic Statics (examples prepared by the Professor).

THIRD CLASS. Analytical Geometry.—Marks, 400. Repetition of the Fourth Class Course.

Mechanics. (i) Dynamics.—Marks, 400. (ii) Statics.—Marks, 400. Plates.—Marks, 200. Repetition of the Fourth Class Course.

(iii) Theory of Work.—Marks, 150. *Robinson's Dynamics,* chapter XV. (Gravitation measure of force only).

Applied Mechanics.—Marks, 400. *Crofton's Applied Mechanics.* 2nd Edition, 1886. (i) Stability of Structures. Marks, 200. General conditions of equilibrium of a structure. Frames. Diagrams of stresses. Roofs. Trussed beams. (Omitting pages 34-45, 49-63).

(ii) Strength of Materials.—Marks, 200. Elasticity. Resistance to stretching. Resistance to compression. Theory of beams. Graphical representation of Bending Moment and Shearing Force. Moments of Resistance of Rectangular Beams. (Omitting pages 78-84, 97-100. Examples 25-31, on page 111, page 113 to end).

Hydrostatics.—Marks, 300. *Besant's Hydrostatics.* Parts of chapters I-VI.

Voluntary Mathematics.—Problems on the following, and also of a more advanced character in the subjects of the fourth and third classes' course.—Marks, 400.

(i) Trigonometry.—*Demoivre's Theorem.* Expansion of sin a and cos a.

(ii) Analytical Geometry.—*Smith's Conic Sections.* The circle, parabola ellipse and hyperbola.

(iii) Applied Mechanics.—*Crofton's Treatise.*—Chains and cords. Stability of walls. Cast-iron and plate girders.

Hydrostatics.—*Besants's Hydrostatics.* Articles 49, 50, 108-118.

Differential and Integral Calculus.—*Greenhill's Treatise, Edition,* 1891. Marks, 400. Differentiation. Integration. Definite Integrals. Application to the determination of areas and volumes of revolution. Particular cases of the circle and parabola. Integration by parts. Successive differentiation. Maxima and minima, in the cases of functions of one independent variable.

Second Class.—*Engineer Division.* Geometry.—*Smith's Conic Sections.* Marks, 300. Parabola. Ellipse. Hyperbola.

Spherical Trigonometery.—*Goodwin's Treatise.* Parts of chapters I, II, III, IV, V and VI.

Differential and Integral Calculus.—*Greenhill's Treatise, Edition,* 1891. Marks, 450. Development of functions; Taylor's theorem. Application to solution of equations. Partial differentiation. (First differentiation only). Indeterminate forms. Implicit functions. Maxima and minima. Curvature. Tangents and normals. Asymptotes Art. 152. Integration of rational fractions, and the more simple algebraical functions. Areas of curves and volumes of surfaces of revolution; centres of gravity of same.

Statics and dynamics.—Marks, 250. Statics.—Parallel forces in space. Definition and co-ordinates of centre. Analytical treatment of conditions of equilibrium in two dimensions. Principle of virtual velocities and converse. Application to the mechanical powers.

Proof of principle: (i.) For a system of forces acting on a particle, either free or constrained to move on a smooth curve or surface. (ii) For any number of particles connected by weightless rods or strings, and hence for a system of forces acting on a rigid body. (iii) In case of mechanical powers. Maximum and minimum height of Centre of Gravity. Alteration in it by movement of part of mass.

Dynamics.—Elementary notions of application of the Differential and Integral Calculus to dynamics. Expressions for velocity and acceleration. Rectilinear, circular and cycloidal motion. Simple pendulum.

First Class. *Engineer Division.*—Statics and Dynamics.—Marks, 400. Statics.—Equilibrium, stable and unstable, of a body resting on a rough surface. Funicular polygon, application to the case of a suspension bridge, Catenary. Pressure on a curve produced by a string. Tension of a string on a (smooth or rough) surface.

Dynamics.—Kinematic ideas of rotation and translation of lamina moving in its own plane. Instantaneous centre, moments of inerta. D'Alembert's principle for moving and for impulsive forces. General equations of motion. Kinetic and potential energy. Compound pendulum. Centre of oscillation and percussion. Simple problems on conservation of energy and momentum.

Hydrostatics.—Marks, 250. Determination of centre of pressure. Laws of pressure and density of atmosphere at different heights. Determination of heights by barometer. Stress produced by steam on boilers. Tension generated by internal fluid pressure in their cylindrical and spherical envelopes. Collapse of tubes under external fluid pressure. Flow of water through pipes.

Mechanism.—Marks, 250. *Goodeve's Treatise, Edition* 1888. Motion of a point; composition and resolution of velocities; circular motion; communication of motion by toothed wheels and bands; spur and bevil wheels; endless screw; bell crank lever. (Chapter i, Articles 1-5, 7, 9, 11-15, 17-27, omitting 21, part 2, 28-33, 36 to end of line 6, page 41).

The conversion of circular into reciprocating motion; crank and connecting rod; eccentric circle; escapements; cams; reversing motions; crossed and open bands. (Chapter ii, Articles 37-42, 44, 46, 49-55, 58-60, omitting 59, part 2, 65-68, 77-82).

Link connecting two cranks; Stanhope levers; Watt's parallel motion, the Pantograph; Peaucellier's parallel motion. (Chapter iii, Article 93, to end of line 22, page 110, 94, 95, 103-105, 108, 109, 112-114, 121, 123).

The conversion of reciprocating into circular motion; rachet wheels; feed motions; Archimedean drill. (Chapter iv, Articles 124-134, 139).

The use of wheels in trains; Blanchard lathe; speed; speed pulleys; clocks; cranes; screw cutting lathe. (Chapter vi, Articles 163-166, 167 to line 14, page 197, 168-173).

Aggregate notion; differential; epicyclic trains; sun and planet wheels; Watt's indicator; oval chuck. (Chapter vii, Articles. 177-186, 207, 208, 210).

Counting wheels; fusee; Hooke's joint; Watt's governor. (Chapter ix, Articles 221, 222, 230, 250, to end of line 26, page 329, 242).

General description of the double-acting steam-engine, specifying the use and connection of the following parts:—Cylinder; piston; slide valve; condenser; foot valve; air pump; delivery valve; hot well; blow-through valve; fly wheel; crank and eccentric; governor and throttle valve.

Connection of the air pump rod and piston rod with the working beam.

Fortification, Practical Solid Geometry, and Military Engineering.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Geometry and Engineering Drawing ..	*G. S. Clarke.*	Regulations for Encampments.
Fortification and Military Engineering Text-Book.		Notes on Permanent Fortification.

FOURTH AND THIRD CLASSES.—Marks 2,000 (Examination 1,600, Professor 400.)—*Orthographic Projection* ("Index" System only)—Points, Lines, and Planes; Projection of Circles; Projection of Solids (simple cases I and II); Sections of Solids (by Horizontal and Vertical Secant Planes only). *Field Fortification* (Elements).—Preliminary considerations and Factors affecting the Design and Construction of Works: Introduction, General Principles, Arms and Projectiles, Tools, Materials. Design, Form, and Construction of Works: Revetments, Earthworks, Timber Work, Obstacles, Organization of Accidents of the Surface, Execution of Works, Blockhouses.

SECOND AND FIRST CLASSES.—*Artillery Division*, Marks 1,000 (Examination 800; Professor, plates and notes, 200.)—*Permanent Fortification:* General Principles; Details of Fortresses and Forts; Out, Advanced, and Detached Works; Communications. *Field Fortification:* Application to Defensive Positions, Attack and Defence of Field Works. *Coast Defences:* Details of Works, Obstructions, Submarine Defences. *Attack and Defence of Fortresses and Forts:* Principles and Application, Siege Works. *Camp Duties:* Hutting, Water Supply, Miscellaneous. *Pioneer Duties:* Bridging.

Engineer Division, Marks 2,000 (Examination 1,600; Professor, plates and notes, 400).—*Orthographic Projection* ("Index" System only): Problems, Solids (Advanced cases of Projection), Arrangement of Surfaces with relation to ground, Isometric Projection. *Permanent Fortification. Field Fortification. Coast Defences and Camp Duties:* as for Artillery Division. *Provisional Fortification:* Objects, Princeples, and Application. *Attack and Defence of Fortresses and Forts:* Principles and Application, Siege Works. *Pioneer Duties:* Bridging (General Principles).

Military Topography.

FOURTH AND THIRD CLASSES, 2,000 marks, apportioned as follows:—Professor: Drawings executed during the term, Fourth Class, 200, Third Class, 600. Examination, indoor, Fourth Class 300, Third Class, 400. Examination, outdoor; uncontoured sketch by aid of prismatic compass and sketching case, Third Class, 500. Total: Fourth Class, 500; Third Class, 1,500.

The Fourth Class Indoor Examination will include so much of the course as has been completed up to date (which will vary according to the weather and season of the year); its exact scope will be communicated to the class towards the close of the term. The Third Class Indoor Examination will, in the absence of special instructions to the contrary, always include the whole course detailed for the Fourth and Third Classes. Towards the close of each term an Examination will be held under the Professor, of which due notice will be given.

Text-Book of Military Topography.—Sections I to VI, and XIII, to end of The Vernier. Appendix p. 228.

Practical Work, Indoor.—Exercise on the Conventional Signs. Field Book Traverse copied and plotted. Lectures and examples on North Point and Magnetic Variation, on Scales, on the Vernier, and on Horizontal Equivalents. Practice in Plan Drawing. In the representation of Hill Features by contours and mezzotint. In making Sectional Elevations from a contoured plan. In drawing from models.

Practical Work, Outdoor.—Making use of plans on the ground. Intersection of Stations with the Plane Table. Road Traverse with Prismatic Compass and Field Book. Sketches with Prismatic Compass and Sketching Case.

SECOND AND FIRST CLASSES, 1,000 marks.—Professor: Drawings executed during term, Second Class, 100, First Class, 300. Examination, indoor: Second Class, 150, First Class, 150. Examination, outdoor; contoured sketch by clino-compass and sketching case, First Class, 300. Total: Second Class, 250; First Class, 750.

The Second Class Indoor Examination will include the course for the Fourth and Third Classes. The First Class Indoor Examination will include the whole course for all Classes. An examination under the direction of the Professor will be held towards the close of each term.

Text-Book of Military Topography.—Sections VII to XI, p. 87; XXIII and XXV, except "Pocket Sextant."

Practical Work, Indoor.—Example on use of Service Protractor. Exercise in preparing a Road Report from rough notes. Exercises in reading contoured plans. Further practice in Plan Drawing, and Mezzotint shading.

Practical Work, Outdoor.—Practice in sketching with Plane Table. Eye sketch. Practice in Hill-sketching with Clino-compass, and in the Reconnaissance of a Road. Practice with the Cavalry sketching case.

French and German.

FOURTH AND THIRD CLASSES.—The marks allotted to each of these languages, whether obligatory or voluntary, are apportioned as follows:—Examination, Fourth Class, 250; Third Class, 750.

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS.

Writing from Dictation ..	4th Class	35	3rd Class	90	Composition	4th Class	35	3rd Class	115
Translation from English	,,	50	,,	150	Coversation..	,,	30	,,	95
Translation into English	,,	45	,,	130	*Vivâ voce* translation from English	,,	25	,,	75
Grammatical Questions ..	,,	30	,,	95					

Chemistry and Physics.

The marks allotted to this subject are apportioned as follows:—Examination, Fourth Class, 250; Third Class, 750; Second Class, 250; First Class, 750.

FOURTH CLASS.—Practical Chemistry, 50 marks; Theoretical Chemistry and Physics, 200 marks.

Elementary Physics and Pneumatics. *Text Books—Chemical Notes; Practical Exercises.* Molecular Forces; Endosmose, Diffusion, and other properties of gases; Boyle's law; Charles' law; the Barometer.

Chemistry—Introductory: Permanence of Matter, Simple and Compound Substances, Chemical Attraction or Affinity, the Atomic Theory, Classification of Elements, the Periodic System, Laws of Chemical Combination in definite

and multiple proportions, Metals and Non-metals, Formulæ and Equations, Equivalence of Elements. *Oxygen.*—Air, chemical composition and physical properties; Oxides.—Acids, Bases, and Salts; Technical applications of Oxygen; Ozone. *Hydrogen.*—Properties and Preparation; Nature of Flame, cause of luminosity; Density of Gases; Heat of Chemical Combination. *Nitrogen.*—Properties and Preparation; Compounds with Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, &c.; Ammonia; Nitric Acid and Nitrates generally. *Water.*—Synthesis and Analysis; its Chemical relation to other Substances.—Hydrates; Physical Conditions of Water; Natural Waters.—Hardness, Salinity, &c.—Modes of softening; Drinking Water, methods of filtering and purifying; Sanitary Tests; Action on Metals. *Phosphorus.*—Compounds with H. and O. *The Halogens.*—Their Compounds and Uses. *Carbon, Silicon, Boron.*—Varieties; Methods of Preparation; Principal Compounds and their Applications.

Third Class.—Practical Chemistry, 250 marks; Theoretical Chemistry, 250 marks; Physics, 250.

Heat (*Text Book.—Notes on Heat*).—Heat and Temperature, Energy; Thermometers, Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases; Fusion and Solidification, Latent Heat, Specific Heat; Boiling, Evaporation, Convection; Conduction, Reflection, Absorption, Radiation and Transmission of Heat by different substances; Sources of Heat, Degradation of energy; Altitudes by boiling point; Mechanical equivalent of heat energy; Hygrometry, Heat Engines, Horse Power, Steam.

Light.—Reflection, transmission, and refraction of Light; Passage of Heat into Light, Photography.

Practical Chemistry (*Text Book.—Practical Exercises on Chemistry*).—Classification of principal Metals, by their chemical behaviour with reagents; Detection of these Metals; Properties of Carbonic, Sulphuric, Phosphoric, Silicic, Hydrochloric, Hydrosulphuric, Nitric and Chloric Acids; Blow-pipe reactions, Reduction, Oxidation; Borax bead test, Coloured flames, Sublimation; Qualitative examination of Gunpowder, Nitre, Limestone, Mortars and Cements, Soils, &c.; Tests for Drinking Water.

Explosives (*Notes on Explosives*).—Supposed mechanism of Detonation and Explosion. Gunpowders, black and brown: composition and methods of manufacture; character of explosion; products of burning under different conditions. Guncotton and Nitro-glycerine: preparation and properties; products of explosion of; modes of explosion; influence of circumstances. Mixtures containing these bodies. Other similar Compounds or Organic Nitrates. Nitro Compounds derived from Benzene, its homologues or derivatives, used as explosives. Picrates, Fulminates, Diazo Compounds, Azo-Imide and other new explosives. Preparation of the necessary Carbon Compounds from which most "high" explosives are obtained. Influence of Heat produced by decomposition on force of explosion.

Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism.

Second Class, Marks 250.—Chemistry of Metals (*Text Books—Notes—Bloxam's Metals for Reference*). *Physical Properties of Metals.*—Physical state, Crystalline form, Action of Heat, Specific Gravity, Malleability, Ductility, Tenacity, Toughness, Softness, Elasticity, Conduction of Heat and Electricity, Expansion by Heat, Capacity for Heat.

Iron.—Chemical and Physical Properties: its behaviour towards Air and Water, Acids, Sulphur, Alkalies; Compounds from which the metal is extracted; Preservation and preventing rusting of Iron and Steel; Effects of small quantities of other metals on Iron; The direct process of extraction; Properties of product; Indirect or Blast Furnace method; Pig Iron, varieties, composition; Causes of difference in Pig Irons; Spiegeleison, Ferromanganese; Conversion of Pig into refined Cast Iron; Conversion into Malleable or Wrought Iron; Puddling and other methods.

Steel.—Natural Steels; Composition and behaviour of Steels toward reagents; Methods of making Steel; Cementation, Bessemer, Basic, and Acid; Other processes in use: Castings in Iron and Steel; Annealing, hardening, tempering, and welding of Steel; Chromo; Mangan; Nickel; Aluminium and other Steels.

Copper, Lead, Zinc, Sin, Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth.—Physical and chemical properties on which the employment of these metals depends, influence of small quantities of other elements, most commonly employed methods of extraction; Alloys and Compounds used for warlike purposes; Fuels: solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels, advantages, &c.; Natural refractory materials employed in metallurgical operations; Carbon, Silicon, Boron, Phosphorus, Manganese, &c., their effects on different metals; Electric Welding, practical application of Electricity to preparation of metals.

Electricity (elementary).—Electric attraction and repulsion, induction, conduction and tranferrence of Electricity, Insulators or Dielectrics, conduction and distribution of Electricity, Accumulators or Condensers, the Leyden Jar; Sourses of so-called Frictional Electricity; Specific inductive capacity, Electroscopes, Electric Machines, Magnetism, Natural Magnets, Magnetic attraction and repulsion, Magnetic induction, distribution of Magnetism, Magnetic Substances, Earth's Magnetism; the Voltaic Cell, Voltaic series of Elements, the Current.

First Class, Marks, 750.—Electricity and Magnetism (*Text Books—Notes on Electricity; Sylvanus Thomson's Electricity for reference*). *Frictional Electricity.*—Fundamental principles; Electric quantity, Laws of electric force, units of force and quantity, potential, unit pontetial, distribution, density, Electric Machines, Electroscopes, induction, Electrophorus, Condensers, capacity, unit of capacity.

Magnetism.—Fundamental principles, the Earth a Magnet, Magnetic induction, determination of intensity of Earth's Magnetism; Magnetic Field, strength of Field-lines of force, Magnetic moment, intensity of Magnetisation, saturation, para and dia Magnetic substances.

Current Electricity.—Current, simple Cell, Electromotive force, resistance, chemical action in cell, local action, amalgamation, polarization and remedies for in Batteries, Ohm's Law, arrangement of cells, divided circuit; Chemical effects, Faraday's Law; Electrotyping and Electroplating; Magnectic effects, Galvanoscopes and Galvanometers, the Electro Magnet, relation between Current and Magnet Pole, Magnetic Shell, relation of Current to Heat, Thermo Currents, practical measurements of resistance, current and electromotive force, induced currents, induction coil, Magneto-electricity Lenz' Law; Dynamos and Electro Motors, direct and alternating current Dynamos; Secondary Batteries or Accummulators; Electric Telegraphs, Telephone and Microphone; Transformers, Electric Lighting, applications in the Services.

Tactics.

Text Book—Printed Notes. The marks allotted to this subject are apportioned as follows :—

2ND CLASS (250 marks).—Outposts, Reconnoitring, Marches and Advanced Guards; Time and Space required for Formations; Employment of Infantry.

1ST CLASS (750 marks)—Principles of employment of Cavalry; principles of employment of Artillery; the three arms combined in attack and defence; Rear Guards, Rivers and Defiles, Villages, Woods; Positions and applied Field Fortification.

Military Administration.

Text Books—Queen's Regulations; Printed Notes. The marks allotted to this subject are apportioned as follows :—

2ND CLASS (125 marks).—Various systems of obtaining Recruits; Regulations as to Enlistment and Service of Soldiers; Organization of the Regular Army, Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers; General system of Army Administration; the duties of Regimental Officers.

1ST CLASS (375 marks).—The principles of Supply in Peace and War; the Transport of Troops by Land and Sea; Correspondence and Office Work; Regimental Finance and Interior Economy.

Military Law.

Text Books: Official Manual of Military Law, Pratt's Military Law. The marks allotted to this subject are apportioned as follows :—

SECOND CLASS (125 Marks).—The Military Code and persons subject to it, Military custody, Investigation of charges, Powers of a Commanding Officer, Jurisdiction and Composition of Courts-Martial.

FIRST CLASS (375 Marks).—The Procedure of Courts-Martial, crimes and punishments, the Law of Evidence, Summary and Field General Courts-Martial, Courts of Inquiry and Boards.

Although the examinations in Military Administration and Military Law are combined in one paper, they are distinct subjects for marks and qualification.

Artillery.

The marks allotted to this subject are apportioned as follows :—

SECOND CLASS. *Artillery Division.* Examination—Ordnance (Treatise on Ordnance) 180 marks; Ammunition—(Treatise on Ammunition) 180 marks; Explosives—(Handbook on Gunpowder and Guncotton) 100 marks; Mechanism—(Goodeve's Mechanism) 200 marks; Notes, drawings, Arsenal visits, Examinations under Professor, 40 marks.

FIRST CLASS. *Artillery Division.* Examination—Ordnance (Treatise on Ordnance) 180 marks; Ammunition—(Treatise on Ammunition) 180 marks; Military Carriages—(Treatise on Military Carriages) 340 marks; Principles of Gunnery—(Text Book of Gunnery) 340 marks; Organization, equipment, and employment of field, siege, and Garrison Artillery—(Field Artillery Drill; Siege Artillery Drill; Garrison Artillery Drill; Notes and Lectures from the above) 100 marks. Notes, drawings, Arsenal visits, Examinations under Professor, 160 marks.

SECOND CLASS. *Engineer Division.* Examination—Ordnance (Treatise on Ordnance) 125 marks; Ammunition—(Treatise on Ammunition) 100 marks. Notes, drawings, Arsenal visits, Examinations under Professor, 25 marks.

FIRST CLASS. *Engineer Division.* Examination—Ordnance (Treatise on Ordnance) 125 marks; Ammunition (Treatise on Ammunition) 100 marks; Military Carriages—(Treatise on Military carriages) 200 marks; Principles of Gunnery—(Text Book of Gunnery) 200; Organization, equipment, and employment of field, siege, and Garrison Artillery—(Field Artillery Drill; Garrison Artillery Drill; Notes and Lectures from the above) 50 marks. Notes, drawings, Arsenal visits, Examinations under Professor, 75 marks.

The Text Books are abbreviated and modified by notes and the First Class is re-examined on the Second Class Course.

Artillery Drills and Exercises.

SECOND CLASS. *Artillery Division. Field Artillery Drill,* 1889. Drill, field gun (taught during drill hours in Third Classs).

Garrison Artillery Drill, Vol. I. Definitions, laying ordnance, 64-pr. gun drill, 10-inch R.M.L., drill in casemate, silent drill. *Vol. II.* Material and appliances, knotting, &c., holdfasts, platform wagon, moving and mounting ordnance, parbuckling, temporary sleigh, mounting and dismounting ordnance, shifts.

FIRST CLASS. *Artillery Division. Garrison Artillery Drill, Vol. II.* Holdfasts, slinging ordnance, triangle gyn, crab capstan, sling wagon, sheers and derricks.

Siege Artillery Drill, 1891. Platforms, preparing fuzes, laying. Drill, shifts, mounting and dismounting 25-pr. R.M.L. and 6·6in. howitzer, and 6·6in. R.M.L. on H.P. carriage.

Miscellaneous.—Watkin's range-finder. Watkin's depression-finder. Exercise with machine guns and quick-firing guns.

SECOND CLASS. *Engineer Division. Field Artillery Drill,* 1889. Drill, field gun (taught during drill hours in Third Class).

Garrison Artillery Drill, Vol. I. Laying ordnance, 10in. R.M.L., drill in casemates. *Vol. II.* Materials and appliances, knotting, &c., holdfasts, moving and mounting, ordnance, parbuckling.

FIRST CLASS. *Engineer Division. Garrison Artillery Drill Vol. II.* Holdfasts, slinging ordnance, crab capstan, sheers and derricks.

Siege Artillery Drill, 1886. Platforms, laying, 6·6in. R.M.L. on H.P, carriage, drill.

Miscellaneous. Watkin's range-finder, Watkin's depression finder, Exercises with quick-firing and machine guns.

Prizes and Rewards.

Prizes. Prizes were first given in June, 1830, but not to the Senior Class, as it was considered sufficient reward for them to obtain commissions. This was very mortifying to that class, as they saw their juniors receive prizes for which they they had had no chance of competing. The sum then granted £50; it had become £84 in February, 1892.

In April, 1849, it was determined to give a medal as a reward for very superior attainments in each of the following subjects, viz.: Mathematics, Fortification, French, German, History, and Geography. The medals were presented on joining the Practical Class, and worn by the recipients in uniform, as shown on the coloured print of uniform of this date. A special gold medal was presented this year to Gentleman Cadet Goodall, for unusual proficiency in Mathematics. He is reported to have known more than the Professor. On being commissioned in the Engineers, great anticipations were formed of his future career, but they were not by any means realised.

The Good Conduct Sword.

The Sword. The Regulation Sword given as a prize for exemplary conduct appears to date from 1836. The names of the recipients, so far as can be verified, are emblazoned on the walls of the dining hall. The following is a list of them, thos in italics also won the Pollock Medal—

1836	C. A. Broke	1851	W. A. Fox Straug-	1863	J. M. Hunter	1878	S. R. Rice
1837	F. W. Dutton		R. C. Longley [ways	1864	J. C. Menzies		E. Druitt
1838	G. Baillie	1852	F. G. Ravenhill		J. C. Curling	1879	E. H. Armitage
1839	J. Bayley		F. G. E. Warren	1865	*S. L. Jacob*		G. Burrard
1840	J. B. Luyken	1853	A. Walsham		H. Jekyll	1880	R. S. Maclagan
	H. M. Barlow	1854	R. O'Hara	1866	S. Buckle		*M. Nathan*
1841			W. G. Martin		H. G. L. Turnbull	1881	*J. E. Edmonds*
1842	V. J. Mairis		Æ. de V. Tupper	1867	*F. R. de Wolski*	1882	*J. R. L. Macdonald*
	C. R. Binney		C. D. Bevan		R. Gardiner		*R. J. H. Mackenzie*
1843	F. R. Chesney	1855	O. H. Goodenough	1868	J. C. McGregor	1883	*G. A. S. Stone*
	R. H. Martindale		J. A. Papillon		*H.H.S. Cunynghame*		*W. G. Lawrie*
	J. Stokes		R. Sandham	1869	C. C. Lindsay	1884	T. Harrison
1844			L. C. A. A. Cetto		C. H. Johnston		E. A. C. Jones
1845	C. B. Ewart	1856	F. B. Mainguy	1870	M. K. Brady		*E. A. Edgell*
	E. C. A. Gordon	1857	W. S. Brown		*P. Cardew*	1885	*H. B. Williams* [*ham*
	Hon. E. T. Gage		H. M. Moorsom	1871	*H. G. Kunhardt*		*G.P. Lennox-Cunyn-*
	[extra		H. Sitwell	1872	J. H. C. Harrison	1886	*H. M. St. A. Wade*
1846	A. R. U. Crease	1858	R. H. B. Beaumont		†J. J. Leverson		W. S. Nathan
	F. E. Cox		L. Gye		R. C. Maxwell	1887	E. C. Ogalvie
1847	G. H. Gordon		S. Anderson	1873	*J. C. Campbell*		P. T. Bourne [*sett*
	H. R. Pelly	1859	T. Howard		*M. H. P. R. Sankey*	1888	*E. G. Godfrey-Faus-*
	A. B. Tyers		A. L. Buckle	1874	*C. F. Hadden*		H. Coningham
	S. Cardew (extra)	1860	J. H. Urquhart		*H. M. Sinclair*	1889	H. M. Thomas
1848	A. Leahy		J. M. Saunders	1875	*M. A. Cameron*		J. M. C. Colvin
	W. Crossman	1861	G. E. Townsend		*H. G. Foster*	1890	S. H. Sheppard
	W. O. Lennox		G.A.L.A.Whitmore	1876	W. F. Hawkins		R. P. T. Hawksley
	[extra	1862	*T. Fraser*		*J. H. Cowan*	1891	H. F. E. Freeland
1849	C. Carpenter		W. G. Ross	1877	J. A. Henderson		J. G. Austin [son
1850	W. Stirling	1863	F. Q. Edmondes		W. C. Hussey	1892	E C.Tylden-Patten-

† This officer having lost his sword in a shipwreck off the coast of Mozambique, applied in 1891 to have it replaced at his own expense. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, was pleased to sanction the usual inscription being engraved on the new sword.

The Pollock Medal.

Pollock Medal. Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.M.C., G.C.M.G., R.E., when Governor of the Royal Military Academy, cor piled a short memoir to illustrate the origin and foundation of the Pollock Medal. This little book presented wi the medal to the most distinguished Cadet of the Commission Class is dedicated as follows:—

TO THE MEDALISTS,
Past and Future,
By one who has the highest veneration
For the Memory of

The First British Artillery Officer,

Who ever commanded an army in the field,
And whose successes,
As briefly sketched herein,
Give promise of what may be expected from those,
who,
Educated at the
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY,
Follow the profession
With unwearied zeal and attention,
And are thus at all times
Ready to seize any opportunity that may offer
In the path of duty,
For reaping honour in the service of
Their Queen and Country.

Royal Military Academy,
12st January, 1875.

The circumstances under which the medal was founded, appear from the following extracts, from this Memoir:—

Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., joined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, on 21st January, 1801, and left it on 7th May, 1803. At this period the Artillery and Engineer Officers of the East India Company's Army were taken from the Woolwich Cadets, and he elected to serve in the Bengal Artillery, though entitled by his place on the examination list to a Commission in the Royal Engineers. After seeing considerable service in India, he was selected in 1842 to command the force assembled at Peshawur, with the object of relieving Sir R. Sale's Brigade, which was shut up in Jellallabad after the destruction of General Elphinstone's force in the Khyber Pass. For his successful operations in Afghanistan, he received a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament and was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Sir Robert Peel, as head of the Government, in moving the vote of thanks, summed up his services in the following words:—

General Pollock took command of the force intended to rescue General Sale early in the month of February, 1842. He had then, of course, heard of the failure of Brigadier Wild. . . . . The number of sick in the camp on the 12th February was 1,800 men. What was the course he pursued? On the day after his arrival, postponing every other concern, he visited all the hospitals, and saw all the surgeons, with the view of ascertaining from them, if possible, the cause of this sickness. He saw every officer; he visited the regiments; and in the course of a very short time he succeeded in completely re-establishing the confidence which had been so deeply shaken. Now, what were the military services of General Pollock? He forced the Khyber Pass by a series of operations carried on from the 7th to the 16th of April. He reached Jellalabad on the 16th of April, although in the pass 10,000 men had been opposed to him. He remained with General Sale for a time, then advanced towards Cabul, reached Gundamuck in August, and on the 8th September defeated the Ghilzies. On the 12th of September he was met at Tezeen by Akbar Khan with a force of 16,000 men, on the very field of action where lay the bodies of those who had been massacred with ferocious cruelty and gross breach of faith. On the very spot, General Pollock, aided by General Sale, was completely successful in vindicating the honour and invincibility of the British arms; and on the 16th September General Pollock entered Cabul, the British flag was hoisted on the Balla Hissar, and the National anthem of "God save the Queen" resounded through the streets of the re-captured city. In whatever point of view his services are regarded—whether as related to his conduct in the field, his judgment, his discretion, or the happy skill with which he revived the drooping spirits of his soldiers—I think the House will unanimously award to General Pollock the highest distinction which a military man can receive, and record their public acknowledgement to him for his gallantry and perseverance in the face of such serious difficulty.

In 1844 Pollock become military member of the Supreme Council of India. On his arrival in Calcutta the British inhabitants who had lived through the panic that had prevailed in the disastrous days of the Cabul massacre, raised a subscription of 11,000 rupees to perpetuate the memory of his great services by instituting a medal, to be presented twice a year "to the most distinguished Cadet at the East Indian Company's Military Seminary, at Addiscombe, on "passing the biennial examination for a commission," and sent him an address, in which, after recapitulating the achievements of the army he commanded, they say: "We honour you for the reluctance you evinced to return to the "provinces from Jellalabad, a return, with that (the march to Cabul) unattempted, which, by your perseverance, was at "last accomplished, would have left a stain upon your country, that not time nor circumstances could ever have "effaced. Your short but glorious career of service in Afghanistan, now assumed a character of intense and painful "interest, requiring the most cautious discretion, combined with an energy and decision that seemed scarcely compatible "with its exercise. Too much or too little of either, in however slight a degree, and we had still to mourn—how "many of our countrymen, women, and children, held in hopeless captivity by an exasperated enemy, who had every "motive to insult, and none to spare them. . . . . The courage and ability demanded and displayed were in the "cause of humanity, a cause which was hallowed and approved by heaven, and those who, abandoned, had pined and "sunk to an untimely grave, live to bless the name of him who restored them to freedom and to life."

In 1851 Sir George Pollock was promoted Lieutenant-General, and General in 1859. In 1861, on the institution of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, was nominated one of the first Knights Grand Cross of that order. In 1870, he was promoted Field Marshal, and in the following year, Constable of the Tower of London. In March, 1872, he was further honoured by being created a Baronet, his name being enrolled in the Herald's College as "of the Khyber Pass." He died on the 6th of October, 1872, in his 87th year, and was buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey.

The Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, at the earnest solicitation of the founders, consented to become trustees to the "Pollock Prize Fund," and to add to its importance by affording it pecuniary aid and by presenting the Prize at Addiscombe. It was explained to the government in a letter from the committee, that "the Pollock testimonial, though doubtless exceedingly complimentary to Sir George Pollock, did not alone originate "in that object; but arose out of an earnest desire on the part of the community, to perpetuate, by this means, in "their own country an annually recurring cause for recollecting the very important and numerous victories, which in "succession to the memorable forcing of the Khyber Pass, were successively and uninterruptedly obtained by the "Bengal Army, under Sir George Pollock's command, until he again planted the British flag on the Balla Hissar, and "re-occupied Cabul; thus restoring the long established prestige of the invincibility of our military strength, and "visiting with signal retributive punishment the flagrant conduct of the Afghans. Another object the community, "had in view in voting this testimonial, was desire to hold out to future young soldiers in the East India Company's "Military College, an inducement to acquire this reward, and by their future career, to emulate the deeds of their "predecessors."

The original Medal designed by General Macleod, and executed by Mr. Wyon, bore the following inscription:—

To commemorate eminent Services.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE POLLOCK, K.C.B.,

Bengal Artillery, Cabul 1842.

Treachery avenged—British honour vindicated—Disasters retrieved—British captives delivered—Khyber Pass forced—Jellalabad relieved—Victories of Mamoo Khail, Jugdulluck, Tezeen, Istaliff.

And on the reverse—

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

POLLOCK PRIZE.

Presented by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, and awarded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the most distinguished Cadet of the season.

The medal thus struck was first presented in December, 1847. Its value was sixteen guineas, but in 1861, the Secretary of State for India in council, who had succeeded to the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company in the management of Indian affairs, declined to continue the very small annual grant necessary to supplement the interest derived from the prize fund, of which he had become the trustee, so as to keep up the medal to its original value, and decided to have a new die prepared by Mr. Wyon for a medal of a smaller size. The medal since presented had been accordingly reduced in value to twelve guineas, and part of the inscription recording the services of Sir George Pollock and his army omitted; a source of deep regret to the gallant old soldier each time that he came to the Royal Military Academy, which he invariably did so long as his health permitted, to present the medal in person, to the most distinguished Cadet of the season. The last to receive the medal from his hands on 26th June, 1872, was Gentleman Cadet John Copsey Addison. The medal now bears on its front the portrait of this great and good soldier with the words:—

POLLOCK, CABUL, 1842;

And on the reverse—

POLLOCK PRIZE, ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY;

Founded by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to commemorate the eminent services of Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., and awarded to the most distinguished Cadet of the season.

The following letter, dated 4th December, 1861, to the Military Secretary, gives the circumstances under which the "Pollock Medal" became one of the prizes at the Academy:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in council, to request you will bring to the notice of H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief that it has been for some years past the practice at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe to award at each half-yearly examination, a gold medal to the Cadet who ranked highest in the scale of general merit, and who was reported by the Lieutenant-Governor as being by his conduct worthy of reward.

The circumstances under which the medal known as the "Pollock Prize" was given, are as follows:—The prize was established by the inhabitants of Calcutta to mark the high sense entertained by the subscribers of the eminent services rendered to the State by Sir George Pollock in the relief of Jellalabad, the subsequent advance to Cabul, and the deliverance of the European captives in the year, 1842. Sir Charles Wood would much regret to find that in consequence of the abolition of the College at Addiscombe, this very appropriate commemoration of the services of a distinguished officer were discontinued, and he desires me to express his readiness to transfer the prize to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, by placing the medal in the hands of H.R.H. to be presented at each half-year's examination in such manner and on such conditions his Royal Highness shall think proper.

The circumstance of the officer whose public character and services are held up to the imitation of the Cadets, having belonged to the ordnance branch of the service seems to point to Woolwich as the Institution to which the medal can be offered with the greatest propriety, and it will give Sir Charles Wood much pleasure to find that his Royal Highness concurs in this opinion.

I have, &c., R. T. PEARS, Major-General,
Military Secretary."

This letter bears the following minute by his Royal Highness: "An excellent suggestion in which I fully concur, express my thanks and say I accept. Confer with General Knollys and the Governor of the Academy as to the condition of award."

After receiving the opinions of these two officers, H.R.H. communicated his decision in a letter dated 17th December, 1861, to the effect that the gentleman who passed first at the final examination, if well-reported upon by the Governor for his "soldierlike, good and moral conduct, and proficiency in his military exercises," should receive the medal.

In 1864, Gentleman Cadet Nicholson, being entitled to the Pollock Medal as well as the sword given for exemplary conduct, was only allowed his choice. The Commander-in-Chief decided that he should have had both, a precedent which was afterwards followed in similar cases. A question afterwards arose as to whether, in event of the Cadet who passed highest on the list not being recommended for the distinction, it should be withheld or given to one lower on the list and otherwise eligible. His Royal Highness decided that the medal should never be allowed to lapse, but that the latter course should be pursued. This was done in January, 1867, when he allotted the medal to Mr. H. M. Chambers, fifth on the list, those above him not being recommended on account of misconduct. A few other instances of this have since occurred.

In 1872, during which year three batches were commissioned, the question of providing a third medal had to be considered. The Governor hoped that the adoption of the smaller medal might have enabled the administrators of the fund to accumulate sufficient money to provide a third. But this was not the case, and the matter was referred to the the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India. He gladly undertook to forward an extra medal for the years in which three batches passed out.

In 1891, on the introduction of the "bifurcation" system, H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief decided that the award of the Pollock Medal should be governed by the decimal gained at the end of the first year's course as well as that gained at the end of the second.

The following is the roll of Pollock Medalists, whose names now stand recorded on tablets fixed on the walls of the great dining hall of the Royal Military Academy :—

AWARDED AT ADDISCOMBE.

NAME.	AWARDED.	GAZETTED TO.
Edward C. S. Williams	June, 1848	Bengal Engineers
James J. Mc. L. Innes	December, 1848	Ditto
Thomas G. Montgomerie	June, 1849	Ditto
George A. Craster	December, 1849	Ditto
Patrick Stewart	June, 1850	Ditto
Frederick S. Stanton	December, 1850	Ditto
Henry Goodwyn	June, 1851	Ditto
James P. Basevi	December, 1851	Ditto
Arthur M. Lang	June, 1852	Ditto
Salisbury T. Trevor	December, 1852	Ditto
John M. Champain	June, 1853	Ditto
Edward B. Holland	December, 1853	Bombay Engineers
William Jeffreys	June, 1854	Bengal Engineers
*Æneas R. R. Macdonell	December, 1854	Tempry. Commission H.E.I. Co.'s Engrs.
Charles H. Luard	June, 1855	Bengal Engineers
John Eckford	December, 1855	Ditto
John M. McNeile	June, 1856	Ditto
John Herschel	December, 1856	Ditto
Keith A. Jopp	June, 1857	Bombay Engineers
Lewis C. Gordon	December, 1857	Bengal Engineers
William M. Campbell	June, 1858	Bombay Engineers
William H. Pierson	December, 1858	Bengal Engineers
†Arthur W. Elliott	June, 1859	Not appointed
William Shepherd	December, 1859	Bengal Engineers
Allan J. C. Cunningham	June, 1860	Ditto
Kellow C. Pye	December, 1860	Royal Engineers
William J. Williamson	June, 1861	General List, Bengal Infantry

AWARDED AT WOOLWICH.

Clayton S. Beauchamp	December, 1861	Royal Engineers
‡Thomas Fraser	June, 1862	Ditto
Valentine F. Rowe	December, 1862	Ditto
Herbert P. Knocker	June, 1863	Ditto
Francis Mascall	December, 1863	Ditto
Henry R. G. Georges	June, 1864	Ditto
William G. Nicholson	December, 1864	Ditto
‡Sydney L. Jacob	June, 1865	Ditto
Charles M. Watson	December, 1865	Ditto
John E. Broadbent	June, 1866	Ditto
Harry M. Chambers	December, 1866	Ditto
‡Felician R. De Wolski	June, 1867	Ditto
Francis J. Day	December, 1867	Ditto
George S. Clarke	June, 1868	Ditto
‡Henry H. S. Cunynghame	December, 1868	Ditto
Henry J. Harman	June, 1869	Ditto
Richard de Villamil	December, 1869	Royal Engineers
Herbert C. Chermside	June, 1870	Ditto
Phillip Cardew	December, 1870	Ditto
‡Henry G. Kunhardt	July, 1871	Ditto
Henry E. McCallum	February, 1872	Ditto
John C. Addison	June, 1872	Ditto
William C. Godsal	October, 1872	Ditto
Henry D. Love	February, 1873	Ditto
‡John C. Campbell	June, 1873	Ditto
‡Matthew H. P. R. Sankey	October, 1873	Ditto
‡Charles F. Haddon	February, 1874	Royal Artillery
‡Hugh M. Sinclair	July, 1874	Royal Engineers
‡Maurice A. Cameron	February, 1875	Ditto
‡Hubert J. Foster	July, 1875	Ditto
Vincent H. P. Caillard	February, 1876	Ditto
‡James H. Cowan	July, 1876	Ditto
William H. Turton	February, 1877	Ditto
Alfred P. Codd	July, 1877	Ditto
Henry D. Laffan	December, 1877	Ditto
Edward Agar	April, 1878	Ditto
Alfred M. Mantell	July, 1878	Ditto
Stuart Davidson	December, 1878	Ditto
John Winn	April, 1879	Ditto
James Dallas	July, 1879	Ditto
Edward H. Hemming	February, 1880	Ditto
‡Matthew Nathan	May, 1880	Ditto
William F. H. S. Kincaid	July, 1880	Ditto
Cecil Hill	February, 1881	Ditto
‡James E. Edmonds	July, 1881	Ditto
‡James R. L. Macdonald	February, 1882	Ditto
‡Ronald J. H. Mackenzie	July, 1882	Ditto
‡George A. S. Stone	February, 1883	Ditto
‡Walter G. Lawrie	July, 1883	Ditto
James H. L'E. Johnstone	February, 1884	Ditto
Charles F. Close	July, 1884	Ditto
‡Edward A. Edgell	December, 1884	Ditto
‡Hugh B. Williams	April, 1885	Ditto
‡G. P. Lenox-Conyngham	September, 1885	Ditto
‡H. M. S'A. Wade	February, 1886	Ditto
Chas. H. Versturme	July, 1886	Ditto
Theodore E. Naish	February, 1887	Ditto
Reginald F. G. Bond	July, 1887	Ditto
‡E. G. Godfrey-Faussett	February, 1888	Ditto
W. M. Coldstream	July, 1888	Ditto
Bertram H. Rooke	February, 1889	Ditto
James M. C. Colvin	July, 1889	Ditto
Joseph F. W. Johnson	February, 1890	Ditto
Edward W. M. Leggett	July, 1890	Ditto
Sydney G. Faber	February, 1891	Ditto
Reginald Polwhele	July, 1891	Ditto
Alexander H. W. Grubb	February, 1892	Ditto

* Not posted permanently to either Presidency, having been drowned with three others in the Medway, when holding temporary rank at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham.
† Resigned the service.
‡ Gained also the Prize Sword for exemplary conduct.

The names of those who gained the medal at the Academy are emblazoned on the walls of the Dining Hall there.

The Tombs' Scholarship.

This prize was founded in 1877, the funds being supplied by the surplus, amounting to £1,664 19*s.* 1*d.*, of the subscriptions to the fund for raising a memorial to the late Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., of the Royal Artillery. The interest on the above-mentioned sum yields some £56 a year, sufficient to give a sum of £28 to the Senior Artillery Cadet of each batch except when three pass out in the year, when it is necessarily reduced. The following is a list of the recipients who names are emblazoned on the walls of the dining hall :— Scholar

1877	F. E. D. Acland	1881	H. M. Clark	1886	R. E. Bennett
	W. M. Russell	1882	J. F. Cadell	1887	G. C. Fordyce-Buchan
1878	J. M. Grierson		H. L. A. Jenkinson		W. B. R. Sandys
	F. C. E. Childers	1883	C. E. Baynes	1888	H. B. Roberts
1879	G. V. Kemball		J. E. W. Headlam		C. G. Stewart
	J. T. Johnston	1884	H. G. Smith	1889	T. S. Hichens
	H. L. Gardiner		W. J. Furse		W. B. Emery
1880	F. T. L. Dames		R. G. Merriman	1890	L. J. Hext
	G. E. Benson	1885	W. H. Boyd		H. A. Cruickshank
	H. A. Bethell		F. Potts	1891	A. C. Boyd
1881	R. A. K. Montgomery	1886	A. M. A. Lennox		C. Evans
				1892	D. F. Nicholl

Gun Practice.

Howitzer practice on the Common, by the Cadets and troops in garrison at Woolwich, was carried on until 1855. The range was up the Common from north to south and range parties watched the various roads. The shell often ricochetted over the Dover Road and in the summer of 1833, G. C. Bull was killed by one which had been deflected from its proper course. He was lying on the ground and the shell would have passed over him had not some one called to warn him of its approach when he jumped up and was struck in the right side. G. C. (now Major-General) F. A. Yorke picked him up and had him conveyed in a baker's cart to the Ordnance Hospital, where he died in great agony a few hours after having been wounded. He was the son of Colonel Bull, then Commanding the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich. There is a monument to his memory in Old Charlton Church. Drills, &

Mortar practice from the Greenhill Battery on to the Common went on until 1873, and in 1843 a Cadet was punished for taking powder from his charge and giving it to another Cadet, so that the latter's shell ranged 130 yards too far, while his own only just cleared the road in front of the battery. A case of amateur mortar practice from the battery at the south end of the enclosure, occurred in 1875. Three Cadets having secured a small quantity of powder from the Chemistry Lecture Hall, loaded the 10″ mortar with about half of it loose and an empty drill shell. They then fired the charge with the result that the shell did not clear the parapet. Hoping to get a longer range, they made a cartridge of the rest of the powder tied up in a trouser pocket and again fired off the mortar. To their dismay, the shell sailed away with apparently the right direction and velocity for reaching the Commandant's quarters, However, much to their relief, it only reached the west racquet court, where it struck the wall, and did little damage. The Governor, Sir Lintorn Simmons, took a lenient view of this first step in practical gunnery, and considered that justice would be satisfied by 10 day's arrest.

In September, 1864, the Professor of Artillery recommended that the old custom of taking the First Class to Shoeburyness for a two day's gun practice should be revived, as only round shot could be fired on the ranges in Plumstead Marshes. They went from 25th to 28th October, being located in barrack rooms. In June of the following year, the visit was repeated and a serious accident occurred to Gentleman Cadet Rainsford-Hannay, who was lying on his face many yards behind a gun from which steel shot were being fired at a granite target. A large splinter, weighing several pounds rebounded from the target and struck him on the upper part of the thigh inflicting a very serious wound. He was in consequence commissioned without examination, but at the bottom of his Class.

Each Class was taken to Shoeburyness in its turn until 1885, when it was thought better to postpone this part of their training until after they were commissioned, when each batch were ordered there for a short Course of Gunnery.

The Class which went to Shoeburyness in September, 1866, created some disturbance in the barrack rooms they occupied, keeping candles burning after "lights out," singing and drinking. Several were severely punished in consequence.

In October, 1875, as an experiment the "A" Division were taken to Shoeburyness, by steamboat to Southend, and returned in the same manner. In the following April the same method was adopted, but Southend pier, being under repair, it was proposed to re-embark for the return joining at Shoeburyness itself. This fell through because the Steamboat Company feared there might not be a sufficient depth of water, and they returned by rail. The cost of the journey by water was £10 each way.

In October, 1882, and May and October, 1883, the First Class went to Shoeburyness in two batches. The First Class was also taken for a day to the Royal Gunpowder Factories at Waltham Abbey, in the years when the visits were paid to Shoeburyness.

Riding Drill.

For some years previous to 1887, H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had expressed his dissatisfaction with the display of Riding on the part of the Gentlemen Cadets about to be commissioned, and efforts had been made to remedy this. On 31st January, 1887, the Superintendent of the Riding School, in reporting on his examination of the First Class, said that it contained some exceptionally good horsemen—at least 10 being far above the average, and of these four were remarkably good. These were of nearly equal merit, and from them he had great difficulty in selecting two to each of whom he recommended that a prize should be given. As regards the other two he strongly recommended that, if they desired it, they should be appointed to Field Batteries. The whole Class was by far the best and most attentive that had been under his instruction during the past three years.

Arms and Uniform.

In 1859, Sergeants' swords were supplied for the use of the Cadet Company.

Plate VII, shows the principal changes in uniform from 1850 to 1891.

The tunic was adopted in place of the coattee after the Crimean War.

In 1862, the present (1892) pattern of sleeves for Corporals and under Officers was introduced.

Leather bootings were added to the riding overalls in 1870.

The collar of the cloak was originally red, it was altered to blue and then again to red in 1863, and finally, to blue again.

The coloured plates show the pattern of the forage cap previous to 1858, when one with a straight peak was adopted. This peak was next taken off and a cap of cavalry pattern with one inch gold lace worn. In 1865, the present pattern with wider lace was adopted.

Good conduct badges ceased to be worn about 1855, one had previously been given at the end of the first year, and one every half year afterwards.

In November, 1863, 50 rifled carbines were supplied, in place of the short rifles hitherto used by the Cadets. Subsequently short Snider rifles and in 1875, Snider carbines and then Martini-Henry carbines were substituted.

Helmets took the place of busbies, when adopted by the rest of the army.

Leather stocks buckled at the back of the neck, were worn till 1870. It was etiquette for a last-joined Cadet to wear his stock at tea, when that meal was taken in the barrack rooms previous to 1856, though all were wearing the banyan, then a grey flannel jacket with turn over collar. The Senior Cadet used to wear a linen collar and tie, but no junior was allowed to do so. The short grey flannel banyan took the place of the original garment bearing that name, a long buff dressing gown. It was only worn in such places as the workshops, gymnasium, and barrack rooms, and was quite the reverse of smart looking. It was displaced by a blue cloth patrol jacket, which could be worn in study, and even outside the enclosure. The first pattern had a turn over collar, and a false red collar underneath which was edged with gold lace in the case of under officers and corporals. In 1891, a serge patrol jacket, officers' pattern, was substituted; under officers and corporals wearing a loop of Mohair braid on the sleeves, and the senior under officer a grenade in gold on the collar in addition. This pattern is not shown on plate VII.

A red mess waistcoat was adopted in 1887, so that the tunic could be worn open at dinner. In 1891, the skirts of the tunics were altered in conformity with those of the Royal Artillery, lappets with scarlet piping being added (plate VII).

The blazer shown on plate VII, is worn by all Cadets; the "Colours" only by those who compete in some form or other with the Royal Military College.

Uniform, &c., with prices, 1892.

Tunic complete £2 0*d.* 6*s.* (corporal 10*s.*, under officer 16*s.* 2*d.*, and senior under officer £1 4*s.* 6*d.* additional); Helmet and case, £1 10*s.*; patrol jacket, £1 2*s.*; trousers, thin, £1 8*s.* 6*d.*; thick, £1 10*s.*; booted overalls, £2 5*s.* 6*d.*; forage cap, 11*s.*; cloak, £2 16*s.* 6*d.*; cape, £1 14*s.* 6*d.*; boots, Wellington, £1 2*s.*; ankle, £1 1*s.*; dress, £1 12*s.* 6*d.*; gaiters, 5*s.* 6*d.*; flannel blazer, £1 9*s.*; flannel trousers, 17*s.*; cricket cap, 3*s.*; football cap, with badges and tassel £1 4*s.* 8*d.*

Messing.

Cadets were treated exactly like soldiers as regards their food, during the first hundred years of the existence of the Academy. The messing, provided for a daily charge of 1*s.* 10*d.* with 1½*d.* for beer, was of the plainest description. Thus in 1840, no meat was served at any meal, except midday dinner, and the bread at the other meals was often deficient in quantity, nor was it allowable to take anything into the dining hall. There was nothing but bread and meat for dinner except on Tuesdays, which were "pie days" and on Sundays, when plum pudding was served. The first advance was the addition in 1857, of fish, meat, or eggs at breakfast and tea; and then in 1866, of cheese at dinner, but the dinner hour remained one o'clock, and with it the curious lunch of bread and cheese and beer between four and six p.m. In 1867, the dinner hour was altered to 3.15 p.m. in summer, 3.0 in winter, and the luncheon, to which soup or cold meat was added, served at 12.30. Until 1856, tea was taken in the barrack rooms, but this became such a fruitful source of fagging and bullying on the part of the old Cadets toward their juniors that it was, in that year, served in the dining hall and so continued until 1865, when it was again tried in the barrack rooms, but under different conditions, the Cadets being allowed to arrange themselves in messes as they liked, instead of each having to mess in his own room. Mess.

In March, 1876, a return was prepared, showing the annual cost of keeping up the mess establishment in linen, crockery, glass, plated ware, knives, pots and pans, to be £148 3*s.* 6½*d.* The Mess has been managed by a representative committee of Cadets under an officer since that year. The rate of messing, fixed by the Governor, varies with the prices at which the contracts are taken. The rates in 1880 were: "A" Division, 2*s.* 10*d.*; "B" and "C" 2*s.* 8*d.* a day, and they have not varied much since. This included beer at dinner, which was at 2.15 p.m. The "A" Division had supper in their hall and had rather better dinners and breakfasts. The others supped in their own rooms at 8 p.m. Morning lunch was at 11.30; afternoon lunch from 5 to 6 p.m. Heads of tables in hall and of the squads might deposit money twice a month (about 2*d.* a head per day) and draw upon the stock of preserved meats, jams, &c., which was kept for this purpose as long as their deposit lasted. Also 4*s.* a head was granted each month from the mess funds for the same purpose. Tobacco, aerated waters, or a glass of beer, could be obtained by written order between 5 and 6 p.m., but each Cadet was limited to 10*s.* a month for such articles, so that the maximum daily amount which he could spend on them was 3*s.* 4*d.* in the "A" Division, and 3*s.* 2*d.* in the others.

A curious letter on this subject was referred to the Governor for reply, it was as follows:—

Glasgow, 24th June, 1880.

To the Right Hon. Mr. Childers,
War Department, London.

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you that the young men, or lads, who are studying at the Royal Woolwich Academy, are allowed to buy *tobacco* to the extent of 10*s.* *per month*—£6 *per annum!*

This was mentioned to me by a young relative, who is now a Cadet at Woolwich, and who has taken advantage of it, by indulging in smoking at the *expense* of the *nation* and to the injury of his constitution.

I was not a little surprised when I heard the above.

The sum of 10*s.* per month is not allowed to those who do not smoke; that makes the allowance for *tobacco* still, worse, still more absurd. It is a *direct encouragement* to the young men to indulge in a habit that is most pernicious to the constitution when unformed, *before* the age of 21 or thereabouts.

I do not know how many of the lads at the said Academy smoke, but suppose there must be at least 100 who receive £600 of tobacco per annum for smoking!

Surely that, or more, should be saved to the country by making the youths pay for such an indulgence out of their own pockets hereafter.

I remain, your obedient servant,
GEO. LANCASTER.

Similar arrangements as to messing, &c., have been in vogue ever since but the hours have been altered from time to time. Thus in consequence of the recommendation of the Board of Visitors for 1884, the hours for meals became: breakfast, 7.30 instead of 7 a.m.; lunch with cold meat at 1.15 and a good dinner at 7.15 p.m. instead of early lunch of bread and cheese at 11.10 and dinner at 2.15, with supper. The Board reported in 1885 that the Cadets no longer presented such a pale and jaded appearance as in the previous year. They attributed this improvement to the alterations as regards meals. Since 1887, the dinner hour has been 7.30 p.m., and the time table as below:

Reveillé	6.15 a.m.
Defaulters' Drill	6.30 to 7 a.m.
Breakfast	7.15 a.m.
1st Study	8.15 to 9.45 a.m.
Orderly Room	9.45 to 10 ,,
2nd Study..	10 to 11.45 ,,
Drills, Exercises, and Riding	12 to 1 p.m.
Luncheon	1.15 p.m.

Drills, Exercises, and Riding, and half-an-hour Defaulters' Drill	2.10 to 3.45 p.m.
Voluntary Study	4 to 5 p.m.
3rd Study..	5.15 to 7.15 p.m.
Dinner	7.30 p.m.
Roll Call	10 "
Lights Out	10.30 p.m.

On Saturdays, the meals at the same hours, but no work after 2nd Study. On Sundays, reveillé, 8; breakfast, 9; church parade, 11; dinner, 1.15; coffee, 5 to 6; tea in hall, 8; roll call, 11.15; lights out, 11.45 p.m.

Cost of the Royal Military Academy.

Cost of Royal Military Academy.

From 1741 to 1770, the annual vote for the Academy was £1,000. It had risen to £3402 by 1831, when Cadets were first called upon to pay towards the expenses connected with it. In 1832, the vote was again £1000, the Cadets' contributions £1476, the two together just covering the expenditure. From 1833 to 1841, there was nothing voted from the public funds, and the Cadets' contributions had risen from £4,500 to £9,960, showing surplus receipts of from £634 to £3,283. In 1842, a sum of £1,496 was voted, and £14,585 received from the Cadets, both being expended. The amounts were much the same until 1846, when the total receipts were £18,057, and the expenditure £18,567. Similar results were shown in the following years. The total receipts for the ten years ending 1855, only fell short by £1790 1*s.* 5*d.* of the expenditure, which included that for Carshalton School.

The number of Cadets in residence was 123 in 1840, and 186 in 1855; the greatest number during the intervening period was 205. In 1890 it was 280.

The annual expenditure has gradually increased and was at its highest in 1890, reaching a total of some £36,000. The contributions of the Cadets, however, reduced the total annual cost to the country to some £10,000. The amount for 1892-3 is somewhat less, as shown below in detail.

Extract from Army Estimates for 1892-3, *showing Establishment of the Royal Military Academy and charges.*

MILITARY BRANCH.

1 Governor and Commandant	£1,500	a year and quarters
1 Assistant-Commandant and Secretary ..	600	" "
3 Lieutenants at 4*s.* a-day and regtl. pay ..	593	" "
1 Adjutant and Quartermaster at 5*s.* a-day and regtl. pay	303	" "
1 Medical Officer, £150 and retired pay ..	515	" "
Total	£3,511	for Military Branch (In 1870 this was £5611)

EDUCATIONAL STAFF.

1 Professor of Mathematics (£550 to £700) ..	£652	
4 Instructors " (£350 to £500) ..	1,750	
1 Professor of Fortification	550	
4 Instructors " (at £450) ..	1,800	
1 Professor of Artillery	500	and quarters
3 Instructors " (at £450).. ..	1,350	
1 Professor of Military Topography ..	550	
4 Instructors " " (at £450)	1,800	
1 Professor of Tactics, Military Administration & Law	550	
1 " Landscape Drawing ..	250	and retired pay
1 Instructor " "	350	
1 Professor of French	350	
1 " German	350	
*1 " Chemistry	400	
1 Instructor " (£150 to £200) ..	162	
Temporary Instruction in Languages ..	400	
" " Tactics, &c. ..	200	
" " Landscape Drawing	200	
Total	£12,200	for educational branch (This was £13,466 in 1870.)

* Also £300 as Lecturer in Chemistry and Physics to the Artillery College.

WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C. OFFICERS AND MEN.

1 Sergeant-Major	£106	
5 Military Staff Clerks	426	
7 N.C. Officers, Instructors	659	
7 Drill Sergeants at 3*s.* 11*d.* a-day	500	
2 Trumpeters	53	
5 Gunners, Officers' Servants	133	
Working pay, Military Labourers (Gunners) ..	50	
Total	£1927	(In 1870, £2146)

CIVILIANS.

7 Assistants to lecturers and in workshops ..	£584	
1 Master Tailor	41	
79 Butlers, Servants, Porters, Watchmen, &c. ..	3,008	
1 Housekeeper at Cadets Hospital	46	
5 Female Servants at 1*s.* a day	91	
Total	£3770	(In 1870, £2751)

EXPENSES OF STUDENTS.

Allowance of 3*s.* a-day to an average of 280 Gentlemen Cadets, for regimental clothing, messing, and contingencies, and including expenses of two Queen's Cadets ..	£12,613	(In 1870 £9,699 for 218 Cadets)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Purchase of prizes and chemicals, models, casts, maps, &c., for lectures	£305
Postage and contingencies	95
Total	£400 (In 1870, £703)

TOTAL VOTE, £34,421 (In 1870, £34,378).

It appears from this, that the Academy is even more economically administered now than in 1870, a year of great change and reduction.

Conduct and Discipline.

A fruitful source of trouble to the authorities at the Royal Military Academy was the so called "Horn" Fair held annually ot Old Charlton, and lasting three days. For instance on 21st October, 1840 a stall holder there complained to the Governor of the Academy that he had been three times ruined by Cadets, who smashed all his things with sticks. This was one of the last of the great fairs which up to about 1860, were so popular, and were visited by all the *élite* of the neighbourhood during the day. At night the company was less select and it was then that the Cadets, if in the fair, were apt to get into mischief. The Master-General of the Ordnance had put the place out of bounds on 13th November, 1840, but a visit to it, sometimes in disguise and masked, was too tempting to be resisted by many of the Cadets. On one occasion especially, in November, 1845, the whole of the Cadets except the eight Corporals on duty and one or two others fell in on parade at 8.30 p.m., and marched over to Charlton. Arrived at the fair they charged in fours, along its centre street rushed into the chief dancing booth and knocked down all the lamps. A move was then made towards the ménagerie which some of the more reckless proposed to turn out. But a strong resistance had been organised—the knock-'em-down sticks forming convenient weapons, and a retreat, in good order had to be effected. The retiring heroes were met by the Officer on duty who had soon discovered their absence from barracks, and pursued them with the eight Corporals. They were all placed in arrest and after ten days the Master-General of the Ordnance having considered all the circumstances, and taking a lenient view of the case, ordered the under Officers and Corporals who had been present at the fair to be reduced, and the leave of all the culprits to be stopped till the end of the term. Conduct.

About the same time considerable hostility existed between the Cadets and the rough element amongst the civilians of Woolwich. This culminated in a free fight on the occasion of some races held by the Officers of the Garrison on the Common, at which the Cadets were allowed to have a refreshment tent. Victory at first declared for the Cadets but superior numbers soon forced them to take refuge in their tent and send to the Academy for reinforcements. These soon put the aggressors to flight and pursuing fell foul of some policemen who apprehended several of their number, but the others effected their rescue. Next morning the company was paraded in order that the police might identify the culprits. This they failed to do satisfactorily, and the case finally ended by eight Cadets attending at the Police Court and making an apology to the Commissioner, Mr. Richard Mayne.

Constant evidence is found in the records of the gross and cruel bullying practised at the Royal Military Academy at this period. On 4th October, 1842, the Medical Officer reported marks of violence on the body of Gentleman Cadet H, and on the twelfth his assailant was sentenced to leave the Academy. Two others were similarly treated the following year for another outrage. In February, 1843, notice appeared in "*The Times*" of the sudden death of a last-joined Cadet, who had left the Academy through fear; but matters were not quite so bad as this, for on the case being investigated, the young man in question was found to be a pupil of Mr. Barry's School, and not a Cadet. In August, another report was sent in by the Medical Officer, of serious bruises on a Cadet, and in the following February, one was so severely beaten that he ran away from the Academy. On 11th March, the Medical Officer reported another injured, his hair badly cut and eyebrows shaved; and on 14th, a third was severely kicked and thrashed. In consequence of such conduct, Mr. Emerson Tennant determined to bring the Royal Military Academy to the notice of Parliament. Another case, however, soon occurred, a Cadet, ill-treated by the head of his room, ran away on 8th February, 1844. A Court of Inquiry was held on the 28th, resulting in the removal of two Cadets and the punishment of several others. On 8th March the same Cadet ran away again, and was then removed from the establishment. Another Court of Inquiry found that one Cadet was guilty of ill-treating him and he too was removed. On 27th September following, another Cadet absented himself on account of ill-treatment, and was withdrawn. On 3rd July, 1846, three Cadets were discharged for ill-treating another, one however, was subsequently re-admitted after six months' rustication. The Master-General of the Ordnance found it necessary to issue a memorandum upon the tyrannical conduct of the "Old" Cadets, and to punish several. Yet in September, there was a very serious case, resulting in one Cadet being dismissed, three withdrawn, and 12 Corporals reduced. It was followed by another within a week, owing to which, five Cadets were withdrawn and six reprimanded. A Committee was then appointed under the Presidency of Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, R.N., to investigate this matter amongst others. It began its sittings in December, 1846, and in January, 1847, reported that a secret tribunal existed among the Cadets, which to a great extent prevented any co-operation between the Officers and the Corporals, and shielded the bullies, by preventing those bullied from giving evidence against their persecutors. The Committee recommended that Captain Burnaby should resign from the command of the Company, which he did in the same month.

Certainly the cases of downright cruelty which came out, were often of the grossest kind. The "Old" Cadet, *i.e.* one in his fourth term, was, by the unwritten law of the Academy, placed in a most autocratic position as regards those junior to him. It was considered his right to fag even third term Cadets if none junior were at hand, while those of the second term and the "neux" or last-joined (a word since corrupted into the modern term "snooker") were his abject slaves to wait upon him as valets, to run his errands, to bring in wine and spirits for him, and if discovered, to take all the blame, besides undergoing personal violence at his hands, often at his mere caprice, without resisting or complaining. The slightest attempt at resistance or retort was brought before a court-martial of Corporals, who always supported the 'Old' Cadets, and inflicted terrible punishment. Any attempt to report an assault or, if the marks of it were so obvious as to attract the attention of the authorities, a failure to make up a story which would not inculpate the culprit, resulted in the victim being sent to coventry and otherwise ill-treated, so that he preferred running away from

the Academy to escape from an unendurable position. Three forms of bullying, very popular at this time, may be cited.

One was called "giving an angle of 45 degrees," and was carried out as follows: The unfortunate "neux" who had incurred the displeasure of an "Old" Cadet, was made to stand with his head resting against the cupboard of his room and his feet as far from it as possible, so that when his body was rigid it formed almost on angle of 45 degrees with the ground. When this adjustment had been made the "Old" Cadet proceeded to kick away the "neux" feet, thereby, of course, giving him a severe fall. This would sometimes be repeated four or five times. A milder form of bullying resorted to more as an amusement than as a punishment, was called making a "neux" "look out for squalls." To do so with advantage, he was made to climb up the open window, putting his arms and legs through the iron bars of the grating and to remain there, often in winter, and with little or nothing on, until it pleased his tormentors to order him down. For a third diversion, which was also used as a punishment, two stools, one on the top of the other, were placed on the table of a barrack room, the "neux" was ordered to the top, and then the bottom one kicked from under him.

The effect of such an ordeal as life at the Academy upon the young men who passed through it would, it may be supposed, have been very bad. But such was not the case. The habits of strict and unquestioning obedience to those of higher rank, learnt whilst a "neux" in that stern school, were of the utmost advantage to many officers in after life. While the powers of command, which they first began to exercise as "Old" Cadets, became then more fully developed and were happily more judiciously used. Besides, though many cases in which the power of the "Old" Cadets was abused appear in the official documents, those records are of course silent as regards the conduct of the majority, which was by no means so tyrannical. However, the state of the Academy in this respect was now freely commented on in the House of Commons, and in the public press, and it was determined that the scandal must cease.

The dawn of better things dates from 28th January, 1847, when Captain F. M. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., was appointed to the command of the Company. This officer considered that the want of rational employment inside the enclosure, drove the Cadets to go into the town in the evening and led to many abuses. He therefore proposed that workshops should be built for them, and other steps taken to create amusements inside the boundaries of the Academy He took into his confidence the senior corporal and others of the Cadets, and thereby gained their support. So well did he succeed that within a year of his appointment, he addressed the Governor in a letter of which the following are extracts. "In obedience to your directions, I have the honour to mention the names of the following Corporals as being *most* distinguished in the very zealous execution of their duty, viz.:—Messrs. Molony, Garvey, Balfour and Taylor. These Gentlemen have so exerted themselves that they have produced the happiest results in the general descipline, tone and conduct of the Company. They have done their duty in a manner I could hardly have expected from men so young. To their instrumentality is to be mainly attributed the cessation of many malpractices complained of so often by the Master-General, the growth of soldierly feeling, of integrity and the diminution of the system of contracting debts. . . . . ; I refer you to the general tone and bearing of the Company as it has come under your own observation. . . . . I strongly recommend as next in merit, Mr. Noble. . . . . These five Gentlemen I have the honour to recommend as worthy of such notice as is proposed, and which I cannot but feel will be of the *utmost value* to the welfare of the Company." These Gentlemen, then in the Theoretical Class, were at once passed into the Practical Class, and obtained commissions in the Royal Artillery the following June.

Discipline. To Captain Eardley Wilmot, the Academy is also indebted for the decoration of the dining hall with arms and armour, procured on his initiation from the Tower, and for the stained glass windows, for which he raised the funds by subscription among those connected with the Academy. The better tone which prevailed at this period continued for some ten years, but was then succeeded by the growth of a bad feeling towards the authorities, gradually developing into open insubordination in the year 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yolland's committee (1857) states that Cadets "have been placed under Military Discipline, and subject to the Articles of War, in proof of which we may observe that many cases of Court-martial have formerly occurred." Courts-Martial were held in 1766, 1774 and 1781, and soon after an order was made that Cadets should be subject to corporal punishment at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, without the formality of a Court-martial. On joining the Academy, Cadets sign a declaration pledging themselves not to quit the Institution without a discharge, and for many years the Mutiny Act and Articles of War were read out to them at the monthly muster parade. But they are not especially included in the Army Act, 1881, amongst persons subject to Military Law, and are not attested as soldiers, though receiving pay. The rule that Cadets shall salute all Commissioned Officers seems to imply that they are soldiers, but the fact that they must also salute the Civilian Instructors weakens this argument. If they were subject to Military Law in 1741, there appears to have been nothing to alter their status since, but the question has never been definitely settled.

Until 1863 punishments were very severe. The following are some illustrations:—

Gentleman Cadet C. was placed in solitary confinement for 48 hours, on 29th September, 1859, by the Inspector of studies, for throwing open the door of No. 6 class room, when on duty there, and shouting "turn out" in such a loud and extraordinary manner, that the Inspector heard him in his office. Mr. C. had also been 25 minutes absent from his own class room after being relieved from duty in No. 6. On 23rd March, 1843, the Inspector of Studies recommended Gentleman Cadet W. for 48 hours "dark room" on bread and water, for prevarication and untruths. The same Gentleman for smoking in his room the following year, was recommended by the Governor to be refused his commission due at the end of the term, it being his second offence of this nature. H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief however, considered that it would be sufficient punishment if he lost ten places in his Regiment when appointed. Discipline at the Royal Military Academy has always been strictly military in its character, and any combinations amongst the Cadets are looked upon as very grave offences. Individuals have, however, a right of appeal against the decision of an officer to that officer's superior, and either party, if not satisfied, can carry the appeal to the Governor.

The defaulters' books show a very small number of serious offences during the 50 years ending 1891. There has been only one case of theft, (a Cadet in 1852, stole some cigars from a shop and was at once dismissed) the maximum number of cases of intoxication or bringing liquor into barracks reported in one year was 30 (also in 1852) the average number about 10. Cases of falsehood never exceeded eight, in one year (1846) the average was less than two, and in many years there was not a single case. There were 33 cases of insubordination in 1842; with that exception, the

average was only four per annum. But in 1845 and 1861, there were respectively 149 and 133 cases of "illegal combination" a crime almost unknown in other years. The first of these instances was on the occasion of the Horn Fair at Charlton, already described, and could scarcely be looked upon as a serious revolt against authority like the second, which has always gone by the name of "The Mutiny."

The Mutiny.

In describing the various sources from which the vacancies at the Royal Military Academy were filled up during the years immediately following the Crimean campaign, it has been suggested that the medley of Cadets then under instruction, was probably one of the causes of the subsequent troubles. The ages too, of the Cadets, were very different, and some stayed at the Academy much longer than others. It followed that, while some, older in years than others, passed but a short time under discipline; others, sometimes very young, found themselves in the responsible position of Corporals or "Old Cadets," with all the power, official and non-official, attaching to that status; others, after several years' study, were still outside the Practical Class. These were consequently discontented, and saw themselves constantly superseded, for instance, the Addiscombe Cadets and the first competitive batch were older men, and jumped over those from Sandhurst and Carshalton. The want of cohesion due to these causes, was intensified by the age of admission being increased without any corresponding change in the regulations, which had been framed for boys of 14 and 15. Some of the last joined Cadets were as much as 19 years old, while most of the Corporals were much younger. The regulations of the Academy seemed oppressive to these older men, and such restrictions as those placed upon smoking, were felt to be suitable only to mere boys. Smoking became a fruitful source of trouble, and was a crime punished with great severity. The scale of diet, too, seemed inadequate to the needs of the older class of Cadets. Many who afterwards had an opportunity of placing their views before the Committee of Inquiry, assembled under General Sir. W. Knolly's presidency, pleaded that their word of honour, which was largely drawn upon when they had to keep the sentences of arrest awarded as punishments, was not accepted in connection with an explanation as to the circumstances of the offence for which those punishments were awarded. The punishment of solitary confinement, or the "Black Hole" as they called it, was felt to be particularly unsuited as a punishment to the comparatively small irregularities for which it was awarded; and in general, very severe punishments were given for very slight offences; lastly, the Cadets felt that their representations on these points received very little attention from the authorities of the Academy, and a desire arose to draw the attention of higher officials to what they considered their miserable and oppressed condition. The occasion presented itself unexpectedly on 23rd October, 1861. The Company had been at battalion drill, and the tempers of both the Cadets and their Commanding Officer, were not what they might have been. The former were very unsteady, carbines were often let fall, an offence known to be particularly obnoxious to the Commanding Officer, and the drill was altogether very bad. The Commanding Officer on his part, gave out that he should continue the drill as long as this unsteadiness lasted, thus trenching largely upon the time allowed for dinner. At last the parade came to an end, and the Cadets were at once marched in to dinner, for which there was now very little time. At and after dinner, it was resolved not to turn out for the 2 p.m. study parade, as a protest against this treatment. The whole of the Cadets, when the bugle sounded, remained in their rooms, except some 12 or 15, who from the first objected to this way of showing their dissatisfaction. These were, however, joined by the "Towers'" division, who, misled by a false report that the front divisions were falling in, came running on to parade in time to answer their names amidst the jeers of their comrades in the front barracks, who were viewing the scene from their windows. The officers then came round and ordered all to turn out. This, as had been arranged by the leading spirits, was immediately done, and all went into study as usual. Taken as a whole, there was no mutinous feeling in the Academy, and one who was a Cadet of some standing at the time, says: "The acts which occurred on that and the following nights, *e.g.*, the throwing of the Waterloo guns (sent to the Academy in 1848) and extra drill swords, into the ha-ha; the loading of a gun with bread—there was no gun fired—and pointing it at the Governor's house, were, to my personal knowledge carried out by some 30 or 40 of the most reckless and boyish Cadets, in opposition to the opinion of the majority." This was the extent of the mutiny, and except that murmurs were heard during some harangues on the part of the Governor, all drills and parades were afterwards conducted in an orderly manner.

Pending the result of a Court of Inquiry into these matters, the punishment awarded to the Company as a whole was "confinement to barracks" for five weeks, *i.e.*, till the end of the term. This was an unfortunate form of punishment, as the workshops, gymnasium, and racquet courts were then in process of demolition to make way for the new wings; and so many being confined without means of recreation, in so small a space, gave rise to much drinking and card playing. This conduct again was the cause of several other Cadets being rusticated and, it is not too much to say that these vicious indulgences left their mark in after life on many who were then first exposed to their influence.

The condition of affairs during the five weeks confinement to Barracks, following this *émente* appears from the following reports from the Captain and Officers of the Company. On Saturday evening 26th October, 1861, the former placed two Cadets in arrest whom he then found leaving the enclosure improperly dressed, one of whom was the worse for drink. Next evening one of the Subaltern Officers found four Gentlemen playing cards in the room, (in the east wing) of one of them who was in arrest at the time, another of the party being the Corporal on duty in the wing. On the 2nd November, four Gentlemen at extra drill refused to obey the Sergeant in charge of the squad and the Corporal on duty took no action. On 3rd one of the Corporals on duty was found by the Officer to be so drunk that he could not accompany him round the barracks. On the same day a Cadet was put in arrest for unseemly behaviour at divine service, together with the Corporal in charge, who had failed to report the case. Also on this day a Cadet took off his belt in church and left it there, and had been reported the previous day as unsteady at extra drill. Again on the 9th, four Cadets were found playing cards and smoking in the west wing, and four others on 22nd in hospital. In most of these cases the punishment awarded was 48 hours solitary confinement, with bread and water—other steps were taken as regards six of the offenders. On the 12th November, Colonel Bingham, D.A.G., R.A. and Colonel Wodehouse, A.A.G., R.A., were ordered by H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief to form a committee, to investigate their defaulters' sheets and report as to the punishment they were to suffer. The particulars were as follows:—

Corporal B. service $1\frac{9}{12}$ years, age $21\frac{8}{12}$ 1 entry for smoking.
Corporal L. service $1\frac{3}{12}$ years, age $19\frac{1}{12}$ 1 entry for misconduct in study.
Gentleman Cadet D., service $1\frac{8}{12}$ years, age 19, 3 entries for unsteadiness at drill and 2 for misconduct in study.
Gentleman Cadet G. service $\frac{8}{12}$ years, age $20\frac{9}{12}$ 2 entries for smoking.

The Committee recommended that these Gentlemen, should be rusticated for the remainder of the term, and also Gentlemen Cadets P. and S. with three months service, age 18½ years and no entries. They expressed a hope that an impression might be thus made which would be of lasting benefit to them both morally and physically, as their appearance showed marks of an early commencement of dissipation.

On 22nd November, 1861, the Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A. wrote by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief to the Governor, to say that orders had been sent to the Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, to assemble a general parade of the Officers and Cadets of the Royal Military Academy, under arms, at half-past 12 on the 22nd, when the Adjutant-General of the Forces (accompanied by the Deputy Adjutant-Generals of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers) would attend and make known the decision of H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief upon the report of the Committee, which investigated the circumstances of the late disturbances. Every Officer and Cadet to be on parade. H.R.H.'s decision was to the effect that the evidence both of the Officers and Cadets themselves, showed that, though possibly some alterations might be made in the regulations of the Academy, the complaints set forth were in the main frivolous and groundless, and certainly did not afford the slightest pretext or excuse for the recent conduct of the Cadets, which had cast a slur upon the Academy. If any changes were needed in the rules of the Academy, they would be such as were calculated to meet the requirements of Gentlemen of more advanced age and intellect. H.R.H. found however, but little encouragement to make those alterations when contemplating the recent outrages which were worthy of mere children—such as breaking windows, casting guns into the ditch or swords into the Governor's garden. He had not omitted to remark that one attempt was made through legitimate authority to place supposed grievances before the Governor, and regretted that the causes of trifling complaints were not removed though he found no palliation for the display of insubordination made by the Corporals in absenting themselves from parade. He condemned ten Corporals to rustication, and pointed out to the rest of the Cadets that however accomplished as Artillerists or Engineers they might become, without discipline and the knowledge of how to to obey orders they would be useless as soldiers.

New Organisation.

A second Court of Inquiry was appointed on 25th November, to inquire into the regulations, under which the Academy had hitherto been governed, to investigate the circumstances connected with the disturbances, to take the evidence of the authorities and of the Cadets, to ascertain what grounds there might be for the complaints of the latter and to report fully to H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief. The President was Lieutenant-General W. Knollys, Vice-President of the Council of Military Education; the members: Colonel Bingham, D.A.G., R.A., and Colonel Chapman, D.A.G., R.E. This Committee, besides reporting on the disturbances, recommended a revision of the regulations, with a view to relaxing them in some respects, the Company to be formed into "A" "B" and "C" Divisions, each under a Captain and two Lieutenants, a Paymaster to be appointed who should also act as Office Adjutant. The senior Corporal in each division to be styled Responsible Under Officer. The three seniors in the "B" and "C" Divisions, which each contained an equal proportion of the four junior classes, to be Subdivision Under Officers, and the "A" Division to consist of the First Class only. H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief became Governor, and it was thought advisable to appoint a new Lieutenant-Governor and Captain of the Company.

Gun firing.

On the 23rd October, 1863, another, but much less serious outbreak occurred. It was caused by the action of two Gentlemen Cadets, who on that day, the anniversary of the "Mutiny," conceived the idea of celebrating that event by firing one of the six field guns which then stood on the front parade, facing the Governor's house. As soon as the gun was fired, the whole Company was confined to the enclosure pending an inquiry. The two gentlemen concerned at once came forward and confessed their offence which, at the time, had not appeared to them as grave a military crime as it really was. But before action could be taken on their confession, some other Cadets, thinking to make a demonstration against the punishment of the whole Company for the fault of one or two, threw into the reservoir at the south end of the enclosure, the vent pieces of the Armstrong guns used at drill, and the swords which were then carried at extra drill. During an investigation which followed, these motives were made apparent, but no other complaint was elicited, nor did there appear to be any general discontent.

Again in October, 1864, two Gentlemen Cadets of the Second Class, who were in arrest in the east wing, placed dummies in their beds, unscrewed the grating of the passage window, and went to Charlton Fair. Their absence was discovered, and one was ordered to be withdrawn, the other being rusticated on 25th October. The former determined to fire a gun, and though seen by a Sergeant outside the railings, succeeded in doing so on the night of the 27th. He was, however, seized by two Sergeants, who had been detailed to watch the guns, as he jumped over the ha-ha, and brought towards the officers' quarters. Having, by promising to offer no resistance, induced the Sergeants to unhand him, he then broke away again, jumped the ha-ha, and escaped. A Court of Inquiry was assembled, by which he was examined and, failing to give any valid explanation, dismissed. When, however, his sentence was read out on parade, the Fourth Class, by instigation of his friends, groaned and hissed. They were put in arrest, and a further inquiry held, but no cause of discontent was found. H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief visited the Academy, and had the whole of the Cadets brought before him in the dining hall, where they paraded as prisoners without caps or belts. He spoke very severely to them and afterwards issued a memorandum, pointing out the folly of their conduct, which was not justified in the slightest by any evidence of grievances given by the Cadets, who had been examined by the Court of Inquiry. He warned them that most stringent measures would be taken if there was any repetition of such behaviour.

Further misconduct.

On 6th April, 1870, the police reported that the Cadets had created a great disturbance at the recent Royal Artillery Steeplechases at Eltham. They stated that at 5 p.m., some 80 of them rushed about, upsetting the "Aunt Sallies" &c., assaulting people and trying to get up a fight: that they refused to clear the course: that the stewards had remonstrated with them in vain and that, when moved on by the police, they resisted, and rescued one of their number who had been taken into custody. The Cadets, on the other hand, stated that the crowd molested them without provocation and that they dispersed when spoken to by Colonel Phillpotts, R.H.A. One of them owned to having thrown a stick which struck a policeman and pierced his coat, and for this he offered an apology to Colonel Henderson, under whose orders the police were acting. Pending an inquiry into this matter, all were confined to the enclosure and, as in 1861, a gun was thrown into the ha-ha as a protest against the general punishment. The names of two Cadets, who were foremost in this outbreak, having become known to the Governor, they were ordered to be withdrawn, and narrowly

escaped the more serious punishment of dismissal. Thereupon some Cadets hung up a memorial tablet commemorating their action, an act which was punished by several, who had passed, having their commissions delayed six months and one, of a lower class, losing four places.

In February, 1890, twenty Cadets wrecked a Corporal's room, and for this act, four were rusticated and several placed in arrest; of the latter, one broke his arrest and was also rusticated.

Another outbreak of insubordination in September, 1872, took the form of a revolt against the authority of the Corporals, which showed itself by repeated refusals to hand in reports of extra drills, and in other ways. Three Cadets who had been prominent in organising resistance to the Corporals' authority and other insubordinate acts were removed. Thereupon one of them wrote to the Adjutant, who had reported the case, requiring him to "furnish at once the name of a friend to act on his behalf" and calling upon him to "afford the satisfaction due to the wounded honour of a gentleman." Two months later this gentleman forwarded to the Governor an ample apology for his conduct.

In April, 1881, the Captain of the Company, in consequence of ten rustications and one removal the previous year, recommended that marks should be awarded for good conduct. He considered that voluntary study in the Cadets' own rooms and the system of accumulating marks, tended to idleness and consequent indiscipline. Also the short terms of 1878-9 and 80, had the same effect. He also thought that all the "A" Division should be made under officers, so as to induce them to take part in the discipline of the Academy with the Corporals and under officers of the Second Class, instead of holding themselves aloof from the rest of the Cadets, as was their custom. It was not, however, thought advisable to adopt his suggestions.

REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN 1892, RESPECTING EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AND FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS THEREFROM TO THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY AND THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

I.—Object of the Royal Military Academy.

1. The Royal Military Academy is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Only British born or naturalized British subjects will be eligible to offer themselves for examination. Regulations of 1892.

II.—Regulations for Admission.

1. *General Instructions.*

2. Admission to the Royal Military Academy as Cadets will be granted to the successful candidates at an open competitive examination in the subjects specified in paragraph 17.

3. The number of Cadets admitted to the Academy will vary according to the requirements of the Service, and notice will be given from time to time of the number of vacancies open to competition. Such notice will usually be published about three months before the examination.

4. The dates of admission will be on the Thursday of the week in which the 17th March or 24th September falls each year.

5. The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy as Cadets, will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners as hereinafter specified. A fee of £1 will be required from every candidate admitted to an examination.

6. The number of trials allowed will not exceed three.

7. All candidates will be inspected by a Medical Board, and no candidate will be considered eligible for admission to the Royal Military Academy unless certified by the Board to be free from any bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects, as to height and physical qualities, fit for Her Majesty's Service. Cases of exceptional shortness of stature will be referred to the War Office for special consideration. Any candidate unfavourably reported upon on physical grounds, will only be allowed to proceed with the examination upon the distinct understanding that, if successful in the competition, he will be subjected to further inspection by a special Medical Board, and will forfeit all advantage to which his position on the list would otherwise have entitled him, unless pronounced to be physically fit in all respects for military service.

8. The limits of age for admission to the Academy will be from 16 to 18. Candidates must be within those limits of age on the 1st of December for the winter examination, and on the 1st July for the summer examination.

2. *Examination of Candidates for Admission by Open Competition.*

9. Candidates for admission by competition will be required to pass a "preliminary" examination, and a "further" examination.

Preliminary Examination.

10. Preliminary examinations will be held on the second Wednesdays in the months of March, June, September, and December of each year by the Civil Service Commissioners, to whom intending candidates should apply. The application must be made on the prescribed form (to be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission), which must reach the office of the Commissioners not later than the 12th of the month preceding the examination—viz., 12th February for the March examination, and so on. No evidence of age, health, or moral character will be required; but in considering the eligibility of candidates for the further examination, no credit will be given for any preliminary examination passed before the age of 14. No limit is placed on the number of trials allowed for the preliminary examination. A fee of £1 will be required from every candidate admitted to an examination.

11. At the preliminary examination candidates will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects, but no marks will be given:—

(1) Mathematics—(*a*) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion and simple interest. (*b*) Euclid, book I. (*c*) Algebra, up to and including simple equations. (2) French or German; the examination being limited to translation from the language and grammatical questions. (3) Writing English correctly in a good legible hand from dictation. (4) Latin; parsing and translation with the aid of a vocabulary for the harder words. (5) The

Elements of Geometrical Drawing; including the construction of scales and the use of simple mathematical instruments. Greater importance being attached to neatness and exactness in drawing, than to ability to solve geometrical problems. (6) Geography.

12. Any candidate who has previously passed the army preliminary examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in three or more of the above subjects will be exempt from further examination in such subjects. But candidates who have to be examined in two or more subjects will be required to qualify in all at the same examination.

13. Candidates may be exempted from the preliminary examination in all subjects except Geometrical Drawing, if they can produce a certificate of having passed any of the following examinations or any examination accepted in lieu thereof by the Universities or authorities concerned—

Responsions at the Oxford University; the Matriculation Examination of the London University, or the Royal University of Ireland; the examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, provided it embraces Mathematics and Latin. If it does not include those subjects, candidates will be required to undergo an examination therein. If they have been granted a lower certificate, they will be required to have obtained (as shown on the certificate) a first class in Arithmetic, additional Mathematics, French or German, English, Geography, and Latin; the examination for a degree or the "preliminary examination" of the Victoria University, Manchester; the examination of Naval Cadets passing out of H.M.S. "Britannia."; the preliminary examination in general education of candidates for graduation in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, when the candidate has passed in all the subjects of the Army Preliminary Examination at not more than two examinations; the entrance examination at Trinity College, Dublin; the leaving certificate of the second grade, granted by the Committee of Council on Education, when the candidate has passed in all subjects of the Army Preliminary Examination at not more than two examinations; the preliminary examination at the Royal Military College, Canada.

14. Candidates exempted in all subjects except Geometrical Drawing may defer their examination in this subject until the further examination. Failing therein, they will be disqualified, and the examination will count as one of the trials allowed under paragraph six. Candidates claiming exemption under paragraph 13, will be required to submit to the Civil Service Commissioners the certificates on which they found their claim.

Further Examination.

15. The further examinations will be held half-yearly, and will commence on the Thursday immediately preceding the fourth Monday in June, and on the Thursday immediately preceding the last Wednesday in November; and every candidate for those examinations must send to the Military Secretary not later than the 15th May or 15th October respectively, an application to be examined, accompanied by the following papers:—

(*a*) An extract from the regiseer of his birth, or in default, a declaration made by one of his parents or guardians, before a magistrate, giving his exact age. A certificate of baptism cannot be accepted unless the date of birth is shown therein. (*b*) A certificate of good moral character, signed by the tutors or heads of the Schools and Colleges at which he has received his education for the four years immediately preceding the date of application, or some other satisfactory proof of good moral character for the same period. (*c*) A certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that the candidate has passed the preliminary test for the Royal Military Academy.

16. When a Candidate who has once been admitted to the Further Examination applies to be examined again, he will only be required to forward a certificate as to his moral character for the interval between the two examinations.

17. The subjects of the Further Examination, and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject, will be as follows:—

Class I. (obligatory).—(1) Mathematics, 3,000 marks: A thorough knowledge of each of the following four branches of Mathematics will be required—(*a*) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem; the theory and use of logarithms. (*b*) Euclid, books I. to IV., and VI. (*c*) Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles; and Mensuration. (*d*) Statics and Dynamics: *Statics*—The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers. *Dynamics*—Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles in vacuo. (Analytical methods of solution will not be required). (2) Latin, 2,000. (3) French or German, 2,000 (200 for colloquial).

Class II. (Any two subjects may be taken up).—(1) Higher Mathematics, 2,000.—(In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results). Further questions and problems on the subjects of the obligatory examination. Statics: problems and exercises will be extended to friction. The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to statics will be required. Dynamics: Problems and exercises involving analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be extended to collisions and work. Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle. Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods. (2) German or French, as alternating with subject (3) in Class I. 2,000 (200 for colloquial). (3) Greek, 2,000. (4) English History, 2,000: One general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, of which notice will be given. (5) Chemistry, 2,000: Elements of inorganic chemistry. (6) Physics, 2,000: Elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light and sound. (7) Physical Geography and Geology, 2,000, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses. In each of the subjects (5), (6), and (7), the examination will be partly practical.

Class III. (All three subjects may be taken up).—(1) English Composition, tested by the power of writing an essay or letter, 500. (2) Drawing, freehand, 500. (3) Drawing, geometrical, including practical plane geometry, and the construction of scales, 1,000. Great importance will be attached to neatness and exactness in drawing.

Selection of Candidates.

18. If a Candidate passes in the obligatory subjects, the number of marks gained by him in the several subjects n which he has been examined will be summed up, and the resulting total will determine his place on the Competitive List; the successful candidates being those who stand at the head of the list up to the number of Cadetships competed for.

Terms of Payment.

19. The terms of payment for Cadets at the Royal Military Academy are regulated by the following articles of the Royal Warrant of the 6th April, 1891.

"483. The amount to be contributed on behalf of a Cadet at Our Royal Military Academy, or Our Royal Military College, shall depend on the position held by his father (whether living or deceased), as an Officer of our Regular Forces, of the Permanent Staff of Our Auxiliary Forces, of Our Departments as laid down in Articles 263 to 268, of Our Navy, of Our Indian Military or Naval Forces, or of Our Colonial Forces, if permanently and exclusively employed with a regularly enrolled regiment.

"484. The amount referred to in Article 483 shall be payable half-yearly in advance at the following rates:—

(*a*) For the son of an Officer on the Active List below the substantive rank (as regards Combatant Officers) or the rank (as regards Departmental Officers) of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Captain or Commander in the Navy; a retired Officer who last served in a rank below the above rank, and retired with not less than 20 years' service, or on account of age or non-employment, or on account of ill-health caused by the Service, or on reduction of establishment; an Instructor at the Staff College, Royal Military Academy, or Royal Military College: yearly, £40.

(*b*) For the son of an Officer on the Active List with the Substantive Rank (as regards Combatant Officers) or the rank (as regards Departmental Officers) of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel in the Army, or a Captain or Commander in the Navy; a retired Officer who served in the above rank and retired as stated in paragraph (*a*); a Professor at Our Staff College, Royal Military Academy, or Royal Military College: yearly £60.

(*c*) For the son of a Major-General or Lieutenant-General; a Vice-Admiral or Rear-Admiral: yearly £70.

(*d*) For the son of a General; or Admiral: yearly £80.

(*e*) For the son of a private Gentleman; or Officer retired from our Army or Navy, and not coming under any of the previous categories: yearly £150.

(*f*) For a Queen's Cadet: nil.

(*g*) For an Indian Cadet. By special arrangement with the India Office. This applies only to Our Royal Military College.

(*h*) For the son of an Officer who has died on full-pay, half-pay, or retired pay or pension, and whose family has been left in pecuniary distress (subject to the approval of Our Secretary of State): yearly £20.

(*i*) For the sons of all other deceased Officers of whatever rank, whose widows are, or would have been, if living, eligible for pension: yearly £40.

"485. If the father of a Cadet be promoted, or retire, the rate of contribution shall be altered accordingly.

"486. If a Cadet be absent a whole term in consequence of rustication, a payment of £10 shall be required for the privilege of his name being kept on the rolls of the Establishment, and for a vacancy being kept open at the commencement of the next term; except in the case of an orphan whose annual contribution is only £20, when the amount to be paid under such circumstances shall be determined by Our Secretary of State.

"487. Pay at 3*s*. a-day shall be credited to a Cadet to cover the expenses of regimental clothing, messing, washing, and other contingencies. All other necessary expenses which cannot be covered by his pay, shall be chargeable to his parent or guardian in addition to his regulated contribution.

"488. If a Cadet be absent from sickness during a portion of the term, his pay shall continue to be issued and credited to his account; but no refund of the contribution shall be permitted, except under the special authority of Our Secretary of State, and if such authority be given, the pay for the period of such refund shall cease.

"489. If a Cadet be rusticated or removed during a term, his daily pay shall cease from the date of such rustication or removal, and the contribution made for the half-year shall be forfeited."

20. Each Cadet, other than a Queen's Cadet, on first joining, will be required to pay, in addition to the regulated contribution, a sum of £25 towards covering the expense of uniform, books, &c., and to bring with him the articles of clothing of which he will receive notice, and which must afterwards be kept up at his own expense. He will also be required to pay the regulated contribution in advance, for each half-year of the time during which he remains under instruction; and a deposit of £5 on account for contingent expenses, which latter sum he will be required to make up on returning to the Royal Military Academy after each vacation, towards covering any expense that may be incurred on his account during the ensuing half-year.

Government and Organization.

21. The Commander-in-Chief will be the President of the Royal Military Academy.

22. An independent inspection by a Board of Visitors, appointed by the Secretary of State for War, and reporting to him, will be made once a year. Such Visitors will not be a permanent body, but will not be all changed at the same time. The report of this Board will be presented to Parliament.

23. The Academy will be under the control of a Governor, who will be a Military Officer, appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of State for War, through the Commander-in-Chief.

24. The Governor will be assisted by an Officer styled Commandant and Secretary, who will be responsible in his temporary absence for the charge of the Establishment. This Officer will have the custody of the records and correspondence of the Academy, and will give the Governor such assistance as he may require.

25. The organization will be on a military basis.

26. The Governor will be assisted in the arrangement of the studies by an Academy Board, composed of the Commandant and the Professors or Senior Instructors of the different branches. The Head of each branch will have the general power of supervision and inspection over the studies in his department, with the duty of reporting on them to the Governor.

27. The Governor will from time to time assemble and confer with all the Professors and Instructors of each separate branch on matters relating to it.

Discipline.

28. The Cadets will be subject to such rules and regulations as are, or may be, from time to time established for the maintenance of good order and discipline at the Academy.

29. The Governor will have the power of rustication, and also of sentencing a Cadet for misconduct to lose places in the list of successful Candidates for Commissions. In such cases the circumstances will be reported by the Governor to the Commander-in-Chief.

30. In cases requiring more serious notice, Cadets will be liable, on the report of the Governor to the Secretary of State for War through the Commander-in-Chief, to be removed or expelled.

31. The name of any Cadet expelled for misconduct will be recorded in the department of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be made known to the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for India, and to the Civil Service Commissioners, in order to prevent the Cadet from being admitted into Her Majesty's Naval, Military, Indian, or Civil Service.

32. A Cadet will be removed from the Royal Military Academy for moral or physical unfitness.

33. The Cadets will form a Company, consisting of three divisions, under the Commandant, who will be assisted by an Officer performing the duties of Adjutant and Quarter-master, and by the three Lieutenants commanding divisions charged with the discipline out of studies and the drills.

34. All communications between the Cadets and the Commandant for the Governor, will be made through the Officers of Divisions, who will reside in the Academy and will exercise a strict superintendence over their divisions, for which they will be responsible to the Commandant.

35. During the hours of study the Cadets will be under the charge of the Professors and Instructors, to whose orders they will be required to pay implicit obedience.

36. The Cadets will salute all Officers, Professors, and Instructors belonging to the Academy, whether in or out of uniform, and all other Officers when in uniform.

37. The Professors, Instructors, and Officers of Divisions will have certain limited powers of punishments, within and without the halls of study, at the discretion of the Governor, reporting all punishments which they may inflict to the Commandant.

38. Officers, Professors, and Instructors will not be permitted to give private instruction to Cadets, either during the vacation or at any other time, nor to prepare Candidates for admission to the Academy.

39. No person whatever belonging to the Royal Military Academy is to receive a present from any Cadet, or from the relations or friends of any Cadet.

40. The Cadets will be required to appear at all times in uniform, except when on leave of absence, or when otherwise exempted by the Governor.

41. A sword will be given at each final examination as a special reward for excellence in conduct.

The following forms are sent to the Parent or Guardian of each successful candidate at the entrance examination.

Mr. having been appointed a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military Academy, I have the honour to forward herewith the documents undermentioned, and have to request that they may be completed and disposed of as directed, at your earliest convenience.

A—Copy of Regulations for the Government of the Royal Military Academy—for information.

B—Declaration to be signed by the Gentleman Cadet as well as by his Parent or Guardian—*to be returned when signed to the Assistant Commandant, Royal Military Academy.*

C—Health Certificate—*to be sent by post or delivered by the Gentleman Cadet on joining.*

D—Permission of Parent or Guardian for the Gentleman Cadet to be granted leave of absence—*to be sent by post, or delivered by the Gentleman Cadet on joining, to the Assistant Commandant, Royal Military Academy.*

It is to be understood that the Governor has no wish to restrict Cadets from visiting their friends on Saturdays and Sundays; but in is not considered desirable that young men should visit London freely, except with the approval of their Parents or Guardians.

E—Particulars as to birth, previous education, &c., of the Gentleman Cadet *to be returned to the Assistant Commandant, Royal Military Academy, by post as soon as possible.*

G—Copy of letter relative to tradesmen giving credit to Gentlemen Cadets.

H—Receiving Order for London and County Bank.

I have also to request that the undermentioned sums may be paid to the credit of the Assistant Commandant and Secretary, at the London and County Bank, Woolwich, on or before the date on which the Cadet joins. (Attention is directed to the instructions on the Receiving Order H, herewith, which should be carefully attended to).

The Contribution payable on behalf of the Gentleman Cadet, for his residence at the Royal Military Academy for the ensuing term, in conformity with para. 19 of the Regulations.

The amounts specified in para. 20 of the Regulations, viz.:—For provision of uniform and books, £25. To cover Contingent expenses £5.

Recreation, which includes cricket, football, lawn-tennis, racquets, band and athletic meeting £2. Library 10s.

The following are optional:—Photography 17s. 6d. Charitable Fund 2s. 6d. Shooting Club 2s. 6d. (paid at the end of each term).

Workshops are available for such Cadets as may obtain the sanction of their Parent or Guardian to their making use of them. A charge according to the material used, and not exceeding £1 per term, will be made in such Cadet's accounts at the end of the term.

Gentlemen Cadet should join the Royal Military Academy on Thursday, the between the hours of one and four o'clock p.m., bringing with him the following articles, each being marked with his name in full. Should he, however, live at such a distance as would necessitate his leaving home the day previous, he may join at the earliest hour practicable, notification being sent to that effect beforehand :—

9 White or coloured day shirts	9 Pocket handkerchiefs	1 Razor and strop
6 Vests or jerseys	1 Hair brush	1 Small looking glass
3 Night shirts	1 Cloth brush	1 Pair of Braces
9 Pairs of socks or stockings	2 Tooth brushes	1 Pair of slippers
4 Pairs of drawers	1 Nail brush	1 Bible
2 Pairs of white flannel trousers	1 Comb	1 Prayer book
6 Towels	1 Large sponge and bag	1 Portmanteau, about 28in. by 14in. by 14in.

1 Pair of Wellington boots, regulation pattern (which requires that the top of the leg of the boot should come up to about the middle of calf of leg).

Uniform and one pair of boots will be supplied on joining—see paragraph 20, General Regulations.

Your should be re-vaccinated before joining the Royal Military Academy, unless he has been successfully vaccinated since he has attained the age of 12 years, in *either* case a Medical Certificate should be sent, in which it should be further stated whether or not he bears good vaccination marks. By having this done he will avoid the loss of time resulting from being re-vaccinated at Royal Military Academy.

Whenever a Cadet visits a house in which any infectious disease exists or has recently appeared, a full report of the circumstances of the case must be made to the Assistant Commandant (accompanied by a Medical Certificate as to the probability of infection being conveyed) and the Cadet must await instructions before he returns to the Royal Military Academy.

The Governor hopes that Parents will communicate direct with him should they hear any rumours of irregularities at the Royal Military Academy, or have reason to think that the management of that establishment could in any way be improved.

I have &c.,

J. M. MURRAY, Colonel,

Assistant Commandant and Secretary.

Declaration to be signed by the Gentleman Cadet, and by his Parent or Guardian, previous to joining.

Extracts from the General Regulations for the Government of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

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29. The Governor will have the power of rustication, and also of sentencing a Cadet for misconduct to lose places in the list of successful Candidates for Commissions. In such cases the circumstances will be reported by the Governor to the Commander-in-Chief.

30. In cases requiring more serious notice, Cadets will be liable, on the report of the Governor to the Secretary of State for War through the Commander-in-Chief, to be removed or expelled.

32. A Cadet will be removed from the Royal Military Academy for moral or physical unfitness.

50. A Cadet will be removed from the Royal Military Academy on the following grounds :—

(1.) If he falls more than one term behind the class with which he originally joined the Royal Military Academy.

(2.) If he fail to acquire a sufficient proficiency in military exercises.

No exception to the above rule will be granted on account of absence from any cause excepting illness. Cases of protracted absence on account of illness will be specially referred for decision to the Secretary of State for War through the Commander-in-Chief.

51. A Cadet guilty of copying or using unfair means at any examination will forfeit his examination, and be rusticated for one term; or may according to circumstances, be more severely dealt with.

Declaration by the Cadet.

I, do hereby declare that I have attentively considered the above extracts from the Regulations for the Government of the Royal Military Academy, and I consent to abide by the same in every particular, as well as to observe and follow all such orders and directions as I shall from time to time receive from the Governor or other Officers or Authorities of the Royal Military Academy, and I further hold myself bound to conform in every respect to Her Majesty's Regulations and to the Rules and Discipline of the Service.

Declaration by the Parent or Guardian.

I hereby declare that I consent to the admission of my _____ to the Royal Military Academy on the foregoing conditions.

CHAPTER III.—Miscellaneous Incidents.

1840. A clock was authorised for the centre building at the Royal Military Academy on 21st October, on the ground that the one at the Royal Artillery Barracks was not distinctly heard. This clock was destroyed by the fire of 1st February, 1873, but did not stop until 6.10 a.m., though the fire had been raging under it since 8 a.m. After being repaired it went till the 22nd September, 1878, when it stopped, and no funds being available for its repair, special authority to expend £20 upon it was obtained in October of that year, but it was not set going again until the following November. It has since been kept in working order without interruption.

The Clock.

A proposal to send those Cadets who were destined for the Royal Engineers to Chatham for a Course of Surveying, was negatived.

On 5th June, Gentleman Cadet Dance died in hospital, a Cadet of great promise.

1841. Two Cadets of the Practical Class were severely reprimanded by the Master-General of the Ordnance for fighting in study.

The Cadet Company fired a salute on the Queen's Birthday. In June her Majesty visited Woolwich Dockyard in order to launch the "Trafalgar." The Captain of the Cadet Company who was in command of the guard of honour on that occasion applied for a brevet, but did not receive it. On 6th September, three Cadets and one Servant were locked up for assault by the police, after a cricket match and a dinner at the "Crown and Anchor." On 27th September, being the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Academy, a suspension of studies for the day was granted; also one week's extension of the Christmas vacation on the birth of the Prince of Wales, and one day's holiday for his christening on 25th January, 1842. In 1844, the holiday was refused, but a week's extra vacation granted on the birth of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

1842. On 24th September, Gentleman Cadet Biddulph saved the life of a boy in the Arsenal Canal. Excesses committed by Cadets and young Officers at the Royal Artillery Mess and reported to the Governor of the Academy, on 29th September, caused the issue of an order which is still in force, forbidding Cadets to go to the Mess. Endeavours must have been made to keep Cadets and young Officers from associating, for on 6th February, 1843, Lieutenant C—— R.A., was reported as in arrest for being in the Cadet Barracks in the Arsenal.

1843. On 21st July, a Bazaar was allowed to be held at the Academy. On 11th October, boxing was stopped in a Cadet's room and the gloves taken away. The Academy was first lighted by gas on 1st September. At Mortar Practice from the Greenhill Battery, one Gentleman Cadet took powder from his charge and gave it to another, causing the shell of the one to range only 310 yards, and that of the other 150 yards too far. In August of this year 31 Cadets joined, and Miss Mann, the Housekeeper, had to apologise for not having bread enough, as she did not know they were coming.

1844. It was the custom of Cadets who had passed their probationary examination, to celebrate the event by a dinner, generally at the "Crown and Sceptre" at Greenwich, or at Blackwall. Such an entertainment on 11th March, 1844, cost them £23, and the question of payment brought the matter before the Governor. On 7th March, Sir F. Whitmore laid down bounds for the Cadets as two miles from Quarters. In November, two Cadets were removed for stealing cigars from a shop. New regulations for admission were printed in this year. A pack of beagles was started, but soon given up.

1846. The mother of a Cadet wrote complaining that drinking and smoking prevailed to a large extent at the Academy. She stated that the Gentlemen Cadets were accustomed to breakfast on gin and water. In consequence of certain irregularities and offences against discipline, which became known to exist. A Committee under the Presidency of Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, R.N., Principal Storekeeper of Ordnance, was appointed to investigate the system in force at the Royal Military Academy, and continued sitting until 1848. On their report, the Regulations issued in the latter year were mainly based. These continued in force until 1857, when they were revised in the light of the report of Colonel Yolland's Committee. Amongst the other changes due to Sir Thomas Hasting's Committee was a new scale of credits, a revision of the salaries of Professors and Masters, and the adoption of a new text-book of Mathematics compiled by Academy Masters and edited by Captain Harness, R.E., one of the most valuable parts of which was written by Colonel Yolland, R.E. The system of discipline was also modified. Three Sergeants were to take part in "maintaining discipline and suppressing excesses." On the recommendation of the Committee, Captain F. M. Eardley Wilmot, R.A. was appointed to the command of the Cadet Company. A circular was issued to parents and guardians on the subject of the recent bullying and other abuses.

1848. In September, there was an outbreak of scarlet fever, and Gentleman Cadet Persse died of that disease on the 28th. Mr. Hullah Professor of Music, gave lessons in singing to classes of Cadet. From 1875 to 1880 also, a Musical Club, presided over by Captain Savage, R.E., Instructor in Fortification proved very successful. A piano was purchased and many concerts given.

1849. On 1st April, the Cadets ceased to appear on the pay list of the 1st Battalion, R.A., as they had hitherto done, as No. 1 Company of that Battalion.

1850. Gentleman Cadet Adam Lindsay Gordon was withdrawn from the Academy under very unusual circumstances. It is said that he had bought a horse from a well-known dealer, undertaking to pay for him by instalments. These he had failed to keep up, so that the dealer was within his right in seizing the animal, just before a race for which he was entered. Gordon and a friend thereupon took the horse by night from the dealer's stable, ran him in the race and won, thereby laying themselves open to the very grave charge of horse-stealing. The matter was arranged by Gordon's father paying the dealer, withdrawing his son from the Academy and sending him to Australia. He there went through many vicissitudes and met with very little success. He showed, however, a passionate love for steeple-chasing, and strange to say, considerable poetic talent. Writing for some time anonymously, he was at last famous as the Australian poet, while at the same time he became pre-eminent in that colony as a steeple-chase rider. He returned to England at a time when a bright future seemed to have opened for him, but it is sad to read that he was soon after found dead on a

Scotch moor shot by a bullet from his own rifle. His poems have been collected and published in one volume. A copy is in the Academy Library and is well worth reading.

On 18th December, an interesting ceremony took place at the Royal Military Academy, a "Brevet de Maître" was presented at an "Assaut d'Armes" by certain foreign Professors of Fencing, to Sergeant Tuohy, R.A., in the presence of the Governor and Gentlemen Cadets, as well as many Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer Officers. Three of the five signatories to the brevet were authorised to confer this honour in virtue of like letters patent held by themselves under regulations made by Louis XIV, who granted them to 20 "Maîtres en fait d'Armes." These alone were privileged to teach the use of the sword in France, a rule which has been handed down to the present day, all "Maîtres d'Armes" in the French Army holding their positions under these ancient regulations. The brevet runs as follows— 1851.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

HONNEUR AUX ARMES.  RESPECT AUX MAÎTRES.

"Nous soussignés Professeurs d'Escrime de la ville de Londres étant reunis aujourd' hui le 18 Decembre, 1851, à l'effet de recon-
"naître le Sieur W. Tuohy, Sergent, R.A., elève de Sieur Léon Gillemand, en qualité de maître d'escrime, après nous être (*sic*)
"assurés de ses talens et connaissance nous lui avons delivré lepresent Brevet."

Colonel Portlock, R.E., reported on the disagreement between the Masters of Carshalton School. 1852.

The Office of Master-General of the Ordnance, was done away with, Lord Raglan, the last who held it, having died in the Crimea, and the Board of Ordnance amalgamated with the War Office. 1855.

In January, Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, appointed a Commission (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Yolland, R.E., President; Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Smythe, R.A. and the Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A., members) to consider the best mode of re-organising the system of training Officers for the scientific corps. The Secretary of State for War had already determined that patronage should cease, and that all admissions to the Academy should be by open competition, that the age of Cadets should be from 17 to 20, and that the education for Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers should be common for the first year. Starting from these premises the Commission visited the Military Schools of France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia; the Royal Military Academy; the East India Company's Military Academy at Addiscombe; and the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. Their report, a copy of which is in the Academy library. covers 760 pages and is most complete. It states that up to 1831, no payments were made for Cadets by their parents, but since that year, contributions (£125 the maximum) have been exacted annually. Cadets were admitted after nomination by passing a qualifying examination. After one year's residence, they were brought up for their probationary examination. The same Officers, viz.: the Lieutenant-Governor; the Inspector and the Assistant-Inspector of Studies, formed the Boards which reported on both these examinations. Cadets who failed at the probationary examination, might be put back for re-examination, subject to a limit of residence of five years nominally, though one is stated to have been eight years at the Academy. Those who passed joined the Practical Class for one year, and were then commissioned. Young Officers often joined of very unequal age, some having only been Cadets for 20 months, and some for many years. 1856.

The Staff of the Academy consisted of a Lieutenant-Governor (called Governor in 1857, when the Master-General of the Ordnance, who was *ex-officio* Governor, disappeared); a Captain, R.A. (formerly called 2nd Captain because the Master-General of the Ordnance was Captain of the Cadet Company); and three Lieutenants, R.A. with a 2nd Captain, R.A., for the Practical Class. The Instructional Staff comprised an Inspector and Assistant-Inspector of Studies; a Chaplain; 29 Professors, Instructors, and Masters; and three Lecturers in Chemistry, Geology, and Mechanics. The maximum number of Cadets was 200. The Commission found this Staff larger in proportion than that of foreign military schools. They also found that the site of the Academy was advantageous; its arrangements for government, good; and the recreations (workshop, library, racquet courts, &c.) provided for Cadets, superior to those of English Public Schools and Foreign Military Establishments. They had considered (1) the possibility of the Union of the two Corps of Artillery and Engineers; (2) the advisability of separating the instruction of the Engineers from that of the Artillery; and (3) the expediency of doing away with theoretical instruction, by taking young men direct from the Public Schools, &c., and sending them immediately to Practical Classes or Schools of Application. The conclusions arrived at were, as regards (1) that it was best to keep them separate: it may be mentioned in this connection, that a Company of Miners was added to the Artillery in 1756, but was changed to Artillery the following year. As regards (2) that those joining the Engineers each year were too few in number (about 15) to make it advisable to start a separate Academy for them at Chatham. Had they numbered 50, as in Austria, the plan might have been adopted. As regards (3) they decided against such a plan, chiefly because it had not been adopted by any foreign nation.

Dealing with the defects in the system and management of the Academy, the Commission attributed them to four causes, viz.: Low age of admission: insufficient qualifications of candidates for Cadetships; the very great variation in times of residence; and the want of a properly constituted body to deal with defects in the Course of Studies, &c. The age of admission, 14 to 16, led to much bullying, and was unsuited to the system of military discipline. The low qualifications of candidates was shown by the fact that 85 were removed during eight years; after in some cases, two year's instruction, for "general deficient progress." The irregularity in the duration of residence at the Academy appeared to the Commissioners to be a fruitful source of trouble, and they recommended that batches should be admitted at stated periods, known to the public, and should quit the Academy together.

A Board of Improvement was recommended to meet twice a year, and consist of the Governor, the Senior Officers of the Academy Staff and one Officer each of Artillery and Engineers, so as to have the wants of each corps represented and the deficiencies of young Officers made known. The Commissioners were not inclined to think that Artillery and Engineer Officers should be educated together with those of other branches of the service, as neither France nor Prussia had adopted such a plan. They suggested considerable alterations in the Syllabus and Course of Studies. The duration of the latter to be two and a half years (and later perhaps two years only) instead of five; thereby reducing the necessary number of Cadets to 135. The distinction between the Practical and Theoretical Classes to disappear. The number of hours devoted to Mathematics to be lessened, and an additional Instructor of Military History and Tactics to be appointed. Examinations to take place each half-year, 30 per cent. of previous marks to be added to those gained at the final examination, which should be conducted by a separate body of Examiners. They

decidedly thought that all Cadets should study together until the final examination, and immediately prior to it, should be called upon to select which corps they would prefer to join.

To stimulate young Officers to continue their studies, they recommended that an increase of pay of £60 per annum for five years should be given to the senior in each batch of each corps, and £40 to the next. That this distinction should appear against their names in the Army List, and that the service of all should count from the date of joining the Academy.

With regard to the buildings, they recommended a covered drill shed, sand modelling shed and gymnasium, a chapel, a separate sleeping room for each Cadet, and that riding, gymnastics, and fencing, should form part of the Course.

1857. Gentleman Cadet Madden was drowned and buried with military honours by the Cadet Company at East Wickham. They afterwards put up a tablet in the Church there to his memory. In this year, the Council of Military Education was appointed a Board of Visitors for the Academy. A revolt against the bullying of the Senior Cadets was headed by Gentleman Cadet Lockhart, who was very severely handled by them in consequence.

1858. The amount of a Cadet's pocket money was fixed at 2s. a week.

1859. On 31st August, the Council of Military education had under consideration the custom of civilian Instructors of the Royal Military Academy Staff preparing pupils for the entrance examination. The matter was brought prominently to notice by the fact that one of them had complained directly to the Examiner, of the low marks given to one of his pupils. The Council was under the impression that this had long been prohibited. An order had been given by their direction as long ago as August, 1856, to the effect that this practice should altogether cease by the 1st January, 1857, and this period had afterwards been prolonged by Lord Panmure, to June, 1857. All the Professors and Masters had been called upon to sign a certificate showing that they had obeyed this order, and with three exceptions had done so. Of these, two were French Masters and could offer as an excuse, the one that he had been deprived of his appointment at Carshalton School, when it was broken up, and only received £150 per annum; the other that, when appointed on a salary of only £100 a year, it was understood that he was at liberty to so employ his spare time, 10 hours a week only, being required of him at the Academy. He had built up a connection, fort he loss of which, the £50 per annum given as compensation when the prohibitory order was issued, was quite inadequate, and though he had then signed an agreement not to do so, found himself afterwards compelled to renew the practice of taking pupils, owing to his limited resources. He also pointed out that the introduction of independent Examiners had removed the chief objection to such action on the part of Academy Masters,and hoped that more time might be required of him at the Academy with a corresponding increase of salary so as to place him above the necessity of taking other work, and in a similar position to the French Masters at Sandhurst who were allowed £150 and a house, &c. The third pleaded that he had been obliged to complete the engagements he had made with parents before 1857, to educate their sons. It was apparently well-known that this gentleman had several pupils living in his house throughout the years 1857-9. The Secretary of State for War decided on 10th December, 1859, that two of the Gentlemen should be discharged and the third reprimanded.

1860. In May, a grant of quarters or allowance in lieu thereof, was made to the Language Masters of the Royal Military Academy, and they were called upon to sign an agreement undertaking to give the whole of their time to the public. One who had applied for leave to teach in a school at Charlton, was to be informed that permission could not be granted. In consequence of this, one of the German Masters was compelled to resign the position he had held in the City of London Corporation School for 20 years.

On 6th October, Lieutenant W——, R.E., had to apologise for visiting the Academy without first obtaining leave from the Governor, and while there sending out for beer.

1861. Application was made by the Governor in June, for sentries to protect the buildings and property at the Royal Military Academy, and H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief directed the Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A. to take steps for supplying them. On 4th August of that year, the Assistant Military Secretary wrote to say that a night watchman at 2s. a night had been sanctioned. He was to be selected from amongst the more active of the Academy Servants.

The Director of clothing and stores wrote on 29th May, to say that the charge incurred for adding pockets to 204 pairs of trousers issued to the Gentlemen Cadets for winter wear had been allowed by Lord Herbert, and that a pattern pair with pockets, had been deposited at Pimlico.

On 17th June, it was decided that rates and taxes on Official Quarters should be paid by the public, as heretofore, only so far as the present occupants were concerned, but that when any new appointments were made the occupants of the Quarters must pay them.

On 5th August, the Military Secretary wrote to say that the erection of a flagstaff had been sanctioned, and flags were supplied the following October.

On 23rd October, the so-called "Mutiny" broke out, see Chapter II. A Committee of Investigation was therefore appointed, consisting of Colonel Bingham, D.A.G., R.A., and Colonel Wodehouse, A.A.G., R.A. A Court of Inquiry into the regulations under which the Academy had been hitherto governed, followed. General W. Knollys, Vice-President of the Council of Military Education was the President, Colonel Bingham, and Colonel Chapman, R.E., the Members. The result was that the resident Governor become Lieutenant-Governor again, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge becoming Governor. The Company was formed into three divisions A and C, each under a first Captain and B under a 2nd Captain. An Officer to act as Paymaster and Office Adjutant was appointed, and certain indulgences granted to the Cadets especially in the matter of smoking, the prevention of which had been the cause of much trouble. It was to be allowed in the back yards, bowling alleys, smoking room and galleries of the gymnasium and racquet Courts, but not in any other places.

1862. A Cadet's Boat Club was formed, but only lasted for three years.

1863. Colonel Portlock, R.E., when as Inspector of Studies he gave evidence before Colonel Yolland's Commission in 1857, strongly recommended the publication of an Academy Journal, and stated that he had tried the experiment successfully when a Cadet, and would have carried it on had he been able to print the copies instead of writing them with his own hand. No copy of this publication can be found. On 29th April, 1863, however the first number of a printed newspaper, edited by one of the Cadets at the lower Barracks, appeared and is given below. Only two other numbers appeared.

Hard Times.

VOL. I.—No. 1.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863. [PRICE 4d.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C.A.E.—We are happy to inform you that your apprehensions are unfounded. The early bird does not in every case get the worm.

SEYMOUR D.—Your inquiries on the subject of the duties of No. 4 will receive our best attention, and will be answered at length in an early number.

W. F. DE HOSSY C.—We are sorry we cannot give insertion to your paper on "The Nomad Tribes of Russia," as such a subject is scarcely adapted for our columns.

BARNABY.—The gorilla is a native of Southern Africa, but several fine specimens have been imported and are now in a thriving condition.

*** Correspondents will please address their communications to the Editor, No. 10 Room, Lower Barracks.

HARD TIMES;

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1863.

OURSELVES.

Some years have now elapsed since Job, in anguish of spirit, and in the harrowing consciousness of blighted friendship, gave utterance to the charitable wish, "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book!" Whether this ejaculation was breathed with the amiable intention of criticizing his adversary's work, in the event of the contingency he prayed for, it is of course impossible to decide; but whatever might have been Job's ultimate motives, it is pretty apparent that the perils of authorship were as fully appreciated by him as they have been by sensible men in all succeeding generations. With such a warning before us, it is not without serious misgivings that we commit ourselves to the hazardous undertaking for which we solicit the patronage of our readers. We have long considered that a Journal of matters of general interest to the Cadet Company, conducted by, and embodying the contributions of Cadets, could not fail to secure the hearty approval of at least a very large section of the Company, and a consciousness of our own demerits has been the only consideration which has hitherto prevented us from putting our convictions to the test.

We are well aware, however, that there are several conditions to which we must rigidly adhere, if we would secure the success of our undertaking. In the first place, we pledge ourselves, as far as in us lies, to avoid the faintest tinge of class or term prejudice; while reserving to ourselves the right of independent opinion, we shall treat the various questions which may arise within the range of legitimate discussion, in an impartial spirit, unbiassed by our individual leanings. Aiming at the improvement as well as the amusement of our readers, we shall endeavour to make the former object supplementary to the latter, bearing in mind that, while the authorities provide amply for our instruction, we are thrown on our own resources for the employment of the leisure hours we enjoy. Nor shall we for a moment forget ourselves and the discipline of the Service to which we are proud to belong, by discussing matters, which it is for our superiors —not ourselves— to deal with, or by criticizing their acts, whether in a favourable spirit or otherwise.

Such being our programme, and such our object and principles, our columns will ever be open to contributions or correspondence which do not trench upon the limits we have defined.

Having said thus much, we trust we have fully acquainted our readers with the character of this Journal, and justified ourselves in requesting their support. We hope (for obvious reasons) that the time is not far distant when we shall relinquish the pen we unworthily wield into other and abler hands. We feel confident that the enterprise, once fairly inaugurated, will not be allowed to fall to the ground, but must succeed:—

"Like exhalations when they burst
From the warm earth,—if checked at first;
If chilled in rising from the plain,
Darken to fogs and sink again;
But if they once triumphant spread
Their wings above the mountain head,
Become enthroned in upper air,
And turn to sun-bright glories there."

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY GAMES.

WE understand that Friday, May 7th, is the day decided upon for the celebration of these popular biennial sports. The entrance lists already exhibit a high standard of merit in the various competitions, and comprise almost all the athletic power of the Academy. We are sorry that a slight misunderstanding should have arisen on the subject of the representation of the Lower Barracks in the Committee of

Management. We should deeply regret were so trivial a circumstance allowed to mar the enjoyment of what promises to be a very pleasant day, and trust that the good sense of all concerned will lead them to overlook an imaginary slight, and to forget the irritation which has arisen in consequence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that the authorities at the Horse Guards have decided on giving commissions in the Corps of Royal Engineers, early in June, to the whole of the Cadets at present in the Royal Military Academy, irrespective of class or term, and independently of the result of the ensuing examination. We think it right to add that we have the above on the authority of Mr. Buckle, of the Lower Barracks.

SPORTING NEWS.

NOGGS AND THE METROPOLITAN.—We are enabled this week to present our readers with a brief account of the recent dashing affair between the above mentioned lads. Though well known in sporting circles as extremely promising novices, neither of them has until the present instance made his appearance in the ring. The agreement was that they should meet at Catch Weight, Noggs being trained at Walseley, by Slogger Bill, while the training of the Met. was conducted in London by C. H. Kate, the West Wing Infant. The preliminaries having been easily arranged, the lads met at Woolwich and a ring was speedily formed. Noggs, who was backed by a mysterious stranger, (supposed by some to be the well known Harry V—gh—n,) was loudly cheered on stepping into the ring. He appeared to carry far too much superfluous flesh, and altogether, his condition reflected little credit on his trainer. In this respect he was infinitely inferior to his opponent (who was ably backed by Yorkshire Stingo), but the disadvantage was counter balanced by the difference in height, Noggs standing about 5-ft. 2-in., while the Metropolitan hardly reached 4 feet. Although the fight, after lasting some time, resulting in a draw (both combatants displaying great perseverance and indomitable pluck), we confess we considered that Noggs had a decided advantage towards the close. Next week we hope to publish a more detailed account of the affair. A great deal of excitement seemed to have been created by the match among aristocratic circles; and amongst the spectators we recognised the following, whose names have long been foremost among the patrons of the Fancy: —Captain Jackdaw de Snodsworth, Yorkshire Dismounted Cavalry; Tracy Tupman, Esq.; Fawroods Tooan Acre, Esq.; the Messrs, Denny (17); Snooker Davies, Esq., &c., &c.

SUPPOSED OUTBREAK AT THE LOWER BARRACKS.

[From a Correspondent.]

On Monday morning last the inhabitants of the houses in Anglesea Row, the windows of which command a view of the parade of the Lower Barracks, were alarmed, almost in the dead of the night, by a disturbance of a very unusual character in that generally quiet locality. A body of Cadets, in full dress, rushed on to the parade at an early hour, and, seemingly excited by the jeers and ironical encouragement of others of their number, who appeared at the various windows (*en déshabille*), they hastily armed themselves with the swords belonging to the Cadet Company, and proceeded to pace the parade in quick time without any apparent object. The demonstration—for it was nothing more—lasted for half an hour, and happily ended without bloodshed, the excitement of the Cadets being gradually allayed, as they realised the approach of the hour appointed for their morning meal.

[We fear that the rare occurrence of extra drills at the Lower Barracks has deceived our correspondent, and led him to exaggerate an ordinary Hoxter squad into an Emeute of a more alarming nature.—ED. *Hard Times.*]

THE SABBATARIAN IN SCOTLAND.

A Scotch paper contains the following story of a lady who was airing herself and pet dog one fine Sunday.

She had forgot her dog-whistle and hastily asked a man she met to whistle him back. In her hurry she had not noticed his unsteady gait and bloated countenance, and was not a little surprised when, instead of giving vent to the shrill expletive she had desired him, he hiccupped with severe gravity :—" This is no a day for whistling, mem."

The foregoing we take as a very strong argument against the bill which Mr. Somes has lately proposed for shutting up places of public entertainment on Sundays, for here we find a devotee of Bacchus, superior in his respect for the Lord's holy day to one who had probably merely indulged in the cup which cheers but doesn't do the other thing.

In reference to the forthcoming examination in surveying, we give some questions as an example of the style which may be expected by our readers of the 1st and 2nd Classes :—

Q. 1.—Can we apostrophise the theodolite as Thee-o-delight ?

Q. 2.—When we insert a pocket compass in a leather case can we be said to box the compass ?

Q. 3.—Are we justified when we call sketching a county devoid of furze, " Doing Gore's (*gorse*) stuff ? "

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE MOKE;

OR

ADVENTURES OF A SPORTING MAN.

Chapter I.

"The Child is father to the Man."

Yielding to the often expressed wishes of my friends, and to the urgent solicitations of the editor of Hard Times, I have consented so far to overcome my innate modesty and generally retiring disposition, as to publish to the world the simple unvarnished narrative of a few of the thrilling incidents of my eventful career.

Born of noble and wealthy parents, nursed in the lap of luxury, brought up within the walls of the first and most distinguished educational establishment, I have enjoyed every advantage which position and opulence can bestow. My revered progenitor was the head of the family of Stunket, of Stunket Chase, a race lineally descended from William Stunquette, who flourished about the year 1066, and is commonly known as William the Conqueror. Long celebrated as one of the most dashing horsemen in the British kingdom, my father in this, as in all other manly pursuits, was seldom equalled, and certainly never surpassed.

Eighteen summers have now elapsed since the world first beheld me, and in this, the first important event of my life, was strangely foreshadowed the path I have ever since followed up with such credit to myself and my country.

It has been the lot of many favoured individuals, as no doubt my readers are aware, to come into the world with silver spoons in their mouths. I can confidently assert that in my instance the case was far different, though equally extraordinary. I was born in the miniature full-dress uniform of the British Horse Artillery; my little fingers firmly grasped a beautifully finished model of that noble invention, the pommel of the modern cavalry saddle; and as my delighted nurse tossed me in her arms, the musical jingle of the massive gold spurs on my heels was distinctly heard.

From the earliest period of my infancy I evinced a taste for all the pursuits in which my father before me excelled. The following incident will serve to illustrate the nature of the amusements in which my daring and reckless disposition led me to indulge. My father, on entering the breakfast room one morning, was surprised to find me mounted on a large Newfoundland dog, which was doing his utmost to unseat his little rider, but in vain; though only nine months old, unable to walk, and with no other means than my spurs of governing him, I succeeded in conquering the ferocious beast. So complete was the mastery I acquired over him, that in the brief space of half-an-hour he had learned to obey the slightest pressure of my leg, and was clearing chairs, tables, and sofas in the style of a thorough-bred and well-trained hunter. Overcome by his feelings, my father clasped me to his bosom in silence, broken at last by a flood of tears:—"My son," he murmured, "this shall not be forgotten!" Nor was it; on the first anniversary of my birth he presented me with a handsome but untamed zebra, captured with considerable difficulty in the wilds of Central Africa No gift could have been more welcome; this animal I used as a hack for many years, until, on being sent to school, I was forced to part from him for a few weeks. Unable to bear the pang of even a temporary separation, the faithful creature died of a broken heart.

(To be continued.)

"YOUR FAULT WAS NOT YOUR FOLLY."

Shakespeare's "King John."

Upon the gravel moody stood a band of old Cadets,
No sound the silence to disturb, not even Biddy's 'let's,'
But baking in the broiling beams, they bided to be bound
With chains and links of iron, wherewith to mete the ground;
When, hark! across the stillness a pattering noise o'er head,
And all athwart the pavement, a shadow long is spread,
A parabola projected from a wasted form well known,
A patt'ring of Beak's shuffling feet, a patt'ring on the stone,
And through the ranks a shudder ran, a shudder like to that
Which soap and water causes to the dirty aged Pratt.
And out spoke famous little John, a phantom wan was he
Oh who will stand at my right hand, and shy a stone with me.
Then from the ranks sprang twenty, and each a weapon grasped,
To every one a flint nodule to hurl at those who passed.
There was Gorger, with his 'ossy strut, and Dit with giglamps on,
And Skipper with his patent tub, and the Cossack of the Don.
There was Hercules th'imperfect, and the famous Chinaman,
Who rides upon his horse's ears and loves to bite the tan.
Then first to run the gauntlet came forth a hairless black,
Full many a stone bounds off his head, full many off his back,
And after him Lord Boozer, germ of a Yorkshire mine,
Who clasped his hands within his shock, and proudly curved his spine. [bloak,
And next before the missles, there looms a monstrous
The pot-boy of the Academy, the flaxen-hairèd moak,
Who knows he rides like Jehu, and cares least for his duns,
And wears most charms upon his chain of all old Cheltenham's sons;
And Doolan of Killarney, and Baggs the "No do you,"
And grim old Pontius Pilate, and Brimstone Satan too,
And the black Welsh Professor, and long legged Spider lame,
And Fuzzy our tough young man who wrought the deed of shame.
Thus wildly waged the warfare, the whistling weapons whirled,
The Cossack smote the Welshman with the flint he deftly hurled,
Till mid the din of combat is heard a ringing plain,
For Gorger with the 'ossy strut has struck the libr'y pane,
Who caused the drill on Wednesday, who jumped on Colebrook's wires,

Whose love for dinging and for duff the R.M.A. admires
Then loomèd forth a figure of dark and sombre mien,
The omnipresent master of the sextant and the chain,
And o'er the Links' shrill jabber, and Sammy's Irish yell,
Resounds a deep and gutt'ral tone the Kédets know too well;
And thus he spake, and speaking sheathed beneath his arm his cane— [name."
"Fall out the man who did it, fall out and give your
Then to the tune of 20 they nobly faced their fate:
Upon the right the Howling Wind, a man of stature great;
But deeper boomed the gutt'ral voice, and deeper oath it swore—
"No playing here, fall out the man, fall out, and nothing more;
"And thou false tinselled caitiff, with your 60 pence of pay,
"Shall rue this day, as well you may, the sword you've lost for aye."
Then deep between his shoulders sank the mason's woolly crown,
With ghastly grim and wagging chin he took the martyrs down;
He took them down on paper, they're in the Blue Book still,
And they and he, with all his lace, were turnèd out to drill.
Of Boozer's jèers, and Pridden's sneers, time grants me not to speak;
'Tis said that on that morning they had full little sleep,
But by beardless lips and grey heads, in ages that shall come,
At crammers and at grinders, by father and by son,
With shouting and with laughter, the story will be told
Of the Lower Barracks' Hoxters in the palmy days of old.

The general public may not be cognisant of the fact that a highly useful and amiable portion of the community, viz., the embryo Gunner and Sapper Officers at the Lower Barracks of the Royal Military Academy have periodically to face death under one of its most terrible and appalling aspects. We allude to the fact that they are weekly exposed to the ordeal of that modern instrument of torture, the BAR, which looms before the eyes of its wretched victims like a dark line between time and eternity. It is needless to add that accidents of the most heart-rending and bar-bar-ous description are of hebdomadal occurence.

In the following stanzas, recounting a misadventure sustained by a young friend, he has adopted the measure of Wolfe's "Funeral of Sir John Moore," as a verse appropriately mournful for the occasion:—

Ye SONG OF Ye BAR.

"*Dear earth I do salute thee.*"—SHAKESPEARE.

The pommel I sought, the reins were as nought;
My spurs in the flanks were well buried;
I bumped about like a 12-pounder shot
As nearer the bar I was hurried.

I closed mine eyes on the horrid sight,
WALL's admonitions spurning.
All before me was dark as the dead of night,
My mouth was parched and burning.

I was seen again in a place of rest,
But not in the saddle they found me;
The yellow tan was on my breast,
And the school swam round and ruond me.

Nor few, nor short, were the words WALL said,
But they were not words of sorrow:
He tossed his arms and wriggled his head,
As if trying to catch to-morrow.

I thought, as he hollered, of my narrow bed,
And sighed for my lonely pillow;
I groaned as each horse went over my head,
And wished them beneath the billow.

O lightly some over the bar have gone,
The trusty pommel had stay'd them;
And little they recked, though WALL might groan,
And BOYLIN loudly upbraid them.

At last from my heavy work I was freed,
The clock struck the hour for retiring;
I cast a glance back at my noble steed,
Which was quite the reverse of admiring.

Slowly and sadly I hied me down,
From the field of my woe tanned and gory;
I sighed for the Line, and wished the bar gone
With WALL and BOYLIN to glory.

"CLO'."

"*Blessed is the pure N. Hart.*"—SHAKESPEARE.

We have received the following circular from a leading tradesman in Woolwich, to which we now give the publicity which it so richly merits:—

N. HART & Co.

"SIR,—In consequence of a great demand for regimentals, we are paying 5s. for tunic and trowsers if they are worn out, and if better more in proportion; and blue cloth cloaks we are paying from 15s. to 30s. each. We also give very high prices for civilians' clothes of every description. Boots, shoes, books, linen, old gold and silver, &c., bought.

"Gentlemen sending parcels may have their money sent in return by Post Office Order.

"N.B.—Closed on Fridays evenings.

"We remain,
"Your obedient servants,
"N. HART & Co."

We have often heard the clergyman number his flock as so many souls, and the manufacturer talk of his servants as hands, we have now before us an instance of a Hebrew tradesman so entirely devoted and wrapped up in his daily avocation, that, through its medium alone viewing men and manners, he addresses his military customer by that part of his outer man which we may suppose dearest to the heart of the dealer in clo'.

Such, at least, is the inference we draw from the announcement:—"Blue cloth cloaks we are giving 15 to 30 shillings."

The advertiser apparently means to bring before the notice of the public the fact that he is no niggard in his money transactions, but that he is in the habit of disbursing the afore-mentioned sum to wearers of "Blue Cloth Cloaks" who visit his establishment.

Printed for the Editor, by W. P. JACKSON, "Journal" Office, Thomas Street, Woolwich.

Captain C. V. Arbuckle, R.A., was allowed to exchange with Captain Hunter, of the Cadet Company. The following year, the former Officer's servant decamped with £42 in cash, leaving £102 in notes and cheques, monies received on account of Cadets of "B" Division. As Captain Arbuckle received no contingent allowance and had taken reasonable precautions, the loss was made good out of public funds. 1863.

On the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' marriage, the Upper Barracks were illuminated with two stars and an "A," the lower with one star. On 22nd June, the Prince inspected Woolwich Garrison, and the Cadet Company paraded on the right of the second line of infantry.

The present (1892) King of Italy and Prince Amadeus visited the Academy.

The Cadets took part in the funeral of Colonel C. Bingham, D.A.G., R.A., who died on 6th April. 1864.

A serious accident occurred in the Blackheath tunnel, Gentlemen Cadets Beaver and Reid were injured; the former very badly and much disfigured. He received substantial compensation from the Railway Company.

A Rifle Club started in place of the Cadets' Boat Club and the use of a range in the Arsenal granted by the Director of Ordnance. Orders issued that nine Instructors and two Sergeants should be reduced and the number of Cadets limited to 200. 1865.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, as Governor of the Academy, sanctioned the first cricket match against the Royal Military College at Lord's, see chapter I. Complaint was made that 60 Cadets, returning from the match, rushed through the barrier at the Dockyard Station, some gave up no tickets and some tickets which were out of date.

In October, the custom of having tea in the barrack rooms was revived.

In May, Gentlemen Cadet Call's thigh was broken by his horse falling upon him in the riding school. As he was unable to go through the examination then pending, the Cadets of his Class petitioned through the Senior Under-Officer, that he might be given a Commission in the Royal Engineers, for which he had been working, without examination. This was granted, though only the small number of five in a class of 40, received commissions in that corps. 1866.

On 15th June, the Cadets gave an assault-at-arms in the Gymnasium, which was repeated in the following January.

The Governor, Major-General Ormsby, R.A., proposed to call the Cadet Company, the Cadet "Brigade" and its divisions, A, B, and C, "Batteries." The Secretary of State for War could not consent to the suggestion, on the grounds that as Engineer Officers were educated at the Academy, its organisation ought not to be assimilated to that of the Royal Artillery. 1867.

In this year a few days leave was granted at Michaelmas. Between April and September, several petty larcenies occurred, chiefly of money from the Cadets' rooms; on one occasion, £3 being taken out of a sum of £8. A detective, who was employed, thought that any well-dressed thief could enter the enclosure and visit the Cadets' rooms where property was very carelessly left about. It was proposed to employ a permanent detective to look out for such people, but the Secretary of State for War refused to sanction the necessary outlay of £2 8*s.* 8*d.* a week.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Owen, R.A., Professor of Artillery, was granted leave of absence to go to Paris, and draw up a professional report upon Ordnance Carriages and Ammunition at the Exhibition there. Captain C. S. Hutchinson, R.E., Professor of Fortification, was appointed an Inspector of Railways, by the President of the Board of Trade. On 16th February, Surgeon-Major James Somerville Litle, died at the Cadet Hospital where he had for several years been in medical charge. In July, all the Staff of the Academy, were placed upon consolidated rates of pay. An extra week's vacation was granted in the summer of this year, because H.R.H. the Prince of Wales honoured the examinations in June with his presence. On 17th December, the Cadets gave an Amateur Theatrical Entertainment.

By the advice of Sir John Pakington, Secretary of State for War, a Royal Commission was appointed, consisting of Earl de Grey and Ripon as President, and the following members:—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Eustace Cecil; Lieutenant-General Lord de Ros; Lord Northbrook; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Bart.; Lieutenant-General, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.C.B.; Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D.; Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A.; Brigadier-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A.; Colonel E. Haythorne; Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Chesney, R.E.; to report upon the state of Military Education generally, the constitution, system of education and discipline of the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College, &c., &c. In February, following Lord Dufferin was substituted for Earl de Grey and Ripon; Major-General F. M. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., for Major-General Lefroy; and C. S. Parker, Esq. was added to the Commission which held 63 meetings and issued a report (576 pages) in August. A large number of witnesses were examined, including officers of all ranks, masters from Public Schools and other educational experts. The Secretary visited the military schools of France and Prussia, and Colonel Macdougall furnished a report on the United States Military Academy at West Point. The following are the principal recommendations which were put forward in the report on the Royal Military Academy— 1868. A Royal Commissio

The age of admission to be from 16 to 18. Three trials only to be allowed. The terms of payment for sons of private gentlemen to be lower (£110). An independent Board of Visitors to be appointed each year and their report to be presented to Parliament. The Governor to be solely responsible for discipline and the general superintendence of the studies; an Academy Board consisting of Professors and Instructors to assist him in this, and meet constantly for the purpose. The Cadets to be about 200 in number, and to form one Company under a Captain (who might also act as paymaster) and two or three Lieutenants. Examinations to be entirely conducted by independent examiners. The Assistant-Inspector of Studies; the Quarter-Master; two Captains and three Lieutenants to be reduced. The Governor to have power to rusticate and to dismiss, but the latter punishment to be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. During study the Professors and Instructors to be solely responsible for order. An examination for class promotion to take place at the end of each term; two failures to involve removal. Good conduct to be an element in placing the Cadets in the final examination. The length of the Course to be reduced to two years. Military History and Geography to be taught; Geology and Hindustani to be discontinued; Surveying not to go beyond field sketching and reconnaissance; Latin and Greek to be voluntary subjects taught by the Chaplain. Obligatory study not to exceed five hours a day and at least one hour a day to be allowed for private study. As few non-military parades as possible 1869.

1869. to be held. Swimming to be added to the Course and prizes to be given for it, for riding, fencing, and gymnastics. A Chapel was strongly recommended. The salaries of all the officers of the staff were revised and their number reduced so as to effect a saving of some £6,000 a year, which sum the Commission recommended should go towards the cost of the proposed "Garrison Instructors."

On 6th May, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales attended the Annual Athletic Sports, and General Sir William Knollys wrote next day by his command to the Governor expressing his gratification and the favourable opinion which he had formed of the Cadets' training and activity. Four Chinese Commissioners with an interpreter visited the Academy the same month. An outbreak of scarlet fever caused the Academy to break up earlier than usual, on 14th December, and there was no public Day. A Theatrical performance to be given by the Cadets had been sanctioned for the 16th December. The piece entitled a "A Thumping Legacy" was a burlesque written by Gentleman Cadet Ponsonby and approved of by the Chaplain.

At 4 p.m., on 17th March, Major-General Ormsby, R.A., the Governor, was seized with apoplexy, became unconscious, and died at 5.30 the following morning. On the 6th and 8th October, a Gentleman Cadet attended at the Garrison Court-Martial Room to give evidence for the defence in the case of a Sergeant in the Royal Artillery Bugle Band. In June, one of the Foreign Language Masters was committed for trial for assaulting a compatriot, and inciting him to fight a duel. At the assizes he pleaded guilty of a common assault committed under a misunderstanding, and both were bound over to keep the peace. A circular was issued to parents and guardians relative to the pernicious practice of certain local tailors who were in the habit of advancing money to Cadets, so as to ensure receiving orders for their outfits. Theatrical Entertainments were given by the Cadets on 16th and 17th December.

1870. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, complained of the consumption of water at the Academy. He wished to limit the allowance to 20 gallons a head per day, and proposed hip baths, as less wasteful than those in use. The Governor remarked that all towns allowed 35 gallons daily for each person, and promised to prevent waste. Garrison Boards were assembled, and much correspondence ensued with the Control Department, then very active because a new creation, but things were finally left much as they were before. In this year New Regulations were issued, following the Royal Commission of 1869, and embodying the most important of their recommendations. On 24th September, some Cadets were accused of throwing a stone at a train passing under a bridge at Eltham. One confessed to having thoughtlessly dropped a stone on to the train, and apologised to the Railway Company which thereupon decided not to prosecute.

M. Valentin, one of the Assistant French Masters of the Academy had been an Officer in the Chasseurs à pied and in 1849, represented Strasbourg in the National Assembly. In the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he was exiled and lived in England until the outbreak of the Franco-German War of 1870, when he returned to France and was raising an Alsatian Legion when the Empire was overthrown on 4th December. The Republican Government immediately nominated him Préfet of Strasbourg, then besieged by the Germans. After three attempts, he succeeded in passing the German lines, swam, under fire from their outposts, the river Ill and the inundated meadows and ditches of the fortress, entered the town and took up the duties of his appointment. On the capitulation of Strasbourg he was imprisoned in the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein until the armistice in January, 1871. He then returned to France, and was appointed préfet of Lyons, where he was seriously wounded in quelling an insurrection. M. Thiers handed him the Cross of Commandeur (the third grade) of the Legion of Honour on his giving up the préfecture, and he was elected one of the deputies of Seine-et-Oise. In 1883, he was Senator for Lyons and the Department of the Rhone.

In November, Gentleman Cadet Coffey was reported absent without leave, and was found to have joined the French Army under General Chanzy. He was made Sous-Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp to the Officer commanding the Artillery of the 21st Corps, served until February, 1871, was under fire several times, promoted Lieutenant and recommended for higher rank. On his return, application was made by his father, for his re-instatement as a Cadet. Under the circumstances, though he had left the Academy without leave and, as pointed out by the Governor, might have caused much trouble, he was allowed to rejoin in 1872.

In December, Lieutenant W. H. Collins, R.E., Instructor in Fortification, took part in an expedition of the Royal Astronomical Society to the South of Spain to observe an eclipse of the sun.

Several cases of Measles occurred during the winter and one of Smallpox, all were sent to the Herbert Hospital, and the usual hospital stoppages of 2*s*. a-day paid for each to that Establishment. Three rooms were fitted up in the West Tower as a Tailors' Shop, and a Master-Tailor engaged to make up the Cadets' uniforms. When, in 1872, these rooms were required for the use of the Prince Imperial, the tailors' shop was removed to the East Tower.

From 12th October to February, 1871, Captain H. Brackenbury, R.A., Professor of Military History, was employed in France under the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, his duties being performed by Colonel Charles C. Chesney, R.E., and received from the Government of National Defence in Paris the Cross of an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

1871. In May there were some more cases of Scarlet Fever. M. Alphonse Lovey who retired from the post of Professor of French in 1870, after 30 years service, died in needy circumstances. A subscription throughout the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers for the benefit of his widow, realised a handsome sum, to which the Gentlemen Cadets contributed £40 6*s*.

1872. The Director-General of Military Education was substituted for the Council of Military Education. Lieutenant M. F. Ommanney, R.E., Instructor in Military Drawing, was selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Carnarvon, to be his Private Secretary.

1873. In April, Gentleman Cadet Romilly was gazetted to a Commission in the Scots Guards, but it was arranged that he should remain at the Academy until the end of the current term. Having been awarded extra drill after the date on which he was gazetted, this gentleman claims the unique distinction of having, while an Officer of Her Majesty's Guards, done defaulters' drill as a Woolwich Cadet.

Gentleman Cadet Goold-Adams invented a Time and Percussion Fuse, which was reported on as very ingenious and creditable to him. As however, one of similar construction had not given satisfactory results, further trials were not sanctioned.

The Professor of Chemistry having seen his name on the list of persons liable to serve on juries, brought the matter to the notice of the Governor in a letter dated 21st September. It was referred to the Crown Lawyers, who decided that he was not exempt by statute but, on presenting a letter from the permanent Under Secretary to the presiding Judge explaining that the public service would suffer if he were detained, he was at once excused. A similar course has been adopted on several occasions. 1874.

The Governor was informed that in future editions of the Queen's Regulations, the Academy would be shown as a place where the royal standard was to be hoisted on royal anniversaries and state occasions.

In April, the Cadets furnished a guard of honour, 100 strong, to the Czar, on the occasion of his visiting Woolwich and witnessing a review of Horse and Field Batteries. The First Class were recalled from Shoeburyness by telegraph for this purpose. Cases of Scarlet Fever amongst the Cadets and families of the Staff occurred again this year.

Gentleman Cadet Blacker died at his home and Gentleman Cadet Phillpotts at the Cadet Hospital. The latter was buried with military honours by the Cadet Company at Charlton Cemetery. 1875.

In May, General Lord Napier of Magdala visited the Academy and subsequently offered a Prize Sword for the best essay on the Waterloo Campaign. The competition was open to all the Cadets and 28 took part in it. The prize was awarded to Gentleman Cadet Codd of the Second Class, Gentleman Cadet Turton of the First Class been favourably mentioned. 1876.

A pack of Beagles was now again kept, but after a few years given up.

The Woolwich Local Board of Health requested that the rear road might be thrown open to the public as a thoroughfare, but this was not entertained. The Cadets took part in the Queen's Birthday Parade this year and on many occasions since. In September, Gentleman Cadet Nathan lost the third finger of one hand, which was crushed while playing American bowls, and the following May, Gentleman Cadet de Robeck, when riding on the horse roller, fell off and sustained a compound fracture of the ankle joint. 1877.

In February, the advanced class of Artillery Officers were granted the use of the Chemistry Lecture Hall, owing to a case of small-pox in the family of the Sergeant-Major of the Royal Artillery Institution living in the basement of that building. Measles again appeared amongst the Cadets in December and Mumps the following March. Eleven were thereby prevented from completing their examinations. 1878.

A proposal to light the gymnasium and east lecture room by electricity was negatived on the grounds that too many structural alterations would be necessary. Gentleman Cadet Burney broke both bones of his right fore-arm into several pieces at football, on 23rd October, but made a good recovery. Another Gentleman Cadet who sustained a similar fracture on 7th May, 1880, went the next day in a carriage to do his examination sketch. 1879.

The Standing Orders were reprinted. 1880.

Arrangements were made for an interchange of text-books between the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Military Academy at West Point, United States of America. In August, Captain F. Roberts, R.A., Professor of Topography, while on leave received a telegram ordering him to sail within a week for Egypt to join the expeditionary force there. This was evidently through some error, as on a substitute being applied for, Captain Roberts was ordered back on 25th September, to resume his duties at the Academy. Captain G. Mackinlay, R.A., Instructor in Artillery, took part in the expedition sent to Jamaica to observe the transit of Venus from September, 1882, till February, 1883. 1881.

The Churchwardens of the old Parish Church at Plumstead having drawn the attention of the Governor, Lieutenant-General Browne, C.B., R.E., to the state of six tombs of Gentlemen Cadets buried there in the early part of the present century, he directed the tombs to be put in thorough repair, the inscriptions recut, &c. This was done, and the cost charged to the fund for the repair of instruments. The following are the names, ages, and dates, on the tombs:—1. Mr. Payne E. R. Pressland, died March 18th, 1883, aged 16. 2. Mr. Daniel Rogers, died March 12th, 1811, aged 17 years. 3. George Charles Torriano, died March 23rd, 1815, aged 16 years 11 months. 4. Mr. Wm. Young, died December 6th, 1815, aged 17 years. 5. Anthony Wetherall, died 29th May, 1818, aged 20 years. 6. Cornelius Robert Smelt, died 2nd September, 1819, aged 17 years. 1883.

The Standing Orders were reprinted with slight modifications. The Company was divided into 1st 2nd and 3rd instead of A B and C Divisions. The Course being now two years or four terms, the First Class furnished the Senior and three other Under-Officers (one in each division) and the Corporals, instead of the Second Class as used to be the case. Mumps and Measles again re-appeared. 1884.

A Committee was again appointed to inquire into the Course of Study at the Academy, under the Presidency of Lord Morley. An account of its principal recommendations will be found in Chapter II "Studies." 1885.

In the evening of 20th December, Gentleman Cadet S. G. Buttar was sliding in the back yard of H House when he fell on to the side of his head. He was apparently little hurt, paraded for tea and partook of it as usual. At about 9 p.m. he complained of his head and went to bed. At midnight the Corporal of his house communicated with the Medical Officer, who had him conveyed to hospital, where he died from compression of the brain at 3.10 a.m. on 21st. A dance which was to have taken place on the 22nd, was postponed but as the Cadets were leaving for the Christmas vacation, the father of Mr. Buttar declined the offer of a military funeral which would have kept them at Woolwich some days longer. 1886.

Revised Standing Orders were issued and during the summer months drills were carried on for a short time from 7 to 8 a.m., coffee being supplied to the Cadets in their rooms before parade. Cases of Scarlet Fever and Measles occurred. 1887.

On the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, 21st June, the Cadet Company were formed up by 9.45 a.m., in two ranks with their backs to Buckingham Palace, inside the troops lining the route taken by the procession to Westminster Abbey, and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief had sanctioned the Governor's proposal for them to take part in the review held at Aldershot on 9th July, their expenses to be defrayed out of the mess funds, but they did not carry out this intention.

1887. In July, it was determined that as the appointment of Commandant, Royal Military Academy, was held alternately by an Officer of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the uniform worn should be that of a Regimental Colonel.

1888. In October, a Gentleman Cadet of the First Class absented himself without leave from the Academy and for some days it was not known what had become of him. He then went home, but could not give any account of his actions during the interval, nor would he consent to return to the Academy though treated by the Governor with the greatest consideration. Letters appeared in the "*Standard*," suggesting that he had been driven away by the bullying he had suffered from other Cadets but this he denied strenuously and no evidence could be found of its truth. His guardian considered that he was suffering from overwork, causing hallucination, and deemed it advisable to withdraw him from the Academy. Cases of Scarlet Fever and Mumps again occurred this year and next.

1889. On 3rd January, one of the Sappers employed at the Royal Military Academy, who had been discharged from hospital the previous day, requested leave off work in order to get married. At about 9 a.m., he was found dead in a shed in the Cadets' digging field. An inquest was held on the 7th.

Great difficulty being experienced in getting sufficient light for drawing attendances in the evenings, an estimate was prepared for lighting the whole of the Academy by electricity, but the cost (£9,356) was so large that the idea was abandoned. New burners were fixed to the gas jets instead.

In January a letter, signed by M. Jules Simon, ex-premier and Member of the Senate of the French Academy, was received by the Governor, inviting him to attend the Congress to be held in Paris during the month of June at the Exhibition Building, with the object of studying the aims and advantages of athletic training. In event of his being unable to attend the Congress, the Governor was asked to answer a series of questions on this subject, indicating the games played, the time given up to them, the amount of subscription from each Cadet, and the effect of athletic exercises and games upon companionship, morality, temper, and work.

It was decided that when the bifurcation scheme, advocated by Lord Morley's Committee, came into operation, the Cadets should be styled "Engineer" or "Artillery" Cadets, but that the title "Royal," which was conferred only upon regiments, could not be applied to them. A proposal to alter the uniform of the Engineer Cadets was negatived.

1890. The Governor, Sir Richard Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E., gave a lecture on the battles of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, in the School of Arms. On 6th June, Gentleman Cadet Baillie was handling some fulminate of silver in his room, when it exploded and seriously injured his hands, face and eyesight. He made however, a good recovery but was severely censured for having explosives in his room. A case of Scarlet Fever occurred. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief decided that Artillery Cadets should in future be posted to vacancies actually existing on the day they obtain their commissions, taken as they have occurred in succession, except the two Senior Cadets and the one allotted the riding prize, who may select either Field or Garrison Artillery. Exchanges to be permitted amongst the newly-appointed Officers during the 15 days succeeding their posting.

The Cadets and Staff sent several exhibits to the Royal Military Exhibition and received a certificate, which was framed and hung up in the west library. The Cadets also subscribed to form a purse of £10 for the Church of England Soldiers' Institutes.

1891. In February, a number of the Cadets were suffering from the prevailing Influenza Epidemic and several cases of Mumps had also appeared. The infectious ward at the Herbert Hospital was full of scarlet fever patients so that no Cadets could be sent there. Orders were therefore issued by the Adjutant-General to break up the Academy immediately after the termination of the examinations, and there was no public day.

In June, the Governor was called upon to state what reductions in the number of Instructors, Sergeants and Servants, he could recommend in view of the fact that the strength of the Cadet Company would soon be below 240 and that additions had been sanctioned in 1886, on account of the large numbers then under instruction. It was thought that as the work had increased, though the numbers had decreased, no Instructors or Sergeants could be spared, but that two dining hall and one barrack Servant might be reduced; as however, the east wing extension would entail more work, this reduction was not thought advisable.

1892. The Cadets gave an Assault-at-Arms which was most successful.

THE END.